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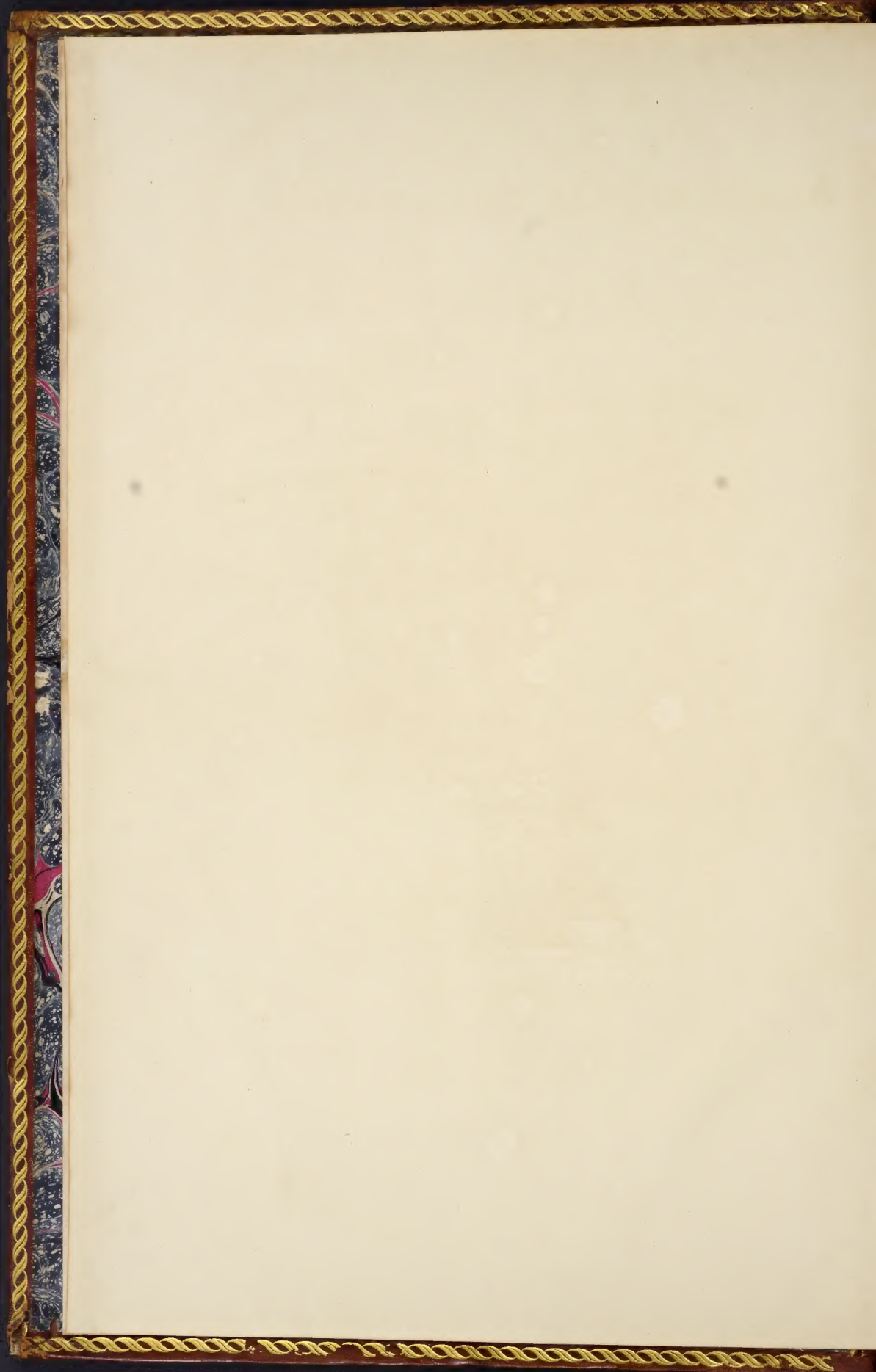
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SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS,

IN

GREAT BRITAIN.

APPLIED TO ILLUSTRATE

THE HISTORY OF

FAMILIES, MANNERS, HABITS, AND ARTS,

AT THE DIFFERENT PERIODS

FROM THE NORMAN CONQUEST TO THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

WITH

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS.

VOL. II. PART II.

CONTAINING THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

La Sculpture peut aussi fournir les Monumens en quantité : *la plupart sur les TOMBEAUX.*
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MDCCXCVI.

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C E N T U R Y XV.

Vol. II.

A

There are but Sixteen hundred Mercenaries ;
The rest are Princes, Barons, Lords, Knights, Squires,
And gentlemen of blood and quality.

SHAKESPEARE, Henry V.



*Inside view of Bishop Beaufort's Chapel
Salisbury Cathedral.*

C E N T U R Y XV.

THE reign of Henry IV. in the Fifteenth Century, is the period wherein 1400. Gothic Architecture seems to have been at its perfection, in the opinion of a very good judge in this matter, formed from the tombs of the archbishops of Canterbury at that time¹.

At the head of the Monuments of the Fifteenth Century I should place that of the father of English Poetry GEOFFREY CHAUCER, in the chapel of St. Blaise², in the North transept of *Westminster Abbey*, since called the Poets' Corner, from the series of English poets buried there; but that it was the work of the next age, erected 1556, by Mr. Nicholas Brigham, of Caversham, in Oxfordshire, student in law at Hart-hall, Oxford, who died at Westminster three years after³. The portrait of Chaucer, drawn, or rather painted, on a blank on the North side of this monument was copied from that of the epitaph by his scholar Occleve, in a MS of the King's Library, 17 D. v. 1. now in the British Museum; and from this drawing John Speed, in 1598, procured the print of him prefixed to Speght's edition of his works, which has been since copied in a most finished engraving by Mr. Vertue for Urry's edition, 1721, fol.⁴ and in his own set of heads of the English Poets. The same drawing occurs in a Harleian MS. 4866. fol. 91. written about Occleve's age, and in a Cottonian MS. Otho. A. xviii. Occleve himself mentions this drawing in his "*Consolatio servilis*." It exactly resembles the curious picture of him on board in the Bodleian Library. Mr. Warton has another on board, much like this, formerly kept in an old quadrangular stone house at Woodstock, whose

¹ Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, I. 121.

² Before the chapel of St. Benedict. Dort.

³ Warton's Hist. of English Poetry, I. 44. note [g].

⁴ Ib. 44. note [h].

last remains, chiefly consisting of what was called Chaucer's Bedchamber with an old carved oaken roof, were demolished about 25 years ago¹.

The original and real broad slab of grey marble which lay over this poet's grave was, Mr. Dart² thinks, taken up and sawn to mend the pavement when Mr. Dryden's monument was set up³. On a corner pillar of St. Benet's chapel hung a leaden plate with his epitaph composed by Surigonus, a poet of Milan. Round the verge of the tomb were these verses:

**Si rogitas quis eram forsan te fama docebit;
Quod si fama neget mundi quia gloria transit
Hec monumenta lege.**

On the inside of the tomb were his arms, Per pale A. and G. a bend counterchanged, now gone; but painted over it under the arch of the church-wall.

The inscription put up by Brigham runs thus:

M. S.

*Qui fuit Anglorum vates ter maximus olim,
Gulfridus Chaucer, conditur hoc tumulo.
Annum si queras Domini, si tempora mortis,
Ecce notæ subjunt quæ tibi cuncta notant.*

25 Octobris 1400.

Aerumnarum requies mors.

N. Brigham hos fecit musarum nomine sumpta.

1556.

A good print of this monument may be seen in Dart. The style shews it to be about the age assigned it: an altar tomb adorned at the side and end with shields of Chaucer's arms in quatrefoils divided by little niches, somewhat like that of archbishop Bouchier at Canterbury, bishop Beaumont at Salisbury, that on which the figure of Matilda lies at Dunmow⁴, and many others of the time. The canopy is composed of four arches, parted by plain finials and supported at each end by lozenged columns. It resembles that of Prior Weston in Clerkenwell church. The inscription is painted against the wall within, between the figure of Chaucer as before described at the head, and of another person (it may be Brigham) at the feet: but these figures are no longer existing.

Over this monument has just been erected a most unmeaning one of white marble to the memory of John Roberts, esq, "the very faithful secretary of the right honourable Henry Pelham secretary of state to king George II."

The history of this poet has a great connection with that of the times. He was *valetus hospitii* to Edward III. who granted him an annuity of twenty marks as comptroller of the customs of wool in the port of London, envoy to Genoa by the title of *Scutifer noster*, and to France in the last year of that king's life, to treat of a marriage between Richard II. then prince of Wales, and the daughter of the French king⁵. Richard II. confirmed his grandfather's grants,

¹ Warton, *Ib.* Among the ruins they found a gold coin called a *Florin*. See Chaucer's Pardoner's tale, 2290.

² *I.* 81.

³ It is remarkable that this latter poet was indebted for a monument to the beneficence of another person, Sheffield duke of Buckinghamshire, twenty years after his death, 1701.

⁴ See Vol. I. pl. VII. p. 13.

⁵ This marble was erected by his three surviving sisters, Susannah, Rebecca, and Dorothy, 1786.

⁶ Froissart, l. c. 315.

which he allowed him a right to surrender in favour of another person. 13 Richard II. he appears to have been clerk of the works at Westminster, and in the following year at Windsor. In the course of the first of these offices he probably hired that tenement in a garden adjoining to St. Mary's chapel at Westminster, of Robert Hermodeworth, chaplain for fifty-three years, determinable on Chaucer's death, which happened the year after the date of the said lease, 1399. the said tenant not to let the said tenement, or any part thereof, during that term, nor to lodge in it any invader of the church's privileges, without leave of the said chaplain and sacrist of the church'. As he paid particular court to John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster, so he was involved in his disgraces; and for the riot in London, 7 Richard II. was forced to fly; and probably lost his lucrative place of comptroller abovementioned. His wife, before her marriage, had been one of the maids of honor, or *domicelle*, to queen Philippa. "Chaucer," says Mr. Warton², "was a man of the world, conversant with the practices and diversions of polite life. Familiarity with a variety of things and objects, opportunities of acquiring the fashionable and courtly modes of speech, connections with the great at home, and a personal acquaintance with the vernacular poets of foreign countries, opened his mind, and furnished him with new lights." Dr. Johnson pronounces him the first English versifier who wrote poetically³.

Weever⁴, gives this epitaph in St. Peter's church at *St. Alban's*, on JOHN 1400. BERNWELL; now gone.

*Hic jacet Johannes Bernwel de villa
Sic Albant in com. Hert. gen. qui obiit*

1400⁵.

*Quumodo vixisti quia spem fidemque tenuisti
Fultor & ecclesie, cultor fuerasque Marie,
Vita, salus, requies, tibi cum dentate, Johannes
Sic Bernwel, prima mors & tua vita secunda.*

Others of this family had monuments here.

In the middle of the chancel at *Shitlington*, c. Bedford, is a brass figure of a 1400. priest, with a dog at his feet, two shields gone, and this inscription round the ledge,

*Hic jacet humatus magister matheus de Althedon
rector ecclesiarum de Schytlingdune lincolniensis
diocesis & . . . Walpole Norwicensis diocesis, ca-
nonicus eboraci et
lincolnie qui diem clausit extremum pridie
Kalendas januarii anno domini mille-
simo quadringentesimo ejus anime propitiatur deus.*

Willis, (Lincoln, p. 167,) just mentions him.

THOMAS CHICHELEY, father of the archbishop, has on his slab in *Higham* 1400. *Ferrers* church a handsome brass cross, the upper part of the shaft and the transverse flowered. In the centre our Saviour sitting on his tomb, holding in

² This lease was engraved by Dr. Rawlinson, 1752.

³ Hist. of English Poetry, l. 341.

⁴ Pref. to his Dictionary, p. 1.

⁵ P. 581.

⁵ I am not sure that in this, as in another instance to be noticed hereafter, Weever does not mean the 15th Century without fixing the precise year, which might have been wanting in the original.

1400. his left hand the cross and banner, his right pointing upwards. On the top the symbol of St. John holding a label with his name: at each end of the transverse those of St. Mark and Luke, and below the angel with the name of St. Matthew. This cross is pretty faithfully engraved in the "Stemmata Chicheleiana," N^o II. At the base this inscription in black letter:

**Hic jacet Thomas Chichele qui obiit xxv die mens.
Februarii, Anno dñi millimo CCCC & agnes
uxor ejus quor. animabus propicietur deus. Amen.**

It does not appear what was the profession of Thomas Chichele: probably he was a merchant, and had some landed property, being the second in descent settled in this parish, where his son's liberality became afterwards so conspicuous in his foundations of a college, a school, and an almshouse, the two last still subsisting¹.

1406. On a marble tomb at the entrance of the choir of *Old St. Paul's* was a figure of a priest, in a cope faced with ten figures of saints, under a canopy of five arches², whose sides and top were charged with the twelve apostles; and in a round over the point of the arch was the Salutation. On each side of his head was a shield defaced.

This was the monument of THOMAS DE EURE, LL. D. and dean of this church, who died Oct. 9, 1400.

Round the verge was this epitaph:

Hic infra jacet corpus magistri Thome de Ebre legum doctoris istius ecclesie S. Pauli quondam decani: qui die nono mensis Octobris Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo & sui decanatus anno duodecimo diem suum clausit extremum: cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.

He occurs Rector of Hendon, c. Middlesex, to which he was admitted Sept. 30, 1372; and in which he had two successors before 1390³. He obtained the deanery of St. Paul's by papal provision before the end of 1389, and was likewise prebend of Mora in this church. He gave £100. for building houses in Knights Riders street, the rents to be employed on the reparation of the shrine of Erkenwald, and maintaining lights about it on the two feast days of that saint, and for the support of a chaplain celebrating the fraternity of that blessed confessor. In Henry IV. his executors founded a chantry of one priest to celebrate mass for his soul and those of all the faithful in the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr in the new work for ever, and for keeping his obit on 5 Ides October⁴.

1400. On a stone by the south door of *Cheshunt* church, c. Herts, this inscription under a small female figure:

**Icy gist demoiselle Jehanne Clay que
trespassa l'an de grace MCCCC le XXII
jour d'octobre jour saint milan eveque.**

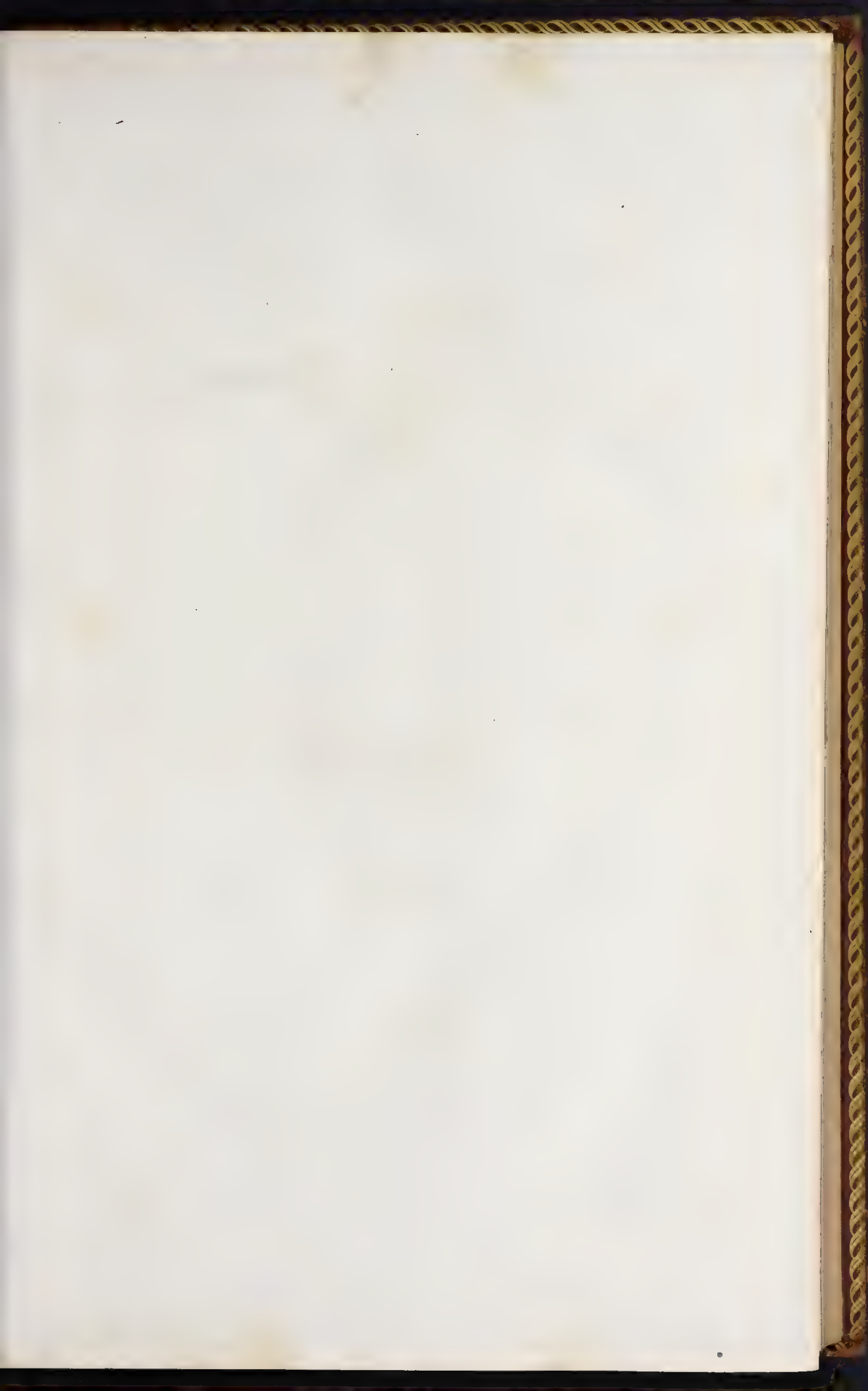
¹ Bridges' Northamptonshire, II. 175. 178.

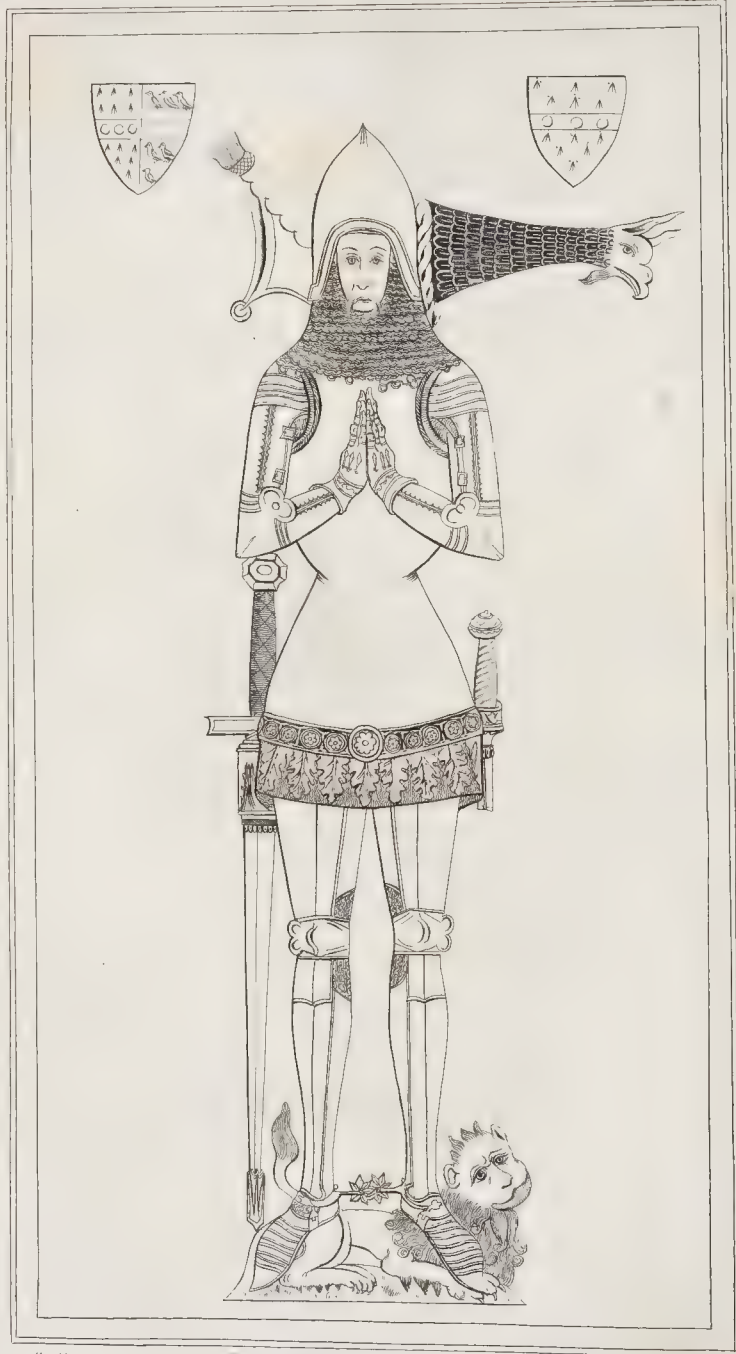
² Mr. Newcourt, I. 42, calls this "his own effigies in his stall, and over the head of the stall the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin."

³ Dugdale's St. Paul's, p. 61.

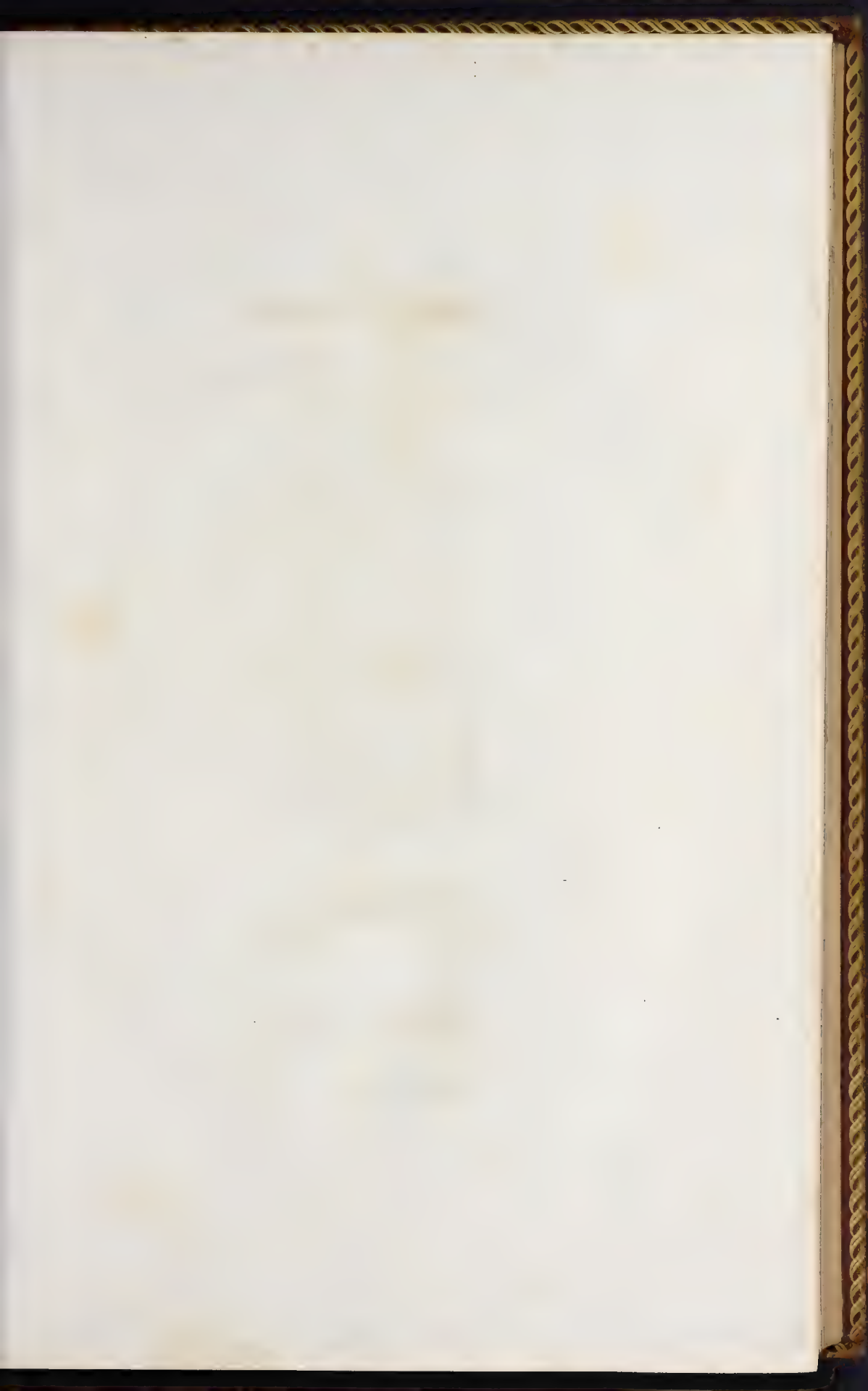
⁴ Newcourt, I. 643.

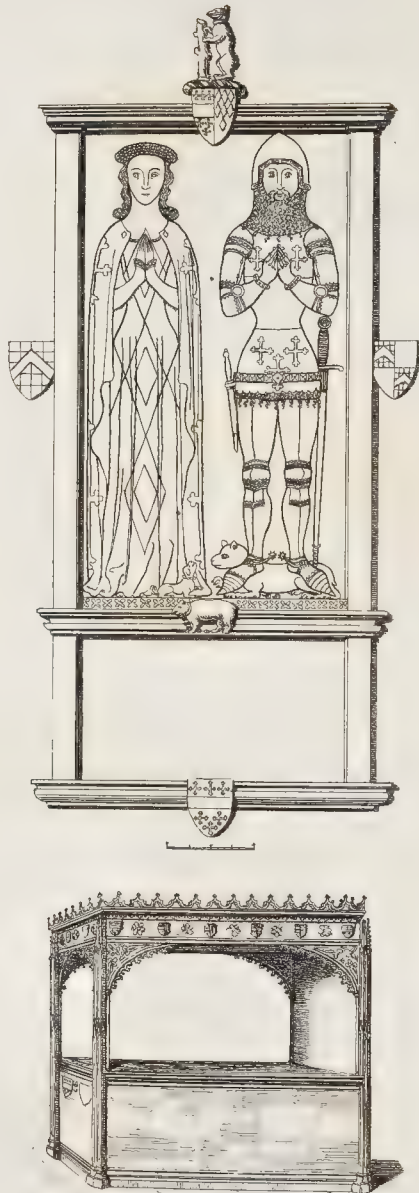
⁵ Ib. 643.





P. Nicholas Lagworth, at Blacking, 1901





Monument of Thomas Beauchamp Earl of Warwick 1404.

Figure 1.

At the East end of the South aisle of *Blickling* church, Norfolk, is a brass 1461, figure armed cap-a-pee; under his head lies his helmet and crest, a griffin's head Pl. I. crest, at his feet a lion: over him are two shields of his arms, Erm. on a fess G. 3 bezants; single, and impaling G. a fess between six martlets O. *Rosale*. His gorget is mail, which also appears under his shoulders and knees: the skirt of his furcoat richly fringed, and the joints of his armour marked with ingrailed work: he has both sword and dagger.

Round the slab this Inscription:

**Hic jacet Nicholas de Dagworth, miles
quondam dominus de Blickling qui
obijt die mensis Januarii
anno domini millesimo CCCC primo ejus
anime propicietur deus. Amen.**

Sir NICHOLAS DAGWORTH, knt. was, in 1364, commander in Aquitaine, and from that time till 1385 he was employed in several treaties. In 1376 he was commissioned by Edward III. to solicit money from his parliament in Ireland, and not succeeding herein, he was to summon a new set of representatives to attend the king in England. Sir William de Windefore, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and favourite of Alice Perrers, who afterwards married him, had rendered himself obnoxious, and Dagworth was sent over by the duke of Lancaster's party as a spy on him. In the last year of Edward's life his journey was countermanded by the lady's interest. In Richard II. he was, with many others, impeached in parliament, and was imprisoned in Rochester castle, but being honourably discharged, was again employed in several treaties. Afterwards he retired to his house at Blickling, and constantly resided there to the day of his death. He married ELEANOR daughter of Walter and sister and coheir of Sir John Rosale of Shropshire*.

Pl. II. exhibits what remains of the monument of THOMAS BEAUCHAMP 1401. earl of WARWICK and his wife MARGARET, which formerly stood in the south Pl. II. aisle of the church at *Warwick*. It is only the brass plate, which after the fire that destroyed that noble fabric 1694, was taken out of the rubbish, and fastened up against the East end of that aisle, with a modern inscription on white marble under it.

It represents the earl in plated armour, with a mail gorget and pointed helmet with a fronton of square studs. On his coat of armour are the arms of *Beauchamp*, and at his sides a sword and dagger: at his feet the bear. His lady has flowing hair bound round with a fillet, a kirtle with long mitten sleeves charged with her family arms, *Ferrers*, and a mantle with his: at her left foot a little dog with a collar looking up at her. On the upper border of the plate is *Beauchamp* impaling *Ferrers*, surmounted by the crest, a bear collared and chained rampant against a ragged staff. At the sides chequer O and Az. a chevron fingle and quartering A. and on the lower border the bear collared and chained gradient, and under all *Beauchamp* fingle.

The Inscription round it having prefixed a ragged staff between two bears gradient collared and chained, and a cross botoné, runs thus:

**Hic jacent dominus Thomas de Bellocampo quondam comes
Warwici, qui obiit octavo die mensis Aprilis Anno dñi mil-
lesimo CCCC primo et domina Margareta uxor ejus quon-
dam Comitissa Warwici que obiit xpi die mensis Januarii
anno dñi millesimo CCCC sexto. Quorum animabus
propicietur deus. Amen.**

* The history of these political intrigues and manoeuvres may be seen in the Introduction to the Calendar of Ancient Charters, p. lxi—lxvii.

* Blomefield, III. 615.

The modern Inscription under this brass is as follows: as pompous as the other is plain:

*D. O. M. Æternæ Memoriae
Sacrum.*

*Qui templum hoc frustra in Mausoleum, ipsasque aras in refugium habuit,
E somno, quo trecentos amplius annos jacuit sepulchus,
Quemque non nisi communi rerum rogo perturbatum iri putarat, experrectus
Assurgit ecce, & adflat;*

*Vir ille inclytus pietate & bellica virtute æque insignis;
Regum nunc Amor, nunc Invidia, Regno semper dilectus
Fortune aliquando lusus, tandem victor, blandienti par, novercante major,
Heroum Nominis semper Gallie terribili, tantum non ultimus,*

*THOMAS de BELLOCAMPO, Comes VARVICI,
Insularum GUERNSEY, SARKE, & AURENEY Præfectus, Ordinis Periscelidis Eques,
EDUARDO III. Principi felici invictæ ob res egregias Anglia & Gallia gestas in paucis
[charus,*

*RICHARD II. minorenni per Conventum Regni Ordinum Curator adnotus,
Eodem Rege sui aut suorum potius juris factæ majestatis damnatus in MANNIAM de-
[portatus,*

Ab HENRICO IV. ad Censum & Honores postliminio revocatus;

*Qui cum satis Patriæ, sibi, & Gloriæ suæ vixisset,
Una cum MARGARETA uxore sua hic loci contumelatus*

ANNO DOM. MCCCCI.

*Nè in cineribus adis bujus collegiata, quam ipse extruxerat, periret, & monumentum
Sepulchrale Fundatoris, Imagines basæ, sacrilegis ereptas flammis, erigi curavit Unus
& FIDEL COMMISSARIIS ad URBEM & EDEM hanc SACRAM reedificandas senatus
[decreto constitutis*

& memoriæ tanti Nominis Aere & Marmore perennioris

Hoc quali quali Elogio parentat

ANNO DOM. MDCCVI.

This earl was second son of earl Thomas, whose monument is exhibited Vol. I. Pl. L. LI. p. 127; and succeeded him in his honours by the death of his elder brother Guy, there before mentioned, p. 129, to have been buried at Vendome in France. He was twenty-four years old at his father's death, 1370, 43 Edw. III⁴; consequently was born 1346. He received the honour of knighthood, with his brother, 29 Edward III⁴. His first military achievements were in the wars in France, 47 Edward III. and 49 Edward III. in Scotland⁵, 50 Edw. III. he was constituted governor of the islands of Guernsey, Sark, and Aureney⁶. 3 Richard II. he was chosen by the Commons governor to the young king⁷, and the following year was joined in commission with the duke of Lancaster to rectify abuses contrary to the truce with Scotland. 5 Richard II. being sent to preserve the abbey of St. Alban's against the insurgents under Jack Straw, he was called thence to protect his own estates, and had special commissions directed to him on this account in Warwickshire⁸. The year before the king came to age this earl joined against his favourite the earl of Oxford duke of Ireland, &c. with the nobles at Hornsey-park. On the king's coming to age the earl being disgusted retired to his castle at Warwick, where he built that strong and stately tower at the North East corner, at the expence of £.395. 5s. 2d⁹, and the whole body of

⁴ Efc. 43 Edward III.

⁵ Ex autographis pen. Cleric. Pell.

⁶ Pat. 50 Edward III. p. 1. m. 2.

⁷ Comput. Bailiv. Warw. 17 Richard II. 2p. Dugd. Warw. 402. 2d Ed.

⁸ Pat. 29 Edward III. p. 3. m. 9.

⁹ Walsingham, p. 245.

⁶ Pat. 5 & 6 Richard II.

the collegiate church of St. Mary, whose choir had been begun by his father, and where he was buried. By the advice of the junto who then governed the king, the earl was arrested the same day as the duke of Gloucester¹, and acknowledging his concern in the meeting at Hornsey had sentence of death passed on him, but it was changed by the king into perpetual banishment and close confinement in the Isle of Man, whence he was the same year removed to the Tower of London². But on the accession of Henry IV. next year, released, and reinstated in his honours and estates.

By his will, dated at Warwick Castle, April 1, 1400, 1 Henry IV, he bequeathed his body to sepulture in the collegiate church there³. For his herse he directed 300 lb. of wax in six tapers and seven mortars, to remain in the said church, sixty poor men in white cloth gowns to carry each a torch at his funeral, forty of which torches, after the obsequies were over, were to be distributed to the poor churches of his patronage, and the rest to remain in the church: all his friends attending the funeral to have a supper the night before, and a dinner on that day, and money to be distributed to the poor at the discretion of his executors; thirty trentalls to be sung for his soul with all convenient speed after his decease, and one thousand masses of like sort, viz. of the Trinity, of the Holy Ghost, of the Nativity of our Lord, of the Holy Cross, of the five festivals of our Lady, of the Resurrection, of the Ascension, of Corpus Christi, of the Angels, of All Saints, and of Requiem; of every feast sixty-seven masses, five in the whole excepted. The rest of his will, containing the disposal of his effects may be seen in Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 323; and 2d edit. p. 403. Baron. I. 236. His portrait, in armour, kneeling, was in the great South window of the church, engraved by Dugdale, p. 324, or 404.

He married *Margaret* daughter of William lord *Ferrers* of Groby, who, by her will, dated 28 November, 1406, 8 Henry IV, bequeathed her body to sepulture in same place⁴, appointing, that at the solemnization of her exequies there should be five tapers, containing five pounds of wax, burning about it from the beginning of service on the evening before her funeral till the high mass of Requiem on the morrow after, and at the same time twenty torches to be held burning by twenty poor men about her herse, but to remain afterwards for the high altar and other altars of the church, for the honour of God, according to ancient custom and right. She died Jan. 22, the same year.

These brasses lay on an altar tomb, having at the head two shields with the arms of *Beauchamp*, and perhaps *Ferrers*, single; and the ragged staff between them. Over it was a canopy forming a half furbaft arch, on the fascia of which were the arms of *Beauchamp*, single, and impaling *Fitz Jeffery*, *Hastings*, *Mortimer*, *Ferrars*, and others, which may be seen engraved in Dugdale's History of Warwickshire; whence it is copied in our plate; but all the stone work of the monument was destroyed by the fire, and only the brasses preserved.

In the choir is an inscription on *CATHARINE*, eldest sister of this earl, who was a nun at Wroxhall in this county, and dying 1378, was buried in the South aisle here among her family:

**Hic jacet Katerina primogenita nobilis viri domini Thome
de Bellocampo quondam comitis Warwici que jacet huma-
ta in aula australi istius ecclesie que obiit in festo Conceptionis
beate Marie virginis Anno Dni Millesimo CCCXX octavo.**

¹ Wallingh. 1b. p. 391. Plac. Parl. cor. R. 21. Richard II. n. 12.

² Clauf. 21 Richard II. m 31.

³ "Deinz l'eglise collegiale n're dame de Warrewyk." Reg. Arundel, f. 179, 180.

⁴ "Mon corps deſter enterrez deſous le meſme pierre ove mon tres honore ſeigneur et mary eſt ſepel'ez dans l'eſgliſſe collegiale n're Dame de Warrewyk." Reg. Arundel, fol. 252—255.

⁵ Dugd. Warw. 2d edit. 445. Bar. I. 235.

1401. The monument of THOMAS DE BRAUNSTON, in *Wistebec* church, has his Pl III. figure in rich brass work, under a canopy of one arch, the pillars adorned with angels in various attitudes (some fiddling) and cherubim. He has a pointed helmet with a broad frontlet of quatrefoils; his gorget hangs like a perruque of mail, which also is appendant by a fringe to his coat of armour, his belt richly flowered with lozenges, his initials, T. B. alternately intermixt: his dagger at his right side, long sword at left, the scabbard adorned with roses, his gauntlets jointed, and their tops adorned with a hem of lacing work; his knee-pieces are bordered with quatrefoils, and from them hangs a square plate ornamented in like manner; his shoes plated, and the joints adorned with ingrailed work: his spur-rowels radiated. At his feet lies a lion. Round the verge is this inscription, the words divided by sprigs and leaves:

Ey gyt Thomas de Braunstone
iadis Constable du Chastel de Wistebec : **Di morust le vyngt**
& Septisme iour
de may l'an de nostre Seignour
MII CCCC primer De l'aine : **T B de qⁱ dieu par sa grace ait**
mercy. Amen.

Mr. Blomefield gives the inscription in his *Colleganea Cantabrigienfis*, p. 247; and this slight description of the tomb:

"On a stone in the church is a man in armour, with a lion at his feet, on brass plates, and this circumscribed," &c.

I have engraved it from a drawing by Mr. Vertue, formerly in Lord Oxford's and Mr. West's possession, and now in mine, corrected from an impression taken from the brass itself by Mr. Ord.

1401. In the same plate is a similar monument, from a drawing by the same ingenious artist, in the same collections; a knight in *Walpole* church, c. Norfolk, whose figure nearly resembles Braunston's. His belt traverses his body, as does his dagger; his sword, cuisses, and greaves, and the whole of his armour, are more ornamented, his helmet and gauntlets the same. At his feet a lion queue fourchée. Over the spandrils of his arch in a bordure ingrailed Quarterly O. and G. in the dexter quarter above a fleur de lis O.

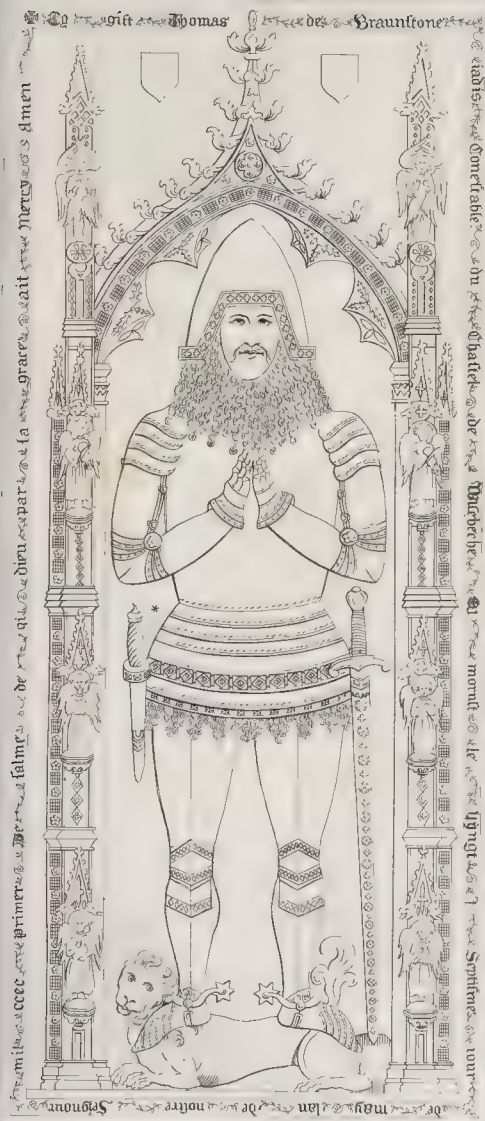
His lady is by his side under another canopy, dressed in the reticulated coiffeure and veil, a standing cape to her robe, long sleeves buttoned to her wrists; a quatrefoil fastens her girdle, and double necklace of beads hangs from her neck. At her feet is a dog looking up, and another couchant.

This seems to have covered the large altar monument in the North aisle of St. Peter's church at Walpole, described by Mr. Blomefield, IV. 718. as having the effigies of a knight in armour, a lion at his feet, with that of his lady and a dog at her feet; over his head are two shields with *Rochford's* arms and a flower-de-lis in the 1st and 4th quarter; the two shields over the lady are gone, and so is the rim of brass that went round it, with its inscription, this only remaining:

• • • • • Domina Matilda
 ux̄or ej. que obiit • • • • • anno dñi
 millesimo tricesimo sexagesimo nono."

* *Wistebec*, Bl.

* *S'almer*, Bl.



Thomas de Braunstone, 1401



Ralph de Rochford & Lady

Mr. Blomefield adds, "Weever¹ says, this is the monument of Sir Ralph Rochford, knt. but Weever gives only this scrap of an inscription, . . . : *Radulfus Rochford miles* . . . which is now gone, and omits what is now remaining; an error not unfrequent with honest Weever.

The East end of the aisle where this monument is was the chapel and burying place of the *Rochfords*, an ancient family, who had property at Walpole from the reign of Stephen. A large marble slab had a great long brass cross on a pedestal of four steps, and six shields, three on each side, all reaved, as is the inscription on the rim, except

Hic jacet Will'm filius constabu-
larii castri de Wisbeache . . .
Januarii Anno Dn'i millimo . . .

said to have been in memory of WILLIAM only son of Sir JOHN ROCHFORD constable of Wisbeach castle, 20 Richard II. and probably immediate predecessor to Thomas Braunton.

The monument here engraved will belong to one of his descendants RALPH, who lived in the reign of Edward III. and married MATILDA daughter and co-heir of Sir John de WALPOLE. She was buried here 1369².

"Exactly in the middle of the chancel at *Balsham*, c. Cambridge, lies a noble grey marble, over JOHN SLIFORD, who, as bishop Fordham's Register³ informs us, was Rector here and patron of Berklowe, and died 1401. His figure in brass represents him in a cope, adorned with his initials, I.S. on his breast, and ten saints depicted on his cope; viz. St. Mary, St. John the Evangelist, St. Catharine, St. Paul, St. Mary Magdalen, St. John Baptist, St. Ethelred, St. Peter, St. Margaret, and St. Winifred. On each side of his head a shield, the first having the arms of Ely, the other lost. At top are the arms of England and France quartered, viz. semè de lis: and on his left side the same impaling *Hainault*, four lions rampant quarterly, being the arms of queen Philippa of Hainault, wife of Edward III. whose chaplain he was in his younger years, and clerk or keeper of his wardrobe. His device is the two initial letters of his name crowned, being the common cypher for the name of Jesus."⁴

"The canopy is curiously adorned with angels and other figures; over his head are two angels flying, holding a sheet, in which is a representation of himself, very small, with a label over his head, the letters of which are now illegible, designed to signify the hope he had of the angels' conducting his soul to heaven. The following verses are still legible:

Johannes Sliford dictus rector, mundoque relictus,
Bursa non strictus, jacet hic sub marmore pictus,
Fautor iustorum constans, ultor viciorum,
Quem rer' Edwardus dilexerat, ad mala tardus,
Gardrobam rexit illius dum bene vixit
Ecclesiam struxit hanc: nunquam postea luxit.
Hec fecit stalli, large fundensq. metalla.
Canonicus primo Wellens: Rippon fuit imo
Edwardi: festo decessit sine modello.

¹ p. 88. Newcourt, I. 179.

² Blomefield, IV. 711.

³ Fol. 686.

⁴ I doubt this assertion, that name being more generally expressed *1490*. When it occurs, as here, on the water tables of churches, and other buildings, as of the old house at Thetford, (Martin, p. 272.) it means other things, as well as *Jesus Salvator*.

⁵ This may be the feast of Edward the Confessor, Jan. 5; or of Edward the Martyr, March 18.

Regis & Anglorum qui detulit ada reorum
 Anno milleno quadringeno quoque pieno
 Huic addens primum deducitur corpus ad imum.
 O clemens Christe celos precor intret ut iste:
 Nil habeat triste quia pretulit omnibus iste.

Besides holding a canonry in each of the churches of Wells and Ripon, he was made prebendary in the collegiate church of St. Stephen at Westminster, June 20, 1363, in room of Henry Snayth, to whom it was restored December 16 following. Le Neve mentions one John Rippon archdeacon of Wells, 1390; which seems to be the same man; for Sleford being canon of Ripon it was usual at that time for the clergy to denominate themselves from their preferments as Henry of Huntingdon did from being archdeacon of that place. He built the chancel, and stilled it with twenty-eight stalls of good oak, which have been carefully preserved to this day.*

Thus Mr. Blomefield¹; for I have not seen this monument.

This epitaph is another instance of the application of *pictus* to a brass figure, by the poetical licence of our monkish epitaph makers, for I think one can hardly suppose the brass was enameled, though we have seen several others were.

1401. In the church of *Campden*, c. Gloucester, is a slab inlaid with brass, with Pl. IV. the figures of a man and woman under a double canopy. The man is bare-headed, with the forked beard, habited in a close coat, the sleeves furred at the wrists, buttoned from thence to the hands, and ending in a kind of mitten; the coat is buttoned to the bottom, and girt round the waist with a flowered belt fastened by a buckle, and terminated with a jewel or ornament; from it hangs an anelace. His mantle has a standing cape, and three large buttons on the right shoulder. The woman is habited in a flowing mantle, buttoned from top to bottom, with a small standing cape; the sleeves furred, buttoned, and mittened, as her husband's: her hair flowing in ringlets on her shoulders, and bound with a narrow plain fillet on her forehead, is dressed at top in three rows. In the pediment of each arch is a merchant's mark, and in all the four spandrils the same shield of arms: in a bordure engrailed a cross engrailed charged with five pellets: in the dexter quarter a mullet pierced.

The inscription round the ledge is as follows:

✠ Hic jacet Wilhelmus Greuel de Campdene quondam civis
 london & flos mercator lanar' totius Anglie qui obiit p^{mo}
 die mens' Octobris anⁱ dni millmo CCCC p^{mo}.

✠ Hic jacet Mariona uxor predicti Wilclmi que obiit Decimo
 die mensis Septembris anno dni millmo CCC: LXXX: U:
 Quor' anim' p^{ro}picietur deus. Amen.

The inscriptions are placed exactly as on the French monuments: the man's beginning under his feet, the woman's over her head.

This monument is copied from a drawing of Mr. Vertue's, late in lord Oxford's and Mr. West's collection, now in mine.

1401. In the North transept of the church at *Shottebrook*, c. Berks, is a fair marble grave-stone, with the figure of a lady in the habit of the times, in brass, and round the ledge this inscription,

¹ Coll. Cant. p. 201, 202.

William & Marion Grevel, at Campden 1801.



*Margaret - Pembroke; Shottishrock.
1401.*

**Icy gist dame Margaret qui fust le femme Bonfir F . . .
Pembrigg . . . Chevalier, priez pur lui a dieu quil de
salme eit pitie & mercy. Amen.**

This MARGARET was daughter of Sir William Trussel, knt. who pronounced the sentence of deposition against Edward II¹. and founded² here, 1337, 11 Edward III. a college and chantry for a warden, five priests or chaplains, and two clerks, and was buried in the North aisle with his wife Maud, daughter of Sir William Butler, lord of Wemme. His body was seen by industrious Thomas Hearne, whose father was parish clerk of Shottesbrook, wrapt up in lead, and hers at his feet in leather. Their son John died without issue, and this their daughter was married to Sir Fulk Pembridge.

In the North aisle of *Hippolites*, vulgo *Pallets*, church, c. Herts, is this 1401.
brass:

**Hic jacet Robert Poudies³ & alicia uxor ejus qui obiit
Anno d'ni millesimo CCCC primo * * * ***

In the chancel at *Cobham*, c. Kent, was, till removed for the late John earl 1402. of Darnley, who is himself to be removed whenever his costly Mausoleum shall be completed in his park there under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, a slab of Purbeck marble, with a brass bust of a knight in a gorget of mail and pointed helmet, and under him this inscription:

**Rauf de Cobham de Kent Elzuyre
De murrest le xx^e jour de Janier
l'an de grace mill CCCC III gist ici
Dieu de sa alme eit merci.**

Below is a shield with a chevron charged with three estoiles between three croffes botoné.

Near the Organ loft in *Hereford* cathedral is a brass inscribed,

1402.

**Hic jacet Will's Botale armiger qui obiit
XX die mensis Januarii anno d'ni
Millimo CCCC secundo cujus aie p'pitiatur deus. Amen.**

EDMUND DE LANGLEY, fifth son of Edward III. was buried in the Domini-1402. can Priary at King's Langley, c. Herts; where he was born, 1341; whence he took his name, and where he died, Aug. 1, 1402, 3 Henry IV⁴. *Ubi spiravit ibi expiravit*, says Walsingham⁵. At the dissolution his monument was probably removed into the parish church, where we now see it on the North side of the altar.

It is an altar-tomb of alabafter, covered with a slab of Purbeck marble, the base and astragal formed of the latter, and a frieze of quatrefoils of alabafter at bottom. On the fourth side of the tomb are in starred quatrefoils these coats:

1. A spread eagle double headed.
2. 3. *Old France* and *England* quarterly, under a label of three points.

¹ Knighton, c. 2550. Grafton's Chronicle. Stowe's Annals.

² Not as Ashmole, Berks, II. 487. Sir John, his elder brother, Hearne's Antiquities between Windsor and Oxford, at the end of Leland's Itin. p. 104. Tanner Not. Mon. 20. Bibl. Top. Brit. N^o XVI. p. 101.

³ *Pandey*, Salmon, p. 165.

⁴ Walsingham, Hist. p. 160. Ypod. Neuftr. 558, Rapia, V. 35, says 1401.

⁵ Ypod. Neuftr. p. 558.

4. Ditto,

4. Ditto, impaling quarterly *Castile* and *Leon*. *Isabel* of *Castile* wife of Edmund de Langley.
5. *Old France* and *England* quarterly, under the same label charged with *torteaux*. *Edmund de Langley*.
6. *Old France* and *England* quarterly, in a border, without a label.
7. *Old France* and *England* quarterly, under a label of 3. *Erm.*

At the east end, hid by the wall, may be felt, *Old France* and *England* quarterly,

At the west end,

A cross bore between 5 martlets. *Edward the Confessor.*

Old France and *England.*

Three Crowns. *Mercia.*

On the north side a lion rampant.

Sandford says, at the foot of the tomb are the arms of *Holland*, G. 3 lions passant guardant, O. in a border A.

The tomb does not stand close to the north or east wall, but has a blocking against it. The chancel has one vault under it, descended into by a small passage on the south side; but it is most likely prince Edmund's body and that of his consort Isabel were left behind in the friary church.

This prince was created earl of Cambridge 1362; constable of Dover castle and lord warden of the cinque ports 1376; one of the commissioners for governing the kingdom during the minority of Richard II¹. In 1381 he commanded the army sent into Portugal to the assistance of his brother John of Gaunt, in his claim of the crown of Castile and Leon, in right of his wife; and 1385 won the battle of Aljubarota against the Castilians under Peter the Cruel. Two whole years he assisted in defence of the Portuguese, at which time the English grew so famous, and both the kings of Portugal and Castile so jealous of their power, that they conveyed them home at their common charge. After his return he was created Duke of York, 1385, 9 Richard II; and several years after, on the king's two journeys into Ireland, he conferred on him the place of guardian of the realm of England during his absence, in which office he opposed the usurpation of his nephew Henry duke of Hereford, but without success. On the accession of Henry to the crown he retired to his manor of Langley; and all we hear of him till his death is his detection of his own son's treason against Henry IV. He lived to see the sceptre of England in three several hands. By his will², dated Nov. 25, 1400, he appointed his body to be buried in the friary of Langley, near to the grave of his first wife Isabel, younger daughter and coheir to Peter the Cruel king of Castile and Leon, whom he married 1372, and by whom he had

Edward duke of York, slain at Agincourt, 1415.

Richard earl of Cambridge, beheaded 3 Henry V. who, by his marriage with a sister of the earl of March, acquired to his issue the right to the crown, which caused such terrible commotions in the kingdom³.

Constance, married to Thomas Despencer earl of Gloucester, and Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick.

His second wife, Joan, daughter of Thomas Holand earl of Kent, survived him, but had no issue by him⁴.

¹ Ypod. Neutr. 535. Lel. Coll. I. 184.

² "Mon corps a giler a Langelee pres de ma tres amee Isabelle jadyz ma compagne que Dieu assoille." Reg. Arundel Vol. II. 191. b. In it he is styled, "Dux d'Everwyk, comes de Cantebrygg, et dominus de Tyndale."

³ Rapin. V. 35.

⁴ Sandford, 378. Chauncy, Herit. 543. 545. Salmon. 113, 114.

label, by consent of her husband, made a will, 1342, 5 Richard II. appointing to be buried where it pleased the king, whom she left residuary legatee, and desiring him to allow her son Richard (his godson) 500 marks *per annum* for life; bequeathing to the king her heart of pearls, to the duke of Lancaster a tablet of jasper, to her son Edward earl of Rutland and his heirs her crown, to her daughter Constance a fret of pearls, and to the duchess of Gloucester her tablet of gold with images and her Psalter with the arms of Northampton; her best horse to be given as a mortuary, and on the day of her death 100 trenails and 100 psalters to be said for her soul.

On the South side of the choir of *Lincoln* cathedral is an altar tomb, with the brassless figure of a lady, with a kind of coronet, and the headdress probably reticulated, under a single canopy, which had two shields in its spandrels; at the sides five garters, also strip of their brass. 1403.

In a vault or in the earth near this monument was buried the celebrated CATHARINE SWINFORD. On opening the lid and sides July 11, 1783, in company with Mr. Essex, we found only rubbish, and the same in the basement and the choir floor.

When Sir William Dugdale surveyed this church, the following inscription was on a fillet round the slab in old English characters, beginning on the South side from the head:

**Ici gist Dame Katherine, duchesse de
Lancastre, jadis femme de le tres noble
& tres graciosus prince John duc de Lancaster,
fils a tres noble Roy Edward de tierce. La-
quelle Katherine moreult le X jour de
May l'an de grace mil CCC tierz. De
quelle alme Dieu eyt mercy & pitee.
Amen.**

The arms are described in pale.

1. *France* and *England* quarterly, under a label of 3 points, Erm.
2. G. 3 Catharine wheels, O².

At the feet four shields.

The canopy which covers both this tomb and that of her only daughter Joan, countess of Westmoreland, of whom hereafter, appears to have been replaced by one of the age of Charles I. surbait, and adorned with Grecian mouldings and ornaments. Yet Mr. Johnson describes it as one of the testoons or coverings with the *strait line* or *flat*; see Introduction, p. lxxxv.

"This woman was born in Henault, daughter to a knight of that country, called St. Paon de Ruet. She was brought up in her youth in the Duke of Lancaster's house, and attended on his first wife the duchess Blanche of Lancaster, and in the days of his second wife the duchess Con-

² Rous, fol. 49. a. in Dugd. Bar. II. 155.

² They remained in Sandford's time, p. 254. In a pane of glass in Mr. Peck's possession, 1734, the arms of John of Gaunt and Catharine Swinford are thus expressed.

France and *England* quarterly, under a label of 3 points Erm. impaling Arg. on a chevron, S. 3 bears heads coupé O. Under these is written,

John of Gaunt and Katherine his third wife had often John of Bedford.
These may have been her first husband's arms; the wheels those of her father, Sir Payne Roet.

stance he kept the foresaid Catharine as his concubine, who afterwards was married to a knight of England, named Swinford, that was now deceased. Before she was married the duke had by her three children, two sons and a daughter. One of the sons was named Thomas de Beaufort, and the other Henrie, who was brought up at Aken in Almaine, proved a good lawyer, and was afterwards bishop of Winchester. For the love that the duke had to these his children, he married their mother, the said Katharine Swinford, being now a widow, wherof men marvelled much, considering her mean estate was far unmeet to match with his highness, and nothing comparable in honour to his other two former wives. And indeed the great ladies of England, as the duchess of Gloucester, the countess of Derby, Arundel, and others, descended of the blood royal, greatly disdained that she should be matched with the duke of Lancaster, and by that means be accounted second person in the realm and preferred in room before them, and thereof they said that they would not come in any place where she should be present, for it should be a shame to them that a woman of so base a birth, and concubine to the duke in his other wife's days, should go and have place before them. The duke of Gloucester also, being a man of an high mind and stout stomach, disliked his brother's matching so meanly: but the duke of York bare it well enough; and verily the lady herself was a woman of such bringing up and honourable demeanor that envy could not in the end but give place to well deserving¹.

The duke being sent for by the king from Aquitaine, with which duchy he had lately been invested, attended him at Christmas at Langley, and returning to Lincoln, where this lady then lived, married her, after the octave of Epiphany, 1396. "*Cunctis*, says Walsingham, p. 352, *admirantibus facti miraculum; quia fortuna talis fœminæ tantæ sublimitatis error minime competeat*." She had had the care of his two daughters, Philippa and Elizabeth, in their minority, or, as he calls her in the grant of the wardship of Bertram de Lannycyshire for her care of them, had been *Maistresse de nos tresames filles pour la bone et greable service que nostre trescheer et bien amie dame a faite a nos dittes filles*².

In the parliament, 1397, he procured his three children by her to be naturalized, by the name of Beaufort, and Thomas was created duke of Somerset³; and the year following the pope translated John Buckingham from Lincoln, and nominated Henry Beaufort to that see, out of the respect and regard he bore to his father the duke⁴. The old bishop of Lincoln did not allow this translation; but retired to the abbey of Christ-church, Canterbury, and there ended his days among the monks, 1397⁵. His poor remains were disturbed in their stone repository, on new paving the nave of the cathedral, March, 1787; and his brassless slab turned out, with others of the same sort, to pave the cloysters.

1403. RICHARD DELAPOLE, son of Michael Delapole, earl of Suffolk, who died 1403, had a figure of a monk with roses in quatrefoils on his habit, and B or R in a rondeau, with a rose in a square on his breast.

This, with many other brasses of the younger branches of that noble family buried at *Wingfield*, I saw in the church chest, 1764; and am since told they have gone the way of many more sepulchral brasses.

¹ Hollinshed, p. 485.

² *ad duci recreationem & amorem.*

³ Sandford, 353.

⁴ Hollinshed, lb. 356.

⁵ Walsingham, lb. 353.

The brightest name in the list of our architects is that "artist and patron of 1404. arts WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM, a prelate whose magnificent charities yet exist, both in the benefits he calculated for posterity, and in the edifices erected on his own designs for perpetuating those pious bounties"; who, from being clerk of the works, rose to be bishop of Winchester and lord chancellor, and prime minister to Edward III.—a height which few men have reached by mere merit in any mechanic science. Wykeham had the sole direction of the buildings at Windsor and Queenborough castles: not to mention his own foundations. He rose by pleasing one of the greatest princes, and deserved his fortune by bestowing it in noble charities."

His buildings at Queenborough are levelled with the ground. The principal gate of his castle at Windsor happily withstood an injudicious levelling, and the castle itself looks down with disdain on the modern erections that occupy its ditch. His cathedral remains unblemished by modern taste, and his literary foundations flourish in unimpaired splendor. His architect at Winchester was William Winford¹, whose name should be added to the list of our antient builders, though he were only the master mason, or *Cementarius*. As he was thought equal to the execution of a church it is probable that the execution of the bishop's sepulchral chapel was also committed to him.

This is called in his will a *new* building². "Though the other ornaments of his oratory are destroyed, yet his monument remains there intire and unhurt to this day. It is of white marble, of very elegant workmanship, *considering the time*, with his effigies in his pontifical robes lying along upon it; and on a plate of brass running round the edge of the upper table of it, is the following inscription in Latin verse of the style of that age:

**Wilhelmus dictus Wykeham jacet hic nece victus,
Istius ecclesie praefuit, reparavit eamque.
Fargus erat, dapifer: probat hoc cum dibite pauper.³
Consiliis pariter regni fuerat bene dexter.
Hunc docet esse pium fundatio collegiorum:
Orontiae primum stat, Wintoniaeque secundum.
Iugiter oreis tumulum quicumque videtis,
Pro tantis meritis ut sit sibi vita perennis.**

The small prints of this chapel and monument, from a drawing of Isaac Taylor the surveyor, prefixed to bishop Lowth's life of this great prelate, have done it as much justice as the scale permitted. I wish I could say as much of the larger print of the monument and figure by Sherwin. His crossier preserved in the chapel of New College, and well engraved by Mr. Carter in his XIIth Number, is a fine specimen of the elegant arts among us, and an instance, as Mr. Walpole observes, "how well the pomp of prelacy was served by ingenious "artists."

Sepulchral chapels came more in fashion in this century, by which I mean those which were erected professedly for the interment of the founder, and in which his own body was actually buried. For in the preceding centuries the many chapels that sided the nave and choir both of our principal and parochial churches were receptacles of the dead, and in many instances appropriated to

¹ Walsingham gives a good definition of Wykeham's foundations: "In Wintonia constituit collegium novellis grammaticis, et in Oxonia subibatis scriptis clericis fundavit domum. Exhibentur autem in utroque loco tantum personae de sumptibus provisis per eundem." His character of this prelate is, "eius sumptibus et industria quotidie clerici."

² Anglitanus augmentatur et erecit." May latest posterity confirm the omen!

³ Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, I. 25. 120.

⁴ Capella per me de novo constructa.

⁵ Lowth's Life of Wykeham, p. 218.

⁶ L'ui sup. p. 24.

lords of manors and their families, whether those lords were their founders or not. It was also no uncommon thing to build chapels for the purpose of laying ma's for the souls of the founders thereof, whose bodies were deposited at some distance from them: as that of the Black Prince in the undercroft and of Henry IV. in the North wall of the choir at Canterbury. The chapels that incircle the choir at Tewksbury have a uniformity which bespeak most of them to be the work of one abbot in the preceding century¹. But the instances of chapels erected for the express purpose of depositing a particular patron or family abound in the present and succeeding century, inasmuch that the name of the saints to whom the chapel was dedicated has been absorbed in that of the bishop or lord who erected it.

"The situation of Wykeham's chapel seems not at all well chosen if we consider it with respect to the whole building; in which it has no good effect, but creates an irregularity and an embarrassment, which it had been better to have avoided. But Wykeham was determined to the choice of this particular place by a consideration of a very different kind; by an early prejudice to a strong religious impression which had been stamped on his mind in his childhood. In this part of the old church there had been an altar dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, with her image standing above it; at this altar a ma's used to be celebrated every morning, which seems to have been a favourite one, and much frequented at the time when Wykeham was a boy and at school at Winchester, for it had gotten a particular name among the people, and was called *Pekimasse*, from the name of a monk of the convent who usually officiated in it. Young Wykeham was constant and early in his daily attendance, and fervent in his devotions at this ma's. He seems even then to have chosen the Blessed Virgin as his peculiar patroness, to have placed himself under her protection, and in a manner to have dedicated himself to her service; and probably he might ever after imagine himself indebted to her especial favour for the various successes which he was blessed with through his life. This seems to have been the reason of his dedicating to her his two colleges, and calling them by her name: over all the principal gates of which he has been careful to have himself represented as her votary in the act of adoration to her as his and their common guardian. And this it was that determined the situation of his chantry. He erected his chapel in the very place where he used to perform his devotions in his younger days; between the two pillars against one of which stood the altar abovementioned. He dedicated the chapel to the Blessed Virgin; the altar was continued in the same place, as before, and probably the very same image was erected above it, which, with the other ornaments of the same kind, both within the chapel and without, was destroyed in the last century by the zeal of modern enthusiasm exerting itself with a blind and indiscriminate rage against all the venerable and beautiful monuments either of ancient piety or superstition."

The respect paid to this sepulchral chapel by Cromwell's express care when his soldiers committed so much havoc in this church reflects honour on his memory. Nor is less attention paid to it by those students to whom Wykeham was so liberal a benefactor. I heartily wish the silly mischievousness of the students at Westminster were as well restrained, who, to the eternal reproach of their superiors, to whose care the church and school are committed, are suffered to deface the finest specimens of ancient and modern statuary with daily havoc; of which so many fresh proofs have occurred since the publication of the first volume of this work.

¹ See Vol. I. p. 16.

² Lowth, p. 283—285.

ROGER BRAYBROKE bishop of London, who died 1404, had, in the middle 1404, of Lady Chapel ¹, in *Old St. Paul's*, on a slab under a rich canopy, a brass figure, habited in *pontificalibus*, the hem and facing richly embroidered: his right hand in a posture of benediction, his left holding his crozier. On two of the four shields *London*, and 6 maces voided ². Round the ledge of the slab was this inscription:

**Orate pro anima Roberti Braybroke
quondam episcopi istius ecclesie, cuius corpus hic tumulatur,
qui obiit vicesimo septimo die
mensis Augusti anno gratiae millesimo
quadragesimo quarto, cuius animae & omnium fidelium
defunctorum propitiatur Deus. Amen. Amen.**

The words parted by sprigs.

He was son of Sir Gerard Braybroke, knight, of Braybroke-castle, c. Northampton. His first preferment was the rectory of Hinton, c. Cambridge, which he exchanged for Gorton, in the same county, 1379, and that soon after for Horsenden, c. Lincoln. He was canon of Lincoln, 1379, and prebendary of Lichfield at the time of his promotion to London; archdeacon of Cornwall and prebendary of Wells, 1377; rector of Bideford 1381; canon residentiary and dean of Sarum 1380. He was promoted to the see of London 1381; appointed lord chancellor next year, but through the resentment of John of Gaunt held that place not above six months ³.

After his church was laid waste by the fire, 1666, there was a body dug up in the place where he was buried whole and uncorrupt, as if it had been lately buried. Mr. Newcourt saw and handled it. It was very light, and had hair on the face, and was probably the body of this very bishop, which is now immured in the new buildings of this church ⁴. "One thing more of mine own observation," adds Mr. Newcourt, "I cannot omit, which is, though the sculptures in brass were, by sacrilegious hands, torn away from all the tombs in the church, yet this alone, which was one of the costliest ⁵, was left untouched till it was buried in the ruins by that dreadful fire, notwithstanding it was the most conspicuous of any, the lord mayor and his brethren, and the greatest part of the congregation, passing over it every Sunday as they came to hear sermons there, after it was made a preaching place for the saints of those times, who entered not in at the door, but, like thieves and robbers, came in at the window, where they had made one."

In the North side of the chancel at *Botsford* is a long stone with a brass figure 1404. of a monk under a treble canopy, and on his robe Saints Peter, Paul, Catharine, George, and a bishop.

The inscription is partly covered by pews.

* * * **de Codynngton - - - ecclesie beate
Marie de Southwell
qui obiit octavo die Septembris anno - - CCC quarto
cuius anime ppicietur deus. Amen.**

² Godwin, 186. In the choir, Dugdale.

³ Dugdale, *St. Paul's*, p. 84.

⁴ Newcourt, 1. 49, 50.

⁵ Other particulars of this discovery are fit only for such a compilation as the *Antiquarian Repository*.

⁶ It is engraved by Hollar for Dugdale's *Hist. of St. Paul's*, p. 85.

1404. On a brass plate, under a man in armour, in the church of *Barnes*, c. Surrey :

*Hic jacet Will' Millebourne armig. qui
obijt [in die Sancte Luce Evangeliste Anno
Dom. MCCCCIIII.
Quisquis eris qui transieris ista, perlege, plora :
Sum quod eris, fucram quod es, pro me precor ora.*

The two last lines occur on a label from the mouth of a fine priest in the middle aisle at Broxbourn, and in other instances.

1404. At the upper end of the South transept at *Hereford* is the monument of bishop JOHN TREVENANT. His figure in stone faceless, in pontificalibus and mitre, with a lion at his feet, lies on a freestone altar tomb, on which are 5 chevronels, the arms of the deanry, those of the see, and 3 lions heads craft in a bordure ingrailed. Over him a canopy of grey marble. On each side of the tomb 4 compartments of surbalt demiquatrefoil arches, with quatrefoils on the spandrels. Godwin * calls it *tumulus non inelegans*.

He was educated at Oxford, canon of St. Asaph, and Auditor of the Rota at Rome, and promoted to this see 1389. He was sent to the Pope 1400, as ambassador from Henry IV. on his accession to the crown; and after sitting fourteen ½ years and half, died 1404, and by his will, dated March 21, 1403. directed that his body should be buried "in capella australi ecclesie Hereford, quae dicitur *S. Anne* 4."

This monument is hid by the Consistory court. Over it is the great South window of six days, and two rows of tracery. In it is a king seated, subscribed *Solo—n Rex* : below *Sancta Maria*. Quarterly 1. 4. frette Az. with fleurs de lis O. 2. 3. uncertain if *England*. Perhaps this window contained the family of Jesse.

1405. RICHARD SCROPE, archbishop of York, has a monument between two pillars in the East end of his cathedral, suitable to his untimely end.

He was son of Sir Richard Scrope, knight, lord chancellor of England under Richard II. in which high post his son succeeded him for a year, after which, entering into orders, he was consecrated bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and next year translated to York. His character stands unimpeached, even in his loyalty to his unfortunate prince. He was drawn into a conspiracy against the usurper by the very nobleman who had been a principal instrument in advancing him to the throne, and overreached and betrayed by Henry's general the earl of Westmorland. The upright Gascoign refusing to pass sentence of death on him, it was done in the hall of his own palace at Bishopthorpe by one Fulthorp, a lawyer, but no judge. He was carried June 8, 1405, to the place of execution, a field between Bishopthorpe and York, on a sorry jade, scarcely worth forty pence, without a saddle, and with his face to the tail, and habited in a sky-coloured loose garment 5, with sleeves of the same, and a purple hood hanging on his shoulders 6. The executioner separated his head from his body

* Millebourne. Aaley, l. 97.

† P. 290.

‡ Godwin *quater* by mistake for *quater decies*.

§ Reg. Arundel, l. 203. Proved Apr. 23, 1404. 1b. f. 207. Hist. of Hereford, 194. Willis, Cath. 517.

Godwin, 490.

5 In *hodia chimæra* & manibus *chimæra* ejusdem coloris existentibus. Maydelloue.

6 Cum *capitis* jaciendi coloris five consimili colore circa humeros pendente. 1b.



at five strokes, at his own express desire, in allusion to the five wounds of Christ, which he bore in his banner¹.

As he was the first prelate that suffered capital punishment, and that too without a trial, miracles were presently wrought at his tomb, and the king was struck with an incurable leprosy² while alive, and failed of Christian burial after death. The archbishop's biographer crowns his virtuous character with this trait: *Et virgo moriebatur archiepiscopus*, according to the confessions of old Sebion, to whom he appeared three nights after his death, ordering him to remove the logs of wood (*truncos*) laid on his grave to prevent persons offering at it, which he did, though some of them would have required three men.

In the chancel at *Cobham*, c. Kent, without the rails, is a brass for Sir REGINALD BRAYBROKE, knt. son of Sir Gerard Braybroke, knt. and second husband of Joan, heiress of the Cobham family, whose grandmother's epitaph has been already mentioned, Vol. I. p. 148.

He is represented here as a knight in a pointed helmet with plain front, gorget of mail ending in fimbriæ, jointed gauntlets, belt-ornamented with roses in rounds: but all below the knees is gone. At the point of the pediment a figure of the Deity, &c. as on Sir Nicholas Hawberk's brass here, the dove ascending. The shields above gone. The inscription,

✠ hic jacet dn's Reginaldus Braybroke miles filius
Gerardi Braybrok militis ac maritus d'ne
Johanne d'ne de Cobh'm heredis d'ni Johan-
nis de Cobh'm fundatoris istius col[legit qui quidem]
Reginaldus obiit apud Wyddelburgh in Flandria
vicesimo die mensis septembris Anno nullmo
Quadragesimo Quinto Ejus anime propici-
etur deus amen. ADE.

His son stands by him on a pedestal subscribed,

hic jacet
Reginaldus
d' fil' eor.

Weever adds another, now gone, subscribed,

hic jacet
Robertus
fil' eor.

¹ So Walsingham; but bishop Godwin seems to ascribe them to the want of dexterity in the executioner.

² Ea tempore quo fuit decollatus idem rex horribili lepra percussus est equitando versus Ripon, & videbatur quod quidam percussit episcopum sensibilibus; et hac de causa pernoctabat in villa de Homerton per 7 milliaria ab Eboraco distante, & nocte eadem sequente horribiliter idem rex vexabatur, in tantum quod clamore magno camerarios suos excitavit, qui surgentes omnia lumina in camera et aula sine lumine & sine igne invenerunt & regi theriacum in vino vocato *Vernage* dederunt, et in crastino ad Ripon equitavit valde infirmus ubi permansit per 7 dies. Et quum Georgius Plumpton qui regem 8 die decollationis predictæ vidit quod in facie et in manibus predicti regis *magis passule leprose creviscentis et præminibant quasi capita, manillarum*. Et qui ista vidit et audivit testimonium perhibuit Stephanus Cotnam alias Palmer qui hac Mag'ro Thome Gascoyne Sacre Theologie professori retulit. Maydon, ubi sup. The king had some violent eruption of the scorbutic kind, for which he took a draught, and this was magnified into a miraculously inflicted leprosy.

Sir Reginald appears to have been as proud of being recorded as the husband of this rich heiress (though only the second husband out of five) as she was of appearing on her epitaph as his wife. Their two sons died under age before them, but their only daughter, Joan, married Sir Thomas Brook lord Cobham, who died 17 Henry VI.

1405. WALTER DE SKIRLAW bishop of Durham, who died March 24, 1405¹, was buried on the North side of the high altar opposite to bishop Hatfield, before mentioned, Vol. I. p. 144. between two pillars, before the altar of St. Blasia², which was afterwards called *Skirlaw's Altar*, under a marble slab of curious workmanship, adorned with various costly brass figures, and the figure of the bishop finely cut in the same metal in the middle. On his breast was inscribed,

**Crede quod redemptor meus vivit & in die nobilissimo de terra
surrecturus sum & in carne mea videbo Deum salvatorem
meum³.**

On the ledge, or some other part of the tomb, was this epitaph :

**Hic jacet bone memorie Walterus Skirlaw primum episcopus
Cobvent & Lichfeld deinde Bathon. & Willel. & postea
ad hanc sacram sedem Dunelmens. translatus, qui obiit . . .
die mensis a^o dni MCCCC Deum pro anima
ejus⁴.**

The tomb was enclosed with a high railing or lattice⁵ of curious work, within which mass was daily said for his soul. Opposite to the tomb on the North side was a long seat of stone work, between pillar and pillar, whereon his arms were placed from one end to the other.

The author of the History of the County palatine of Durham, in translating this from Chambre, adds, "The railing round this tomb was afterwards removed, and a stall erected for women to attend divine service⁶."

Besides this monument for his body, his bowels were lodged under a separate one in *Howden* church in Yorkshire. This was probably a stone coffin, whose lid is still to be seen behind the present altar of that neglected church, near the North pillar of the centre tower formerly part of the nave before the entrance of the ruined choir. On it is a cross fleuri or botonee, and on the hollow ledge was cut this now mutilated and half concealed inscription, in Gothic capitals, the words in smaller letters now wanting :

**HIC REQUIESCUNT viscERA WALTERI
Skirlaw QVODA DVNOLMIES EPI.⁷**

"It apperith, by inscription of a very fair stone *varii marmoris*, that the bowelles of Walter Skerlawe, bishop of Dirham, were beried in Howden-church⁸."

¹ 24 Mar. 1402. Reg. Ebor. Huchinsfin's Durham, I. 323. 1405. and Willis. Godwin puts his death at the beginning of 1406. Turner, Bibl. Be. t. 907. Mar. 14, 1406. 8 col. 3p. 1406. Lei. It. VIII. 53. b. I. 58.

² Here we have p. 101 of E. de barng. a *fenestram*, as painted in the chapel of that name in Westminster-abbey.

³ Godwin de Praef. 751. ex MS. Reg. Account of Dur. and Cathedral, p. 23. Chambre in Ang. Sac. I. 775.

⁴ This seems to have been common in Durham cathedral, bishop Beausmeut had an inscription on his breast; see before, Vol. I. p. clv. Introduction, and other instances there.

⁵ Willis, Cath. I. 242.

⁶ Hone's Gent. I. 242.

⁷ Hone's Gent. read the latter part *que sepeliuntur sub hac saxo*, a tautology unknown even in monkish epitaphs (Hist. of Ripon, p. 57.) Yet Mr. Pennant implicitly adopted it in a MS copy, adding, "A. D. 1405." I copied this too hastily in my Introduction, p. lxviii, but have since seen the stone itself.

⁸ Leland, It. I. 58.

This bishop was a native of Swire in Holdernefs, where he built a beautiful chapel, of which we may expect a view in Mr. Dade's History of Holdernefs.

He was educated at Oxford, probably in Durham College, where 1368 he proceeded LL. D. He was archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire, 1361; Dean of St. Martin's, London, 1368; and sent by the king with others to treat of peace at Bruges'; prebendary of Fenton in York cathedral, and of Beverly 1370; archdeacon of Northampton, 1381; treasurer of Lincoln and prebendary of Milton in the church of Sarum, 1382; of Gillingham in the church of Shafton, 1383; was promoted to the see of Lichfield and Coventry, 1385; next year to that of Bath and Wells; and thence 1388 to Durham, on the removal of Fordham by the Pope, at the solicitation of the barons who had revolted from Richard II'. He was a most munificent builder, having erected the cloisters at Durham at the expence of £600. besides 330 marks expended on the dormitory. He built the steeple at Howden', and expended large sums in the repair of that church, erected the beautiful chapter-house, and the whole manor hall: also great part of the lantern-tower at York, in which church he founded a chantry; besides bridges at Skinkliffe, Yarm, and Aukland, and the gateway of the palace at the latter place. On all these several works are set his arms'. He endowed University college with three fellowships for natives of his diocese or that of York.

ROGER WALDEN, bishop of London, was buried in the priory-church of 1405. St. Bartholomew by Smithfield. He was remarkably the sport of fortune, being raised from almost absolute poverty to the deanry of York, treasurership of Calais, and presently after of England, and to the post of secretary of state, and to the see of Canterbury, on the temporary translation of Arundel from thence to St. Andrew's, and on the deposition of his patron Richard II. disposed of all his honours, and would have ended his days in want, had not archbishop Arundel obtained for him the see of London. He held this scarcely a year, and died 1405'. By his will, dated at Hadham, ult. Dec. 1405', he bequeathed his body to be buried in his cathedral, or in a certain new chapel which he had rebuilt in the conventual church of St. Bartholomew by Smithfield, at the discretion and appointment of archbishop Arundel, who, says he, *me de sub pedibus hominum jacentem & pulvere ad London. ecclesie apicem sublimavit*. His executors were, his brother John Walden, Richard Clyderow, John Shoreditch, jun. esq. Master William Bulcote, M. Henry Hammerton, John Barnard, Thomas Wysebech, and Richard Scott, clerks; and the supervisors of it Richard Clyfforde bishop of Worcester and Richard Kynaston canon of London. The Register book of this prelate while he filled the see of Canterbury is supposed to be lost, if it ever existed. There is an hiatus of two leaves cut out of Arundel's Register, followed by one blank, and then begins the fourth year of Arundel with the bull of pope Baniface annulling his translation to St. Andrew's, and mentioning the translation of Walden to Canterbury. These two pages could not possibly contain the whole of Walden's acts'. John Drayton, citizen and goldsmith of London, left all his lands and tenements to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, to find a priest to say mass in the chapel of All Saints

* Rymer, VII. 184.

* Godwin, 751. Chambre in Ang. Sac. I. 774.

* Godwin calls it ecclesia *Helmesfi*, and Willis makes *Hulu* and *Howden* distinct places, and the bishop build steeples at both.

* Sex virge vicissim sexata in forma cribri. Chambre in Angl. Sac. I. 775. On no better ground than these may be founded the report mentioned by Leland, It. VIII. 52. that his father was "a maker of Ciffenes [Sieves] for meale." A story equally idle with that which makes archbishop Chichele's father a *taylor*.

* Walsingham, Ypod. Neud., 566. Godwin, p. 187.

* Reg. Arundel, p. I. 227, 228.

* MS. paper of Dr. Ducarel on this subject, *penes me*.

in St. Paul's cathedral, where, as expressed in his inscription, 1456, the corpse of Roger Walden late bishop of London was buried, though by all that appears he was buried in St. Bartholomew's priory¹.

1406. One of the finest brasses in this Century must have been that of Sir MATHEW GORNEY, in his chapel at *Stoke under Hamden*, c. Somersfet. I shall give Leland's account of the place and its furniture.

"At Stoke under Hamden I saw in a botom hard by the village very notable
"ruines of a great manor place or castelle, and yn this manor place remaineth
"a very ancient chapelle, wheryn be diverse tumbes of noble men and women.
"In the South West side of the chapelle be four images on tumbes, on hard joynid
"to another, three of menne, harneshid and shiildid, and two of women. Ther
"hath bene on eche of them inscriptions, but now sofore defacid that they cannot
"be redde. I saw a shelde or two al verrey of blew and white: Ther be in this
"part of the chapel also two tumbes without images. Ther is in the North side
"of the body of the chapelle a tumbre in the waulle without image or writing,
"and a tumbre with a goodly image of a man of armes, in the North syde of the
"quyre of the church wall, with a shield as I remember all verrey; and even afore
"the quier doore, but without it, lyeth a very grete flatte marble stone with an
"image in bras flatly graven, and this writing yn French about it²:

"Icy gist le noble et vaillant¹ chevalier² Mabeu de Gurney³, jadis seneschal de
"Landes et capitain⁴ du chastel Daquis pro⁵ nostre seignor⁶ le roy en la
"ducbe de Guyene⁷, que⁸ en sa vie fu a la batail de Beuamarin⁹, et ala
"apres a la siege Dalgezire¹⁰ sur le Sarazines, et auxi a les batailles de
"Le schuse¹¹, de Cressy, de Yngenesse, de Peyteres¹², de Nazara¹³, Dozrey,
"et a plusours autres batailles et assages en les quex il gaigna noblemens
"graund los et bonour per le space¹⁴ ^{XX} et XVI ans, et morust le XXVI jour de
"Septembre lan nostre seignor Jhesu Christ MCCCC VI. que de salme dieux est
"mercy. Amen.

"There was beside this grave another in the West end of the body of the
"chapelle, having a gret flat stone without inscription. I markid yn the win-
"dowes three sortes of armes, one al Very, blew and white; another with 3
"stripes Gules downright in a feld of Or³; the third was crosslets gold many in-
"termyst in one in a fild, as I remembre, Gules. Ther is a provost longging to
"this collegiate chapelle now yn decay, where sumtyme was good servise, and
"now but a messe said a three tymes yn the weeke. The provost hath a large
"hous yn the village of Stoke therby⁴."

This family of Gurney, or Gorney, of Norman extraction, figured in England soon after the Conquest. They first gained footing in Somersfetshire in the reign of Henry III. by marriage of Thomas de Harpetre with Eva de Gournay heirefs of the great houses of Fitzharding, Gournay, Gant and Paganel, whose son Robert assumed the name of Gournay⁵. His descendants, after six descents, ended in an heir female, by whose marriage their property centered at last in the family of Perceval earl of Egmont.

¹ Newcourt, I. 754.

² Various readings in Camden's Remains, p. 505.

³ valent. ⁴ chevalier.

⁵ Gurney.

⁶ capitain.

⁷ peer.

⁸ signior.

⁹ Gules.

¹⁰ qui.

¹¹ Benimazin.

¹² de Alger.

¹³ Schuse.

¹⁴ The arms of Gournay.

¹ It. II. 54. in Vol. VI. 15. he repeats, "I saw dyverse faire tumbes of noblemen in the church hard by Stoke-castelle. Wherupon I now conject of very likelihood that ther be burid the Garneys."

² Hist. of the house of Yvery, II. 490. Dugli. (Bar. I. 430) deduces the pedigree differently, making *Ascelm* younger brother of Hugh de Gurnay husband of this Eva. The History of the house of Yvery makes *Ascelm* son instead of father of Robert.

MATTHEW GOURNAY was fourth and youngest son of Thomas one of the murderers of Edward II. for which he was attainted, and fled his country, but being apprehended in Spain, was beheaded at sea as they were bringing him over. Matthew appears to have been a soldier of fortune, and to have closely followed his profession of arms, being present in all the principal battles of his time, and died an old veteran, in his 96th year. Fuller¹ says, "his armour was beheld by martial men with much civil veneration, with whom his faithful buckler was a relique of esteem." The battle of *Beaumarin*², *Benamazin*³, or *Benemazin*⁴, was fought against the Moors in Spain. The siege of *Algezira* was formed by Alphonfus XI. king of Castile, 1342, and by its long continuance and celebrity drew many foreigners to it; but the English quitted it as soon as they found Alphonfus had concluded a league with Philip of France. The Moors defended the place near two years, inasmuch that the king of Castile lodged his troops in barracks, and his camp formed a kind of town. Cannon are supposed to have been first used here by the defendants, who capitulated at last, 1344, on condition of a truce for ten years between the king of Castile and the kings of Morocco and Grenada.

The battle of *Cressy* was fought 1346. That of *Ingenesse*⁵, *Ingenny*⁶, *Ingenos*⁷, *Ingen*⁸, against the French. That of *Poitiers* 1356. That of *Nazara*⁹, *Nazaron*¹⁰, *Neiara*¹¹, *Navarete*¹², *Nazar*¹³, was gained by Peter the Cruel king of Castile, assisted by Edward the Black Prince, 1367. over Henry de Trastamore, supported by the king of Arragon. That of *Ozray* I find no mention of. Fuller says that of *Sluys* was a sea-fight against the French. The siege of *Sluys*, 1405, by the English, who were repulsed, is mentioned by Busching¹⁴: I find it in no historian, and Gurney would have been too old to have assisted at it.

His offices were seneschal of *Lande*, a sandy tract between Bayone and Bourdeaux, or, in a more confined sense, the environs of Dax and Tartas, divided into four districts, and famous for its honey. These districts were the Vicomtés of Albret, Tartas, D'Acques, and Aorte: D'Acques or Dax was the capital of the four, having a castle on the river Adour, the residence of the governor and bishop¹⁵.

50 Edward III. he was taken prisoner in the wars with France, with other knights, who all petitioned the king to ransom them, they being unable to answer the conditions imposed on them by the French on that account¹⁶. 13 Richard II. he was one of those great men who attended the king in the great chamber of parliament at Westminster on the famous trial for arms between Scroop and Grosvenor.

He married to his first wife Alice Beauchamp relict of Sir John Beauchamp of Hache and sister of Thomas Beauchamp earl of Warwick, before mentioned, p. 5. and to his second Philippa sister and coheirefs of John lord Talbot of Richard's castle, remarried to Sir John Tiptoft, knight, to whom she conveyed the manor of Stoke-under-Hampden, (which came to him from Sir John Beauchamp of Hache founder of the college, 1304), and all other of the Gournay estates, having levied a fine in conjunction with her¹⁷.

¹ Worthies, Somerset, p. 26.

⁴ Camden's Remains. Blair's Chronology.

⁵ Camden's Remains.

⁶ Hist. of the house of Yvery.

⁷ Walsingham, p. 182. Ypod. Neuf. p. 526.

⁸ Parl. ap. Westm. 50 Edward III. Die Lunae, post Fest. S. Georgii, in Hist. of the house of Yvery, II. 517. but this does not appear in the printed Rolls of Parliament, the sections 34—45 of this year being missing.

⁹ Hist. of the House of Yvery, II. 516—519.

² Epitaph.

³ Epitaph.

⁴ Fuller, Worth. Somersetshire, p. 26.

⁵ Blair.

⁶ Geogr. XIV. 253. 12mo.

⁷ Busching, V. 353—357. 12mo.

⁸ Hist. of the house of Yvery.

⁹ Hist. of the house of Yvery.

¹⁰ Epitaph.

¹¹ Hist. abrégé d'Espagne, I. 517.

¹² Busching, V. 353—357. 12mo.

¹³ Busching, V. 353—357. 12mo.

The "French memorial," as Mr. Camden calls it¹, of this our countryman of honourable memory, was defaced in his time, perhaps by its situation, which occasioned it to be rubbed out by the feet of those who entered the choir. Yet Fuller says it was legible in the last age; but since he supposes it defaced. When I visited the spot, 1780, in full hope of finding some traces of the many monuments described by Leland, I found the fine stone mansion much reduced: two of the four sides remained with the gate and postern, and over a handsome lodge at the entrance a small stone frame for a bell. The chapel was turned into a cyder vault, and distinguishable only by a hole for holy water in the antechapel, and no monument remaining but a large stone impress with a cross inverted, and serving for a step at entering the house. Nor had the monuments been carried to the parish church, beautifully shrouded in wood under Hampden-hill, in which the only monument is of a priest in the wall, and a Strophe of the last age in the chancel.

1407. In the chancel at *Cobham* is a brass figure of a knight in complete armour, Pl. VI. holding a church in both hands, and this imperfect inscription on the ledge; the words in hooks supplied from Weever² and Mr. Thorpe³, and a MS history of this family in the hands of Mr. Ord.

[De terre fust fait] et fourme.

Et en terre a terre suis [retourne

Johan de Cobham, founder de ceste place qui fut nomme]
mercy de maline et la seinte Trinite.

Compare this epitaph with that of John Bleobury, Vol. I. p. 131.

This is for JOHN COBHAM, who distinguished himself in Edward the Third and Richard the Second's French wars and treaties, rebuilt Cowling castle, and joined with Sir Robert Knollys, knight, in that great public benefit the building Rochester bridge of stone. He began 36 Edward III. the foundation of Cobham college or chantry, of five priests, which he after increased to seven, and repaired the church in the handsome manner in which it now appears. In the parliament held at Shrewsbury, 22 Richard II. he was impeached of treason, and condemned to forfeit his life and estates: but the king gave him his life; and on the accession of Henry IV. he recovered his estates, had summons to parliament, and died 9 Henry IV. 1407⁴.

In the same chancel, but without the rails, lies another brass for Sir NICHOLAS HAWBERK, knight, who died the same year, having been third husband of Joan granddaughter of the founder abovementioned.

He is represented in complete armour, pointed helmet with lozengé fascia, gorget of mail, jointed gauntlets, armour jointed somewhat like Grey's, sword at right hand, dagger at left, lion at feet, rich canopy surmounted by three others, in the centre the Deity with nimbus, his right hand blessing, the crucifix before him, and the dove flying up to his mouth. At his right the Virgin and child; at his left St. George and the dragon.

Inscription round the ledge, supplied from Weever and Thorpe:

✠ Hic jacet [Nicholaus] halberk, miles,
quondam maritus dne Johne de Cobham heredis

¹ Remains, p. 505.

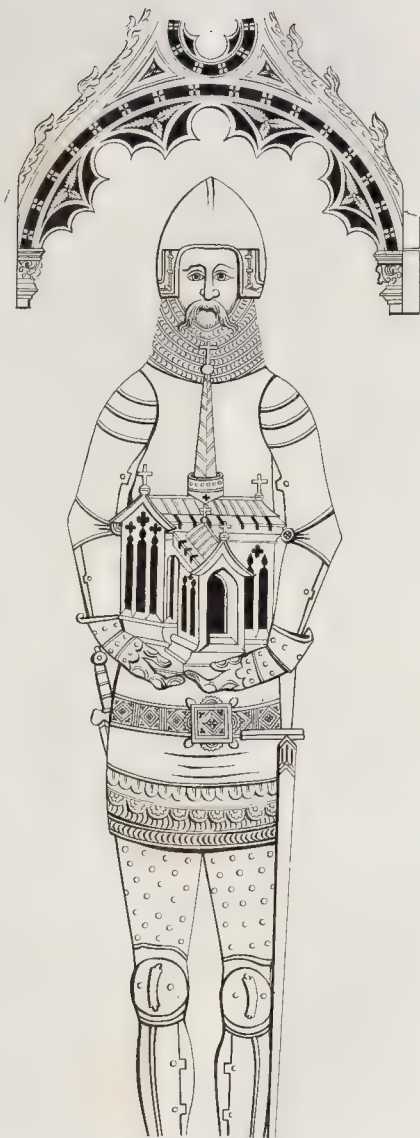
² P. 328.

³ Registr. Roffense, p. 764.

⁴ Dugd. Bar. II. 66. Hailes, I. 490, 491.

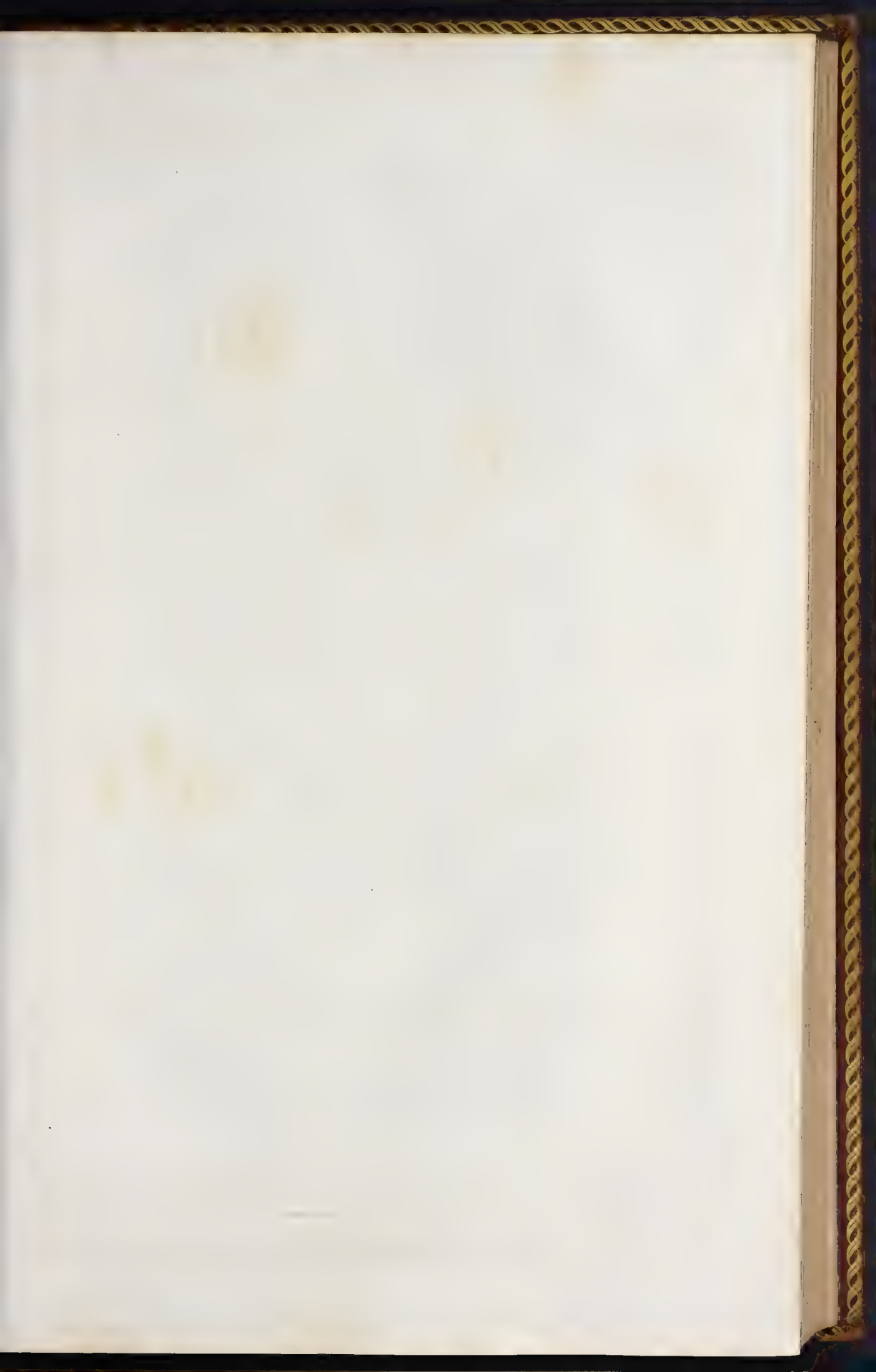
⁵ Weever and Thorpe add here *d'ur*.

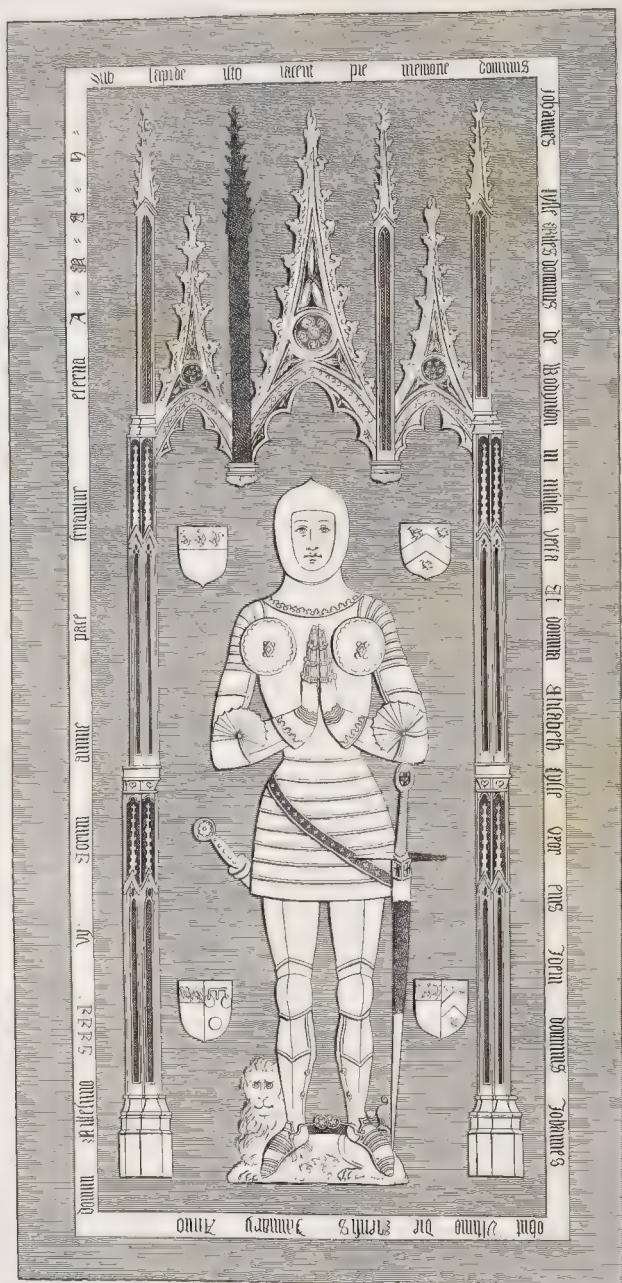
meto de mame en la senue Grmie



et fourme se est en terre et a terre

1st John Colham founder of Colham Lodge 1407





fr. John. Type 1407.

**dñi Joh'is de Cobh'm fundatoris [istius collegii qui quidem]
Nicholaus obiit apud castrum de Cobbling'
nono Octobris anno domini mill' mo Quadrigentesimo
septim' ejus anime propicietur deus, amen.**

On the right side of his feet a small figure, in a mantle, on a pedestal, inscribed,

**Hic jacet
Joh'nes
fil' eor.**

On the middle of the columns of the canopy a shield with the arms of *Cobham*, and others, with those of *Hawberk* gone.

Her first husband was Sir Roger de Hemenhale^{*}: her second was Sir Gerard Braybroke, knt. buried here 1405; her fourth Sir John Oldcastle, in her right lord Cobham, burnt 1 Henry V; her fifth John Harpeden[†]. Her own brass will be seen 1433.

In *Baginton* church, c. *Warwick*, is or was a brass plate for Sir WILLIAM BAGOT, knt. who died Sept. 3, 1407; and his wife MARGARET, who died 14 . 1407.
His figure in armour and mail has the pointed helmet, and on his breast and over his head his arms, a chevron between three martlets with a crescent for difference: sword and dagger at his sides; at his feet a lion. She has the reticulated headdress, buttoned sleeves and mittens, and at her feet two dogs. Over her head a chevron indented between 12 billets[‡].

In the approach to the chancel of *Thruxton* church, c. *Hants*, five miles from Andover, is a fine brass in high preservation of a knight in plated armour, under a canopy of three arches: his helmet almost round, with a small nob or pointal top; his arm-pieces large rounds with lozenges in the centre; his elbow-pieces fan-fashion, his gauntlets richly adorned at the top and joints, his belt embroidered supports his sword at his left side, which has a strait cross bar, and on the pommel St. George's cross: at his right his dagger: his greaves have a seam up the inside: his spur rowels in a circle: at his feet a lion. On each side of his head these shields: Pl. VII.

On a chief three lions rampant. *Lyffe*.

A chevron between three heathcocks.

On each side of his feet *Lyffe* impaling *Courtney*, and the chevron and heathcocks. Round the verge of the stone is this inscription:

**Sub lapide isto jacent pie memorie Dominus Johannes Lyffe
miles dominus de Woddynton in insula vecta et domina
Elisabeth Lyffe uxor ejus. Idem dominus Johannes obiit
ultimo die mensis Januarii anno Domini millesimo CCCC.
MII. quorum anime pace fruantur eterna. A.D.C.M.**

The family of *Lyffe*, or *Delisse*, were settled at *Wootton*, in the Isle of Wight, from the reign of Henry III. but removed to *Thruxton* and to *Manfbridge*, near *Southampton*, in or before that of Edward III[§].

This is a singular instance of the lady's name being on the stone without her figure.

^{*} Weever omits de *Cowling*.

[†] Le Neve, MS. n. in Dugdale's Bar. ubi sup. Clauf. 9 Hen. IV. m. 5.

[‡] Hasted, I. 491. MS. Hist. of the Cobham family, gen. Mr. Ord.

[§] Sir R. Worley's Hist. of Wight, p. 227. [¶] Dugdale Warwickshire, 1656, p. 155.

1408. In the chapel of St. John in the North aisle of the nave of St. Mary Overy's church in *Southwark*, is the monument of JOHN GOWER, the next poet in succession to Chaucer, his friend and contemporary, of whose spirit, imagination, and elegance, he participated no considerable portion. His language is tolerably perspicuous, and his versification often humorous; but his poetry is of a grave and sententious turn. He has much good sense, solid reflection, and useful observation. But he is serious and didactic on all occasions. He preserves the tone of the scholar and the moralist in the most lively topics. For this reason he seems to have been characterised by Chaucer¹ as the *Moral Gower*. His capital work consists of three parts, entitled, *Speculum Meditantis*, *Vox Clamantis*, and *Confessio Amantis*. The first is written in French rhymes, in ten books, and exhibits examples of conjugal fidelity selected from various authors, and directs how to recover the divine grace. The second in seven books of Latin elegies, is chiefly historical, and little more than a metrical chronicle of the insurrection of the commons in the reign of Richard II. These two remain still in MS. The third, in which the ritual of religion is blended with the art of love, chemistry, and the Aristotelian philosophy, has been printed by Caxton, 1483².

This tripartite work is represented by three volumes under the head of the poet's effigy, which is crowned with a chaplet³ of four roses over his hair reaching to his shoulders, but curling up, and a small forked beard, and a gold collar of SS⁴, fastened in front with a stud adorned with a swan chained (the badge of Richard II.) between two portcullises. At his feet a lion. He is habited in a purple gown formerly damaskt with roses, with a standing cape, and a buttoned down to his feet, but painted of one dingy colour in the several repairs of this church, which he largely contributed to rebuild in its present elegant form, and to render it a beautiful pattern of the lighter Gothic: at the same time he founded at his tomb a perpetual chantry.

The monument consists of a canopy of three arches with bouquet pediments, parted by finials, and at the back of each pediment three niches, of which there are seven in front of the altar tomb.

Against the wall within the three arches are painted three female figures crowned with ducal coronets, with their names supercribed, and scrolls wreathed round them, inscribed formerly in black letter, but now in Roman capitals on a gold ground:

CHARITO.

En toy qui est fîz de dieu le pere
Saube soit qui gist sous cest pierre.

PERCE.

O bon Jhesu fait ta mercy
A l'aine dont le corps gist icy.

PITIE.

Pour ta pitie Jhesu regarde
Et met cest aine en saube garde.

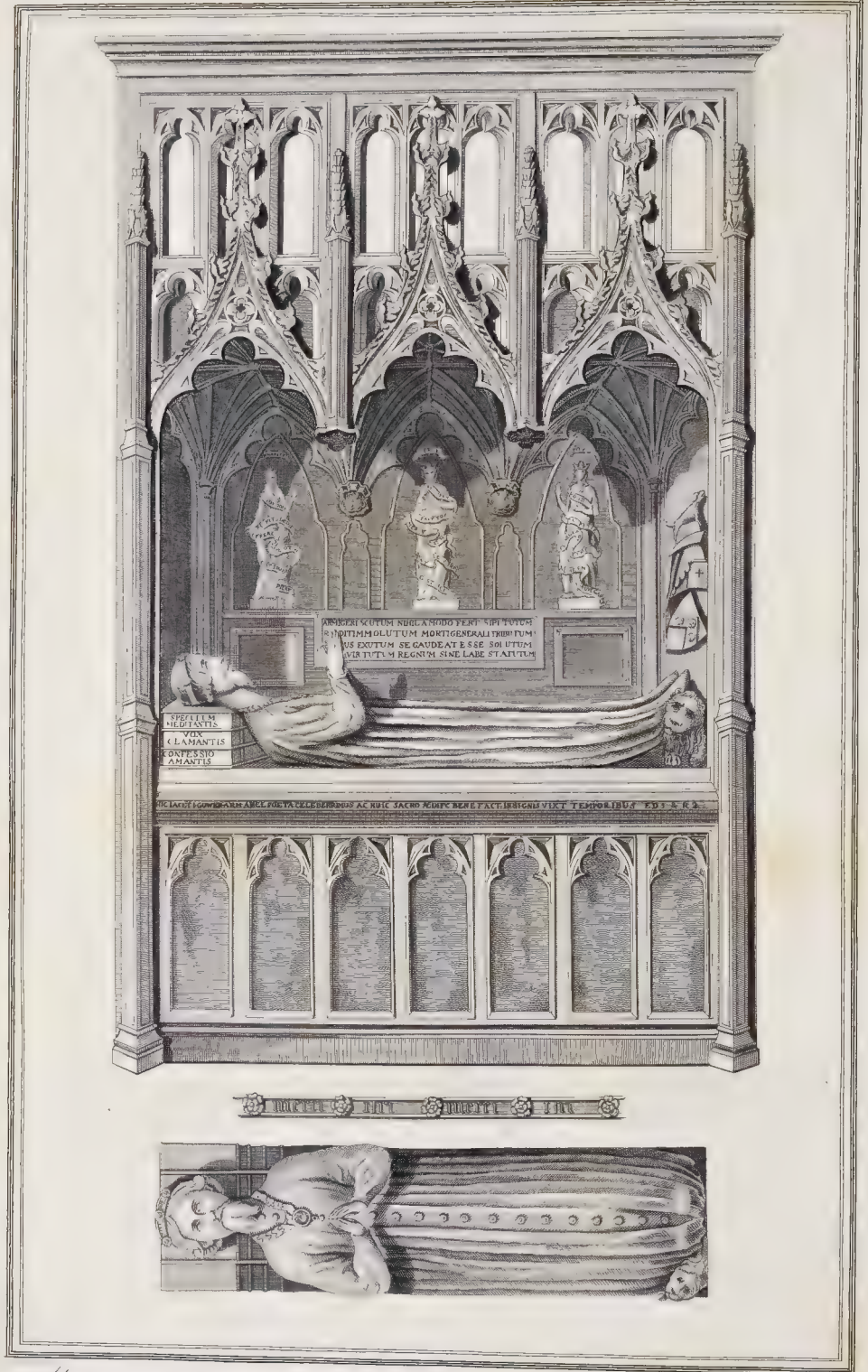
¹ Troil. et Creff. ad fin.

² Warton's History of English Poetry, p. II. 1, 2.

³ Leland, de Scriptoribus, says, it is of ivy intermixed with roses: *Inderacca corona rossi interfecta*.

⁴ Aubrey says, had Stowe considered Gower's quality he might have remembered that he was only entitled to a silver chain, which was ever allowed to esquires; but that of gold to knights. Surrey, V. 201. The imposition of a collar was one mode of creating an esquire. Leland and Bale affirm he was a knight, *equus auratus*; but Selden rightly opposes to it the *armigeri scutum* of his epitaph. Titles of Hon. p. 692.





Monument of JOHN GOWER, in St. Saviour's church, Southwark.

Over his feet is a pendant shield charged with his arms A. on a chevron Az. 3 leopards heads O. langued proper. Crest, on a cap of maintenance, a talbot sejant. Under the middlemost woman this inscription on an oblong table between two square ones blank :

*Armigeri scutum nihil a modo fert tibi tutum;
Reddidit immolatum morti generale tributum;
Spiritus erutum se gaudeat esse solutum:
Est ubi virtutum regnum sine labe statutum.*

On the ledge of the tomb,

*Hic jacet J. Gower arm.
Angl' poeta celeberrimus ac
huic sacro edificio benefac' insignis
Vixit temporibus Ed. III. & R. II.*

By the tomb hung a table granting 1500 days of pardon to such as prayed for his soul.

Aubrey gives an inscription which he saw on a limb of this monument, different from the foregoing:

*Joannes Gower princeps
poetarum Angliæ vixit
temporibus Edwardi tertii
et Richardi secundi.*

The first of these epitaphs seems to have been put up on a repair in the last century, and to it Stowe adds, "Noviter constructum impensis parochiæ, A. Dom. 1615." In his time it had been washed out and rendered illegible, and the effigy despoiled of its hands and nose. The last repair this monument underwent was in the autumn of 1764¹.

The only print of this monument is a small one ornamenting the portrait of Gower by Vertue among his Poets.

Neither our historians, nor his epitaphs, tell us the date of his death. Leland and Pitts say 1402; Thinne, 2 Henry IV. 1403. His obit was celebrated in this monastery on the Friday after the festival of pope Gregory². His will shews that he died between the festival of the Assumption of the blessed Virgin and Oct. 24, 1408. I have inserted it here at large, as a curiosity:

Testamentum Johannis Gower.

IN Dei nomine, Amen. Ego Johannes Gower compos mentis et in fide Catholica ad misericordiam Domini nostri Jesu Christi ex toto me comendans, condo Testamentum meum sub hac forma. In primis; lego animam meam Deo Creatori meo, et corpus meum ad sepeliend. in ecclesia canonicorum beate Mariæ de Overes, in loco ad hoc specialiter deputato. Et lego priori dictæ ecclesiæ qui pro tempore fuerit, quadraginta solidos. Item lego subpriori viginti solidos. Item lego cuilibet canonico sacerdoti Deo ibidem servienti xiiii sol. et iiiii d. cæteris vero canonicis ibidem noviciis lego cuilibet eorum sex sol. et viii d. ita ut omnes et singuli exequias sepulturæ mei devocius colant orantes pro me.

¹ Gent. Mag. XXXIV. p. 359.
Stowe's Survey of London, p. 450.

Item,

Item, lego cuilibet valetto infra portas dicti prioratus (priori et conventui servienti) duos solidos; et cuilibet garcioni xii d. Item, lego ecclesie beate Marie Magdalene xl fol. ad luminaria et ornamenta dictae ecclesie. Item, lego sacerdoti ibidem parochie x fol. ut oret et orari faciat pro me. Item, lego magistro clerico ibidem, iii fol. Item, lego subclerico ii fol. Item, lego iii ecclesiis parochianis in Southwerk, viz. Sancte Margarete, Sancti Georgii, Sancti Olavi, et Sancte Marie Magdalene juxta Bermondsey, cuilibet earum singillatim xiii fol. et iii d. ad ornamenta et luminaria ut supra. Et cuilibet sacerdoti parochie sive rectori in cura ibidem pro tempore residenti et ecclesie servienti sex fol. et octo den. ut oret et orari pro me in suis parochiis faciant et procurent. Item lego magistro hospitalis sancti Thome Martiris in Southwerk xl s. et cuilibet sacerdoti qui est de gremio dicti hospitalis in eodem servienti vi fol. et viii den. ut oret ibidem pro me. Item, lego cuilibet forori professe in dicto hospitali iii fol. et iii den. & cuilibet earum ancillae infirmos custodienti xx den. Item, lego cuilibet infirmo infra dictum hospitale languenti xii den. Item, lego singulis hospitalibus subscriptis, viz. Sancti Thomae Elingspitell. Bedlem extra Bishopsgat, Sancti Mary Spittel juxta Westm' cuilibet forori ubi sunt sorores in dictis hospitalibus professe una cum ancillis et languentibus ibidem ut percipiant singillatim modo ut supra. Item, lego cuilibet domui leproforum in suburbiis London. decem fol. ad distribuend. inter eodem ut oret pro me. Item lego priori de Elingspitell xi fol. et cuilibet canonico sacerdoti ibidem professo sex fol. et viii den. ut oret pro me. Item lego ad servitium altaris in capella Sancti Johannis Baptiste in qua corpus meum sepeliend. est, viz. Duo vestimenta de panno serico cum toto eorum apparatu, quorum unum est de Blu Baudkyn mixtum de colore albo, et aliud vestimentum est de albo serico. Item, lego ad servitium dicti altaris unum missale grande et novum, etiam et unum calicem novum, unde voluntas mea est quod dicta vestimenta una cum missale et calice maneant imperpetuum tantummodo ad servitium dicti altaris et non alibi. Item, lego priori et conventui quandam magnum librum sumptibus meis noviter compositum qui Martirologium dicitur, sic quod in eodem speciale memoriam scriptam secundum eorum promissa cotidie habere debeo. Item, lego Agneti uxori meae c li. legalis monete. Item, lego eidem iii ciphos, unum cooperculum, duo salaria, et xii coeliaria de argento. Item, lego eidem omnes lectos meos et cistas, una cum apparatu aulae, panetræ, coquinae, et eorum vasis et omnibus utensiliis quibuscumque. Item, lego eidem unum calicem et unum vestimentum pro altare quod est infra oratorium hospicii mei. Item, volo quod si dicta Agnes¹ uxor mea diucius me vivat, quod tunc ipsa libere et pacifice, immediate post mortem meam percipiat omnes redditus michi debitos de firmis maneriorum meorum tam de Southwell in comitatu Nott. quam de Multon in com. Suff. prout in quodam scripto inde confecto sub sigillo meo necnon sub sigillis aliorum plenius constari poterit. Hujus autem testamenti mei facio et constituo executores meos, viz. Agnetem uxorem meam, Dominum Arnaldum Savage militem, Dominum Rogerum Armigerum, Dominum Willielmum Denne Canonicum Capellæ Domini Regis, et Johannem Burton Clericum. Dat. infra Prioratum Beate Marie de Overes in Southwerk in festo Assumptionis Beate Marie Anno Domini Mill. CCC^o. VIII.

Probat. dicti Testamenti coram Thomae Arundell Cant. Archiep. dat. apud Lambeth vicefimo quarto die Octobris, A. D. Mill. CCCC. VIII.

Register Arundell, pars prima, fol. 256. a. b. in the Archiepiscopal Registry at Lambeth.

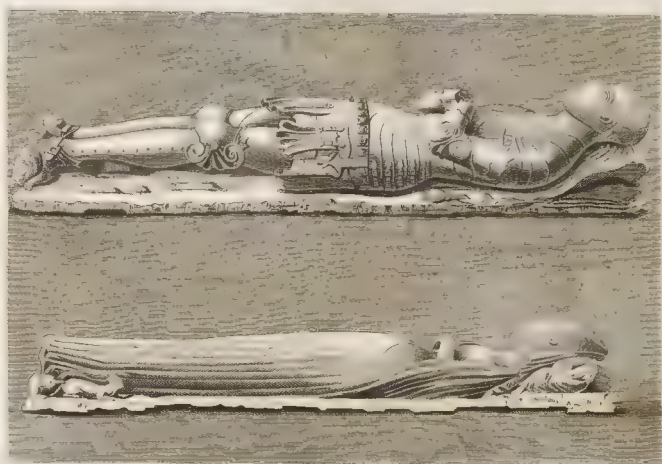
1408. In *Stoke by Nayland* church, Suffolk, by the South door, is a flat stone, with a knight in armour, with his sword and dagger, a lion at his feet, his head uncovered, his hair and beard long, his gorget of mail: under his head a helmet, with a wing for crest: the inscription on the ledge gone. This seems to have been Weever's "antient gravestone, with the figure of a knight in complete armour, resting his head on a *gauntlet*, with this circumscription,

*Hic jacent tumulati dominus Willelmus Tendring, miles, et
Katherina Clapton uxor ejusdem, obierunt anno d'ni 1408."*

If Weever's transcript be right, Sir WILLIAM TENDRING and his lady died both in one year.

¹ Leland says his wife lay by him "*sepulchro humiliori*."





Monument 8. Figures on the s. side of Letheringham Church.



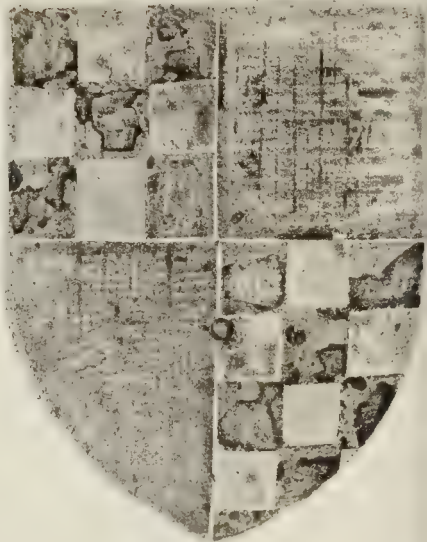


(Monument on the N. side of Letheringham Church.

1.

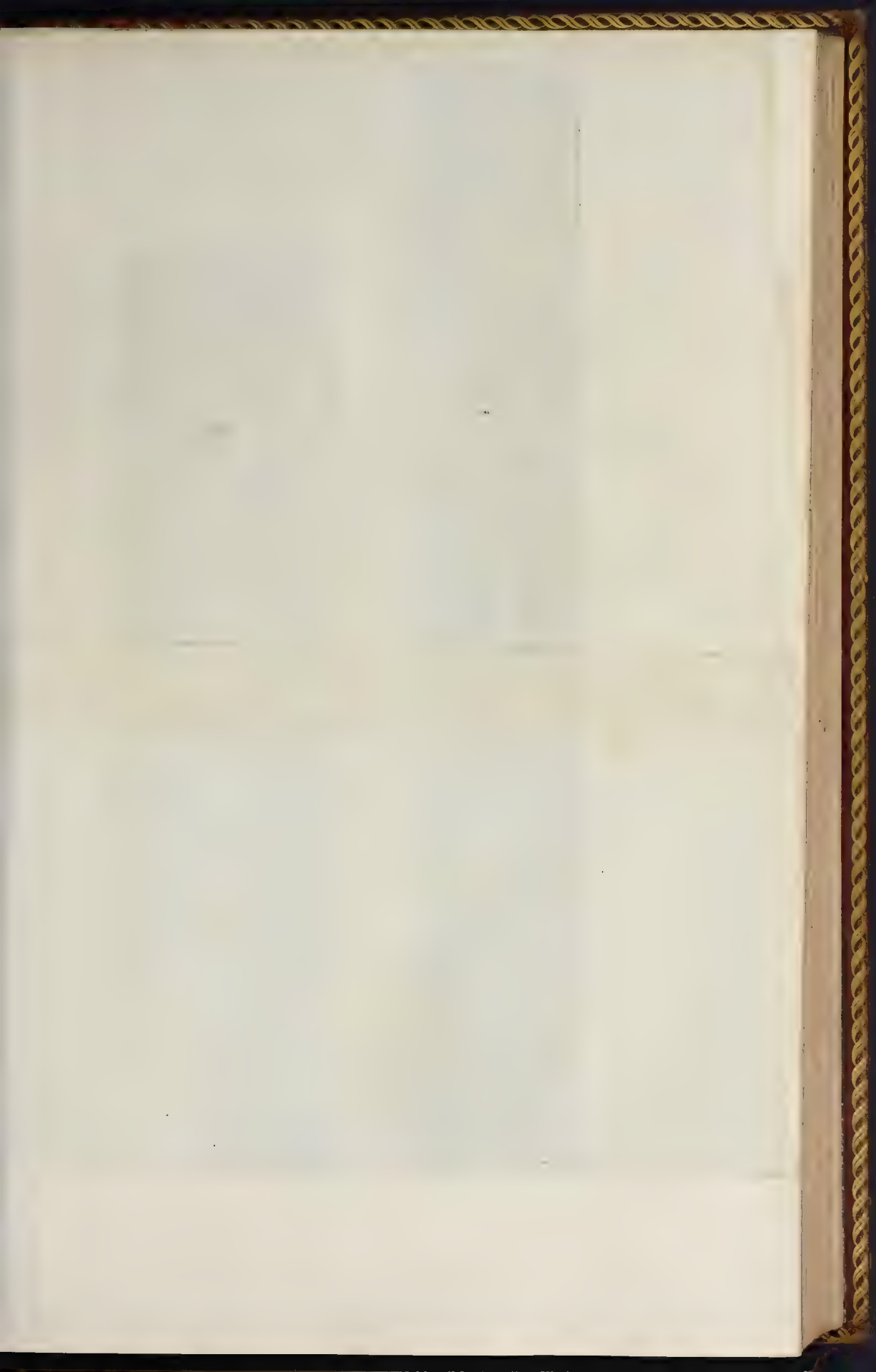


2.



3.





WIE U ERBILICHKEITEN
DIE ICH UER JOHANN
HINN ZEITEN GEBEN WIL

In *Hendon* church, Middlesex, under two men praying to a cross, on which in a rich tabernacle sits the Virgin and Child :

*Hic jacet Johannes Attehenge qui obiit p^{mo}
die Martii anno dⁿⁱ millimo CCCCXXII.
Et Angurie uxor ejus que obiit X die Octob.
anno dⁿⁱ MCCCCLIII. quor' atab' ppiciet d's.*

Labels worn out. This is not in Weever, p. 532.

In the parish church of *Letheringham*, in Suffolk, which was the church of 1408. the little priory adjoining, are divers tombs and gravestones to the memory of the noble and antient family of the WINGFIELDS; all of which in Weever's time were foully defaced. What would he have said of the present state of this dilapidated priory church, where a series of the most costly monuments of the *Wingfields* and *Nauntons* have been involved in one common ruin, the more to be lamented as it is not the effect of time alone !

The oldest in the series I believe to be two of stone, exactly corresponding except the difference of the armorial bearings, and opposite to each other in the North and South walls of the nave, described in Vol. I. p. 218. which, for their beauty and style, I have since caused to be engraved in two Plates, after drawings by an ingenious and modest artist of Woodbridge, to whom the publick are indebted for several other monuments in the same county and neighbouring one of Essex, in this and the following century.

On another gravestone a woman in brass and an escoccheon at each corner, with Wingfield's and *Hastings'* arms; the inscription much defaced, but it appears by what remains that it was for MARGARET Wingfield the widow of John Wingfield, and daughter of Sir Hugh Hastings of Elyng, c. Norfolk, of whom before, vol. I. p. 98.

A MS of church-notes taken in Suffolk 1660, in my possession, gives on a gravestone next to the last a man compleatly armed, his feet on a lion, and an escoccheon at each corner, all broken except one, which is Wingfield impaling Hastings, plate IX. fig. 1: the former stone seems to be for his lady. The inscription part broke, the rest rolled off here from the original brass, Pl. X.

*Hic jacet Joh'es de Wyngfeld, miles, q'dm
d'ns de Letheringh'm, cui*

Sir JOHN WINGFIELD died 1389; his will is dated 15 Richard II. Weever and the MS. copied only the first six words.

Weever records inscriptions to Sir William Wingfield, knight, 1398.

Another William Wingfield, and Katherine his wife.

I find none in the Wingfield pedigree to whom this last could belong except to Sir William Wingfield son of Richard Wingfield of Dynington, who married Catharine Wolfe, and was buried with her at Dynington; but Weever has given them in their proper place, p. 759. The gravestone for William Wingfield and Elizabeth Waldegrave, the inscription broken, was gone in the last Century.

The next in Weever brings us to the present century.

*Hic jacet Dominus Robertus Wingfeld, miles, & Elizabetha
[uxor ejus, qui quidem Robertus]
obiit 3 die Maii, 1409. Quorum animabus . . .
. . . Amen.*

¹ P. 755.
J

She was a *Ruffel*. This in 1660 had the figures of a man and woman in brass with escocheons broken, and the inscription in part broken, the words in hooks gone.

Weever's list buries here,

Sir Robert Wingfield lord of Letheringham.

Sir Robert Wingfield and Elizabeth Goufall his wife.

1431

Sir John Wingfield and Elizabeth [Fitz Lewis] his wife.

1481

Sir Thomas Wingfield.

Sir Robert Wingfield and Elizabeth Ruffel his wife

1409

Thomas Wingfield and Margaret [Boville] his wife.

1378

Richard Wingfield, Anne, and Mary.

In the middle of the church lies another gravestone, which had the portraiture of three men in armour, and under the inscription three escocheons, two as here rolled off, in plate IX. fig. 1, 2, 3. and three more broken. The first and third Wingfield quartering *Warren*, their mother's great great grandmother; the fourth Wingfield impaling *Goufell*, their mother, whose tomb is that of stone in the wall. The inscription, rolled off from the original, makes part of Pl. X.

Her lity Sr Thomas Wingfield, knyght, Rycharde Wyngfeld and William Wyngfeld, squyres, sonnys of Sr Rob't Wyngfeld, knyght, and of lady Elizabeth his wif, sylster to the duke of North.

They were sons of Sir Robert Wingfield, who died 1431, and married Elizabeth eldest daughter and coheiress of Sir Robert Goufell, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheiress of Richard second of the name earl of Arundel. Sir Thomas died 1510, 1 Hen. VIII.

The single figure rolled off from the original brass, on a slab before the chancel, making Pl. XI. represents one of these brothers, clad in complete plated armour, except his head, which is bare, and his hair flowing, his gorget is mail, his gauntlets open over his fingers; his greaves buckled on the inside; his sword pendant in front.

The MS notes add, On another gravestone the portraitures of a man and woman in brass; under the man's feet Wingfield's arms, under the woman's *Vere's*; the inscription not to be read.

1408. On a stone before the steps of the chancel at *Stone*, c. Kent, is inlaid in brass, Pl. XI² a cross's flory on four steps. In the centre of the flower is a priest with a label from his mouth, inscribed,

Discretus mei deus sed'm magnam miam tuam.

Round the flower,

Credo q'd redemptor meus bibit et in [novissimo die de terra] surreturus sum, et in carne mea videbo [deum] salvatorem meum.

The words in hooks gone.

On the shaft of the cross,

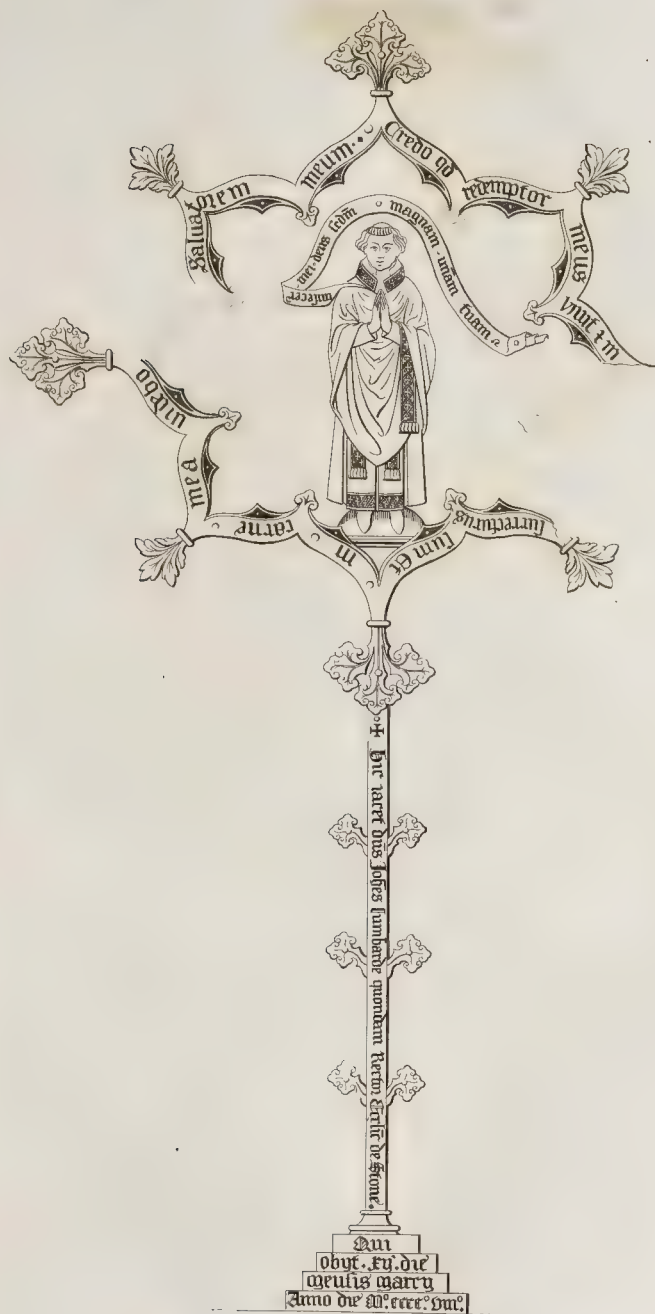
✠ hic jacet d'ns johes lumbarde quondam rector ecclie de Stone.

On the steps,

Qui
obit xii die
mensis martii
anno d'ni MCCCCXXX.

² C₂ If she was not *relict* of Thomas Mowbray duke of Norfolk and sister to Thomas Fitz Alan earl of Arundel. See Dugd. Bar. 1, 300.





John Lumbarde, at Stone, in Kent.





Monument of, 1st W^m Burgate & Thianore his wife, at Burgate.

On each side were two escucheons of brafs, now loft, as are the four following lines, which Weever fays were at the foot of the crofs,

Es testis Chrifte quod non jacet, &c.¹

On an altar monument, in the middle of the chancel of *Burgate* church, 1409. three miles from Botefdale, Suffolk, are, under an handsome double canopy Pl. XII. with finials, the figures in brafs of Sir WILLIAM BURGATE, Knt. and ALIANOR his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Vifdelou. He is armed with a pointed helmet, mail gorget, plated armour and skirt, fword and dagger, lion at feet. She has the veil headdress, with puffs of hair plaited in mat form above her ears, and a fillet of zigzag work on her forehead, clofe gown with long mitten sleeves, mantle, dog with a collar of bells looking up at her left foot. Round them this infcription,

* * * **Will' ms de Burgate miles d'ns de**
Burgate qui obiit in vigilia sci Jacobi apostoli
anno domini mill'mo CCCC nono & Alianora
uxor ejus filia Thome Upsdeloth militis que
obiit * * * die mensis anno d'ni

Two shields over both, Paly of 6 A & Az. impaling A. 3 wolves heads coupes S.

The Vifdelous were an antient family in Berkshire, where Humphrey, who lived in the time of William the Conqueror, held lands. His descendant was William lord of the manor of Vifdelow in Norfolk, which manor continued in this family many years, and in 1300 a William married Rose de Shotisbroke, Berks, by whom he had Thomas, who left two daughters, one of whom, I conclude, was the wife of William de Burgate.

In August, 1409, died in child-bed, aged only 17, ISABELL, queen of Richard II. 1409. and eldest surviving daughter of Charles VI. of France. She had only been married to Richard two years, and was sent home after his death, 1401, by Henry IV. who had in vain solicited her for his son, and detained her dower. She married Charles duke of Orleans, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, 1415, and detained in England twenty-five years, and died 1464, aged 70¹.

Monstrelet² gives this account of her death:

"En ce meimes mois [aout] Yfabel ainsee fille, jadis royne d'Angleterre et maintenant femme du duc Charles d'Orleans gisant de une fille trespassa dans les jours de sa purification. Pour la mort de laquelle le dict duc eut au cueur tres grand douleur, et depuis print consolation pour l'amour de sa dicte fille que demoura en vie."

But this child seems to have died before him, for he left at his death a son 3 years old, and a daughter 7 or 8³. Where he was buried I have not found.

In the North wall of the church of *Buers St. Mary*, in Suffolk, under an embattled cornice, is an altar tomb of grey marble, which had the brafs figures of a knight and lady, under a canopy with two shields, six others in quatrefoils on the South and East sides.

This may have belonged to Sir RICHARD WALDEGRAVE, first lord of Smalbridge, who died May 2, 1410. and by will, dated April 22, appointed to be buried on the North side of the parish church of St. Mary at Buers; near to JOAN his wife, who died June 10, 1406, and was daughter and heiress to . . . Silvester of Buers, and mother of Sir Richard Waldegrave⁴.

¹ Thorpe, Reg. Ross. 1053, 1054.

² B. I. c. 55. p. 90. b.

³ Ib. III. p. 105.

⁴ Monstrelet, III. p. 105. Montfaucon, III. p. 287.

⁵ Collins's Peetrage, III. 52.

Weever¹ gives this inscription on this tomb, but mistakes the date ten years.

*Hic jacet Richardus Waldegrave miles, qui obiit 2 Maii 1400. Et Joanna
uxor ejus, que obiit 10 Junii, 1406. Quorum animabus propicietur Deus.
Amen.*

Qui pro aliis orat pro se laborat.

We shall meet with more of this family here as we go on.

1410. JOHN BEAUFORT, eldest son of John of Gaunt, by his second wife Catharine Swinford², born before marriage, but legitimated by act of parliament, 20 Richard II. was created earl of SOMERSET the same year, and the following year marquis of Dorset; but though he had been summoned to parliament by Richard II. and Henry IV. only by the latter title, Henry IV. chose it should drop, and that he should retain only that of earl of Somerset, and by this title, in his first year he constituted him chamberlain of England for life, and in his third Captain of Calais, both which offices he had in a patent, 7 Henry IV. and held till his death, on Palm-Sunday, April 21³, 1410, 11 Henry IV.

He married Margaret Holand, third daughter of Thomas, and sister and co-heiress of Edmund, both earls of Kent, who, after his death, took to her second husband Thomas duke of Clarence, whom she also survived, and erected for her two husbands and herself in the middle of the chapel of St. Michael in the South side of the cathedral at *Canterbury* a tomb of grey Suffex marble, with their three figures in alabaster⁴; which will be more fully described under the year of her decease, 1440. Pl. XLI. and XLII.

The earl's figure, on the left hand of his lady, represents him in plated armour, and gorget, covered with a surcoat pinned on the breast, pointed helmet incircled with a fillet of precious stones, a collar of SS. the gauntlets open at the fingers, and that on the left hand has an additional plate on the back, the cuisses are buttoned within and tied on the outside of the thigh, and the greaves have two fastenings within; his sword is at his left side, and at his right a dagger and whittle united, and the points of both turned upwards. Under his head a double cushion supported by angels, and at his feet an eagle displayed, collared and chained, his crest.

1410. In the North aisle of *Langley* church, Berks, is a grey slab with a brass plate thus inscribed:

*Hic jacet Willms Wyot & Johes Wyot consan-
guineus ejus qui qui-
de Johes obuit in die assumpcionis be marie: a: d'ni
m° cccc° x° q'r avar p'piciet' deus, amen.*

Two shields gone.

1411. Under the organ-loft at *Tattinghall*, c. Lincoln, is a brass figure of a priest, with this inscription, almost effaced by treading on.

*Hic jacet hugo de Wondeby⁵ quondam Sup'm⁶. . . d'ni Radt
de Crumbell militis d'ni de Tattinghale qui obiit ultimo die
Septebris A: d'ni millmo CCCC⁷ cui aie p'piciet' Deus. Amen.*

¹ P. 757.

² Of whom see before, p. 13.

³ Vincent says March 16. but that is the date of his will. Reg. Arundel, II. 48. Dugd. Bar. II. 121, 122.

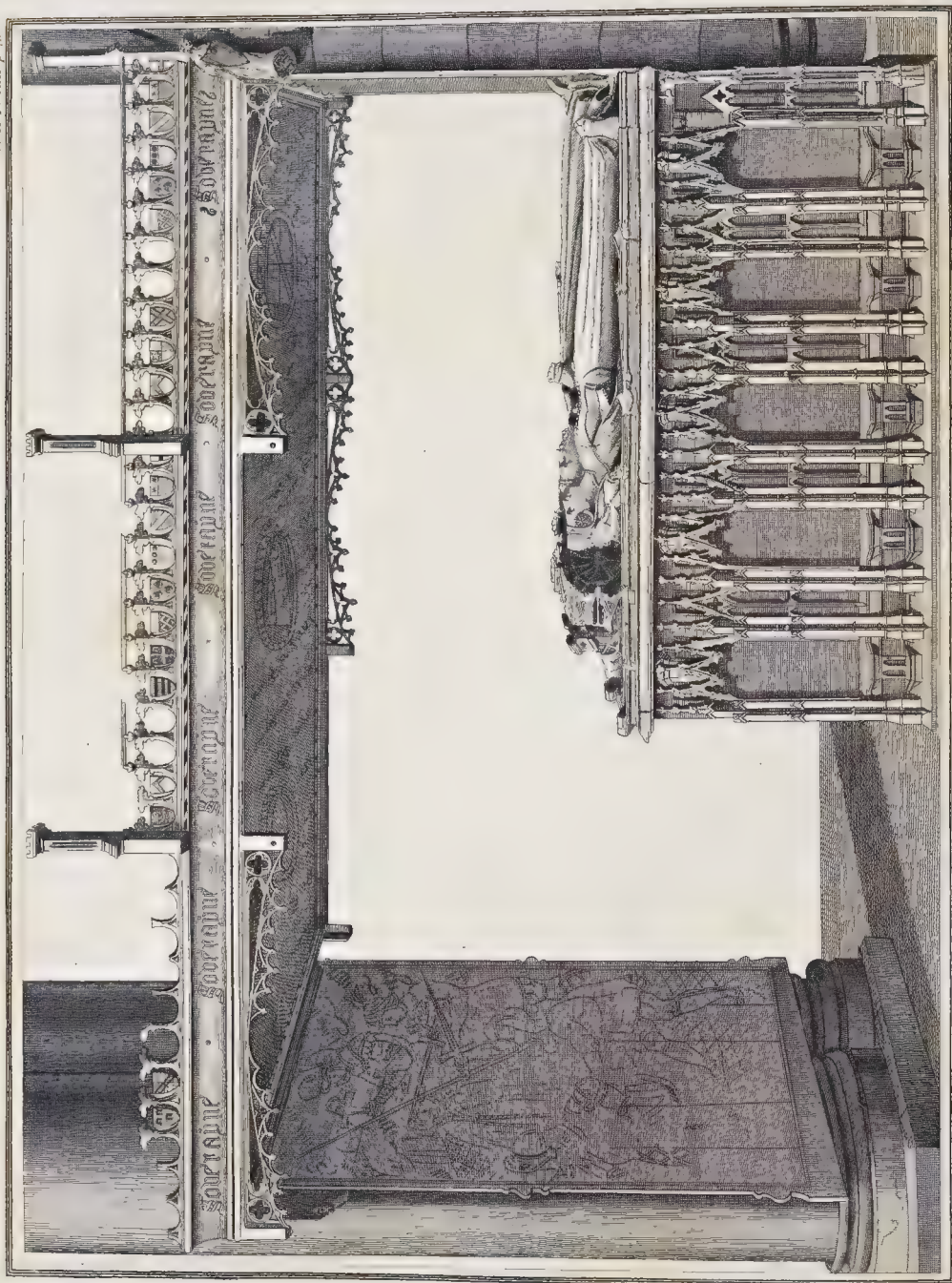
⁴ Sandford, 321, 322.

⁵ Aug. 15.

⁶ The name is omitted in the Harleian MS of church notes, c. Lincoln.

⁷ Q. *Superwyser*, surveyor or steward. The Harleian MS has *ferrow*.









Figures of Henry V. & his Queen.

The monument of HENRY IV. on the North side of the chapel of St. Thomas ^{1412.} Becket at *Canterbury*, is an altar tomb of alabaster, formerly gilt and painted, Pl. adorned with five large tabernacles and five smaller, with projecting canopies, XIII. the last divided into four compartments, and parted by finials. On it lies his ^{XIV.} figure, and that of his queen, of the same material. He is habited in his crown and robes, a rich ermine mantle studded in front, hemmed with roses, and fastened by strings with tassels: the arm holes are richly hemmed and fastened by one or two flowered bands; the sleeves reach to the knuckles; his right hand on his breast; his left by his side, the fingers broken, probably held his sceptre: at his feet a lion.

His crown is composed of fleurs de lis, pellets, and oakleaves, on a base of jewelry in form of roses and lozenges, and a footing or lining of fur. The king wears his whiskers and his beard, not so much divided as Richard the Second's; no hair to his face, so that his ear appears bare, contrary to the prints in Dart and Sandford. His feet, the shoes crossed with lace, the pattern differing on each foot, rest on a lion which look back at him.

There is a peculiarity in this figure that the shoulders appear high and the body short and corpulent. Whether this be a copy from nature, or the effect of the thick rich mantle, I know not; but the effigy of Charles VI. of France, on his tomb at St. Denis, is not unlike it. The canopies also at the head and sides of the two kings and their queens, though twenty-five years asunder, have a great conformity, as also those of Charles V. and his queen, 1380.

At his right hand lies the figure of his queen, JOAN of NAVARRE, who died 1437. She is crowned with a like crown, regally habited, in a furcot studded at the head, necklace, and cordon, petticoat and mantle, richly bordered. She wears a small puff of the reticulated head dress over her ears: her head rests on a cushion supported by two angels: her neck is long, her right hand formerly fell gracefully down, her left holds her solitaire of jewels; but her arms are now broken off: at her feet lie two dogs. At the head of both figures are rich canopies with pillars, with three niches at the sides for saints. Over the tomb a flat wooden canopy of three furthest arches, a cornice of oak leaves, and on the fascia frequently repeated in gold letters, on the South side, the word *Sovrayne*, and on the North *A temperance*, divided by angels heads.

Mr. Gostling notes as remarkable that the king's device and motto are on the queen's side; and *vice versa*.

There is such a rich variety in the ornaments of the drapery of both these figures that I have given specimens of them in Pl. XV.

"This monument has suffered shamefully within memory, much of the rich carving of the little alabaster canopies over the heads of the figures having been quite destroyed some years ago, and the figures themselves bearing many marks of the heavy hands which have since been trusted to clean them." Enough however remains of the effigies to enable us to determine on them, as portraits of the respective personages, and to entitle them as such to be drawn, and to be engraved by the same able hand which has transmitted the other royal portraits to posterity.

At the head and feet of the tomb are three large and three small niches. In the centre, which is largest, a headless angel holds *France*, 3 lis, quartering *England*, impaling Az. 3 fleurs de lis debruised by a bendlet, *Evereux*, quartering G. an escarboucle O. *Navarre*.

* Gostling, *Canterb.* p. 271.

The same arms and impalement on a square shield are held by a crowned angel painted on board at the feet of the tomb now almost intirely defaced. At the head is the martyrdom of Becket, engraved by Mr. Carter, in his 15th number; but since so much scaled off that the lower parts are entirely gone, and the upper can barely be made out from his drawing.

- Pl. . On the flat wooden canopy over this tomb of three surbass arches and
XV. a cornice of oak-leaves, are painted on a blue ground, in gold, the arms of France and England quarterly, of Evreux and Navarre quarterly, and France and England quarterly impaling Evreux and Navarre quarterly, all in collars of SS. The ground is sprinkled with *foverayne*, and *A temperance*, an eagle volant crowned at the head of the first word, and a fable collared O. under a crown O. at that of the latter. Sandford² calls it "an *ermine* collared and chained, the queen's device subscribed by her motto *A Temperance*;" but quære if it is not by the colour rather a *Sable*. The duke of Britanny had a castle called *Ermine*¹. Certainly the ermine which the picture of queen Elizabeth at Hatfield has in her hand is *white*. The field has been originally painted with seven different animals in circles; one like a bird with a human head, a monkey with his tail over his back, &c.

Between the oak leaves of the wooden cornice of this canopy were shields with the arms of the nobility of that age, as Sandford. Only the following remain.

On the South side,

G. 3 waterbougets S.

Quarterly seems *Evreux* and *Navarre*.

V. a bend quartering O. 6 mascles, G. quære, if the second quarter does not occur on the North side differently blazoned.

G. 3 lions passant guardant O.

O. a chevron G.

Az. 3 bars, S.

A crofs between 4 waterbougets.

Az. 3 chevronels braced O. a chief O.

G. 3 escallops, S.

O. on a chief, G. 3 ogres.

Az. a bend, O.

S. on a chief Az. 3 estoiles, S.

A. a crofs, G.

O. a chevron, G.

Vere.

G. a saltire, S.

The chevronels braced and chief.

G. 3 escallops, S.

Az. a bend, O.

On a chief 3 roundels.

O. a crofs, G.

On the North Side, beginning from the East.

G. 6 mascles, O. voided G. quære, if not the same as before mentioned, but the colours indistinct.

¹ Q. If *Sovereign* vous de moi, on the flowers at the end of Derby's collar, 15 Richard II. Anstis's Black Book of the Carter, p. 117.

² Sandford, 275.

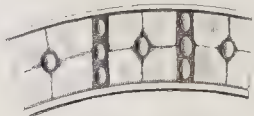
³ Lobineau, I. 488.

Ceiling of the Canopy over the Monument of Henry IV.



Ornaments of the dress of Henry IV. & Queen.

The King.



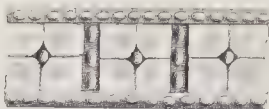
left foot.



right foot.



Sleeve.



facing of robe



round the pocket hole



on the wrist.

The Queen



in pocket hole

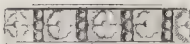


front of surcot.



on surcot.

Arms on A. cornice.



facing of robe







Portrait of Henry IV.

Frettè Az. and O.

G. 3 waterbougets. S.

Per chevron O. and Az. a chief indented.

France and England quarterly.

An angel at the North East corner of the canopy holds O in a double border fleuri G. a lion rampant G. The South East angel's shield is gone; but under him is a lamb collared under a crown.

Henry by his will¹, dated Jan. 21, 1408, directs his body to be buried in the church at Canterbury, after the discretion of his cousin the archbishop of Canterbury, and that a perpetual chantry of two priests be founded to sing and pray for his soul in the said church. Opposite to his monument is an elegant little chapel, erected without the wall, where was an altar for saying mass for the souls of this royal pair, now taken away, but a cornice which was over it still remains, and was adorned with such eagles as were on that² of the monument, and over it some figures, in niches, now defaced, were painted on the wall³. The iron palisade now round the monument seems to have reached home to the Western pillar, as it still does on the North side; perhaps there was a door in it on the South side.

Clement Maydestone, at the end of his account of the martyrdom of archbishop Scrope, pretends that this king's corpse was thrown overboard in a storm between Berkyng and Gravesend, and only the outer coffin covered with cloth of gold buried here. He declares that he had it affirmed to him and his father, on oath, thirty days after the fact happened, by one of three persons⁴ who were in the boat⁵ with it, when such a storm arose, that being in imminent danger of their lives, and the eight boats that followed with the nobility being dispersed, they three agreed to throw the body overboard; immediately upon which a calm succeeded. They proceeded with the outer 'case or coffin'⁶ covered as above to Canterbury, where it was buried with great pomp.⁷ To this narrative it may be objected, that the writer introduces it, like many other wonderful stories, to advance the credit of the archbishop, whom he considers as a martyr to the royal vengeance.

The king's figure represents him as about the age of forty-five at the time Pl. of his death, being born about 1366 at Bolingbroke castle, in Lincolnshire, XVI. the only son of John of Gaunt (fourth son of Edward III.) by Blanche daughter and heiress of Henry first duke of Lancaster and grandson of Edmund Crouchback first earl of Lancaster second son of Henry III. and cousin german to Richard II. whose throne he afterwards usurped, and by whom he was created earl of Derby, in the 9th year of his reign. He first distinguished himself in the defence of Prussia against the invasions of the king of Lithuania⁸; but engaging, 1397, in a quarrel with Thomas Mowbray duke of Norfolk, who had accused him of high treason against Richard II. the combatants were parted in the lists, and banished, the duke of Norfolk for life, and Henry, now in right of his wife duke of Hereford, for ten years. It was not long before he returned, on pretence of recovering his paternal estate; and in a short time after his landing he dethroned the king, and was crowned, 1399, in his stead, by Thomas Arundel archbishop of Canterbury, whom he had met with in his

¹ Printed by Weever, 208. and by Mr. Nichols among the Royal and Noble Wills, p. 205, 206.

² Or rather on the canopy of the monument.

³ Gollings, p. 272. I rather think what he calls eagles were angels, by the display of their wings.

⁴ Maydeston and his father met with this man at dinner at the house of the Trinity Friars at Hounslow, where he came *visiting confessor*, which shews the use made of these religious foundations for the purposes of hospitality.

⁵ *parva navicula*, ⁶ *cista*, Mr. Drake, Ebor. 549. says it was filled with furs; but this is not in Maydeston's account.

⁷ See Walsingham, Ypod. Nevill. p. 545.

exile. In the four first years of his reign he defeated a conspiracy of his English, a rebellion of his Welsh subjects, an invasion of the Scots, and two insurrections of the Percies. The remaining five years were spent without trouble, unless of mind for the blood he had spilt, though not unprovoked; in expiation whereof he resolved on a croifade to the Holy Land. For this great preparations were made, but the king was taken off by something of the scorbutic¹ or apoplectic kind, which seized him at last at his devotion before the shrine of Edward the Confessor, and returned, by several relapses, for three months before he died². Being carried to the abbot's house at Westminster he expired there March 20, 1412, in the Jerusalem chamber, which a pretended prophet, in his oracular ambiguity, confounded with the city of Jerusalem, and, as some say, first suggested to the king the idea of going to the Holy Land³, which the poet represents as his *dear expedience*, or favourite expedition. One of the finest passages in Shakspeare, the parting conversation between this prince and his successor, is authenticated by Walsingham⁴.

"The king was of a mean stature, well proportioned, and formally compact, quick and delyver, and of a stout courage. After that he had appeased all civil diffensions he shewed himself so gently to all men that he gat him more love of the nobles in his later days than he had evil will of them in the beginning⁵."

Pl. The consort of Henry, here interred, and represented with him, was JOAN XVII. of NAVARRE daughter of Charles II. king of Navarre and count of Evreux, furnished the Bad, and Joan his wife eldest daughter of John king of France by Bona of Luxemburg his first wife. She was the third wife and widow of John earl of Montfort, furnished the *Valiant*, duke of Bretagne, who died, as was suspected of poison, Nov. 1, 1399, leaving by her four sons and four daughters. Henry espoused her at Winchester, Feb. 7, 1402; and caused her to be crowned at Westminster Jan. 26, same year. He knew the authority which her husband's will and the law gave her over her children⁶, and the rich dowry she possessed, and the advantage of both circumstances against France. She obtained a dispensation on account of consanguinity, and they were married first April 3, 1402, by proxy, at Eltham⁷. She sailed from Cameret Jan. 13. A storm prevented her landing at Southampton, and drove her to Cornwall. She outlived the king many years, and died without issue by him at Havering Bower, in Essex, 1437, 15 Henry VI. her husband's grandson, whom she lived to see crowned king of England, and also of France. Her arms were quarterly 1 and 4 Az. 3 fleurs de lis O. over all a bendlet componè A. and G. 2. 3. G. an escarboucle of 8 rays pomey and fleury O⁸. Her device an ermine collard and chained, and her motto *A temperance*⁹.

¹ Jouvenal des Ursins, and the monk of St. Denys, say he was a leper. Montfaucon, Mon. de la Mon. Fr. III. 154.

² Walsingham (Ypod. Neuff. 573) says, he was very ill at Christmas at Eltham, so that he sometimes seemed as if dead; but recovered strength enough to celebrate the festival; but did not live to meet his parliament, summoned for February.

³ Fallaci credulus prophetie ad sanctam civitatem Hierusalem proposuit proficisci. Sed in brevi mortalitatis aggritudine moleham incurrens apud Westmonasterium in camera quadam ab antiquo Jerusalem nuncupata completa vana propheta obiit. Contin. Hist. Croyland.

⁴ P. 382.

⁵ Grafton, 442. Walsingham says he reigned gloriously thirteen years and a half. Ypod. Neuff. p. 573.

⁶ Her uncle the duke of Burgundy being unable to prevent her second marriage, got all the cities and places in her first husband's dominions, and his four sons, put into the king of France's hands.

⁷ "Au manoir d'Ekkin dans la diocèse de Cantorberi," Lobineau, l. 501. Her proxy was Anthony Rieze, esq. whom she sent over on purpose.

⁸ His arms impaling hers were in the chancel at Rochford, Essex. Sandford, p. 266.

⁹ In the Sitapher's Calendar, 1559, is a long definition of this word, which shews, that in those days it was understood to comprehend almost every accomplishment of religion and virtue. Gossling, 271. note.



Portrait of Anne Queen of HENRY IV

The monument of John IV. duke of Bretagne, first husband of queen Joan, in the choir of the cathedral at Nantes, is well engraved in Lobineau's *Hist. de Bretagne*. p. 498. For the honour of our country it was made by three English artists, to whom the king granted a passport to carry it over¹. It is of alabaster, with his figure completely armed, in a pointed helmet, mail gorget, a collar of ermines round his neck, a lion at his feet, and another on the helmet under his head. The books of the choir in wooden bindings with copper clasps, adorned with great metal nails being laid on the figure, have defaced the face, except the great pendant whiskers², with a martial air, expressive of his warlike character. He was difficult and distrustful; violent in his attachments and disaffections. The English found him as faithful a friend as the constable Oliver de Clifton found him an irreconcilable foe.

Henry's first wife was MARY DE BOHUN daughter and coheir of Humphrey earl of Hereford and Northampton and constable of England. By her he had Henry V. Thomas duke of Clarence, John earl of Bedford, Humphrey duke of Gloucester, and two daughters. She died only countess of Derby, 1394³; and was buried, if we believe Sandford, in Canterbury cathedral, which place the king, out of a sincere affection to the memory of her his beloved wife, made choice of for his interment. Dugdale says nothing of her death or burial. A little figure with a coronet lying under an arch at the upper end of the South wall of the Lady-chapel or library at Hereford, passes for her effigy. ⁴ An earl and countess of Hereford of the name of Bohun are supposed to be buried in the same chapel at Hereford; of whom see before, Vol. I. p. 194. but her parents lie at Walden⁵, where their family monuments did not survive the dissolution, but have sprung up in the ideas of our Antiquaries in the cathedrals of Gloucester and Hereford. Knighton⁶ expressly says she was buried in the new college at Leicester. "There is, says Leland, a tombe of marble in the body of the quire. They told me that a countess of Darby lay buried in it, and they make her, I wot not how, wife to John of Gaunt or Henry the IV. Indeed Henry the IV. wille (*wible*) John of Gaunt lived was cauldil erle of Derby?" Had Henry IV. died earl of Derby it is probable he would have been buried among his ancestors in the collegiate church of their founding at Leicester; so that it is no improbable conclusion that his wife, who died countess of Derby, was actually carried thither, to his family, rather than to her own, especially as the conjectures about her do not deposit her among any of her very near relations, if they were at all related to her.

¹ A. D. 1408. An. 9 Hen. IV. Franc. 9. H. 4. m. 15.

² Pro Tumba nuper Ducis Britanniz.

Rex, universis et singulis admiralibus, &c. ad quos, &c. Salutem.

Sciatis quod Nos, Ad supplicationem carissimæ consortis nostre, que ad quandam tumbam alabastris, quam pro duce Britanniz defuncto, quondam viro suo, fieri fecit, in barges de Seynt Nicholas de Nantes, in Britannia, una cum tribus liggerum nostrorum Anglicorum, qui eandem tumbam operati fuerunt (videlicet) Thoma Colyn, Thoma Holwell, et Thoma Poppehowe, ad tumbam prædictam in ecclesia de Nantes in Britannia assidendum et poneandum, ad præfens ordinavit mittendum, suscepimus in saluum et securum conductum nostrum Johannem Guychard mercatorem, magistrum barges prædictæ, ac decem servitores suos, marinos in comitiva sua, ad Britanniam, ut prædictum est, transiendum, et exinde in regnum nostrum Anglie mercatorie redeundo, necnon bargem prædictam, ac bona et heredia sua quæcumque.

Et ideo vobis mandamus quod ipsum Johannem, et servitores ac marinos suos prædictos, versus Britanniam transiendum, et exinde in regnum nostrum Anglie mercatorie redeundo, necnon bargem prædictam, ac bona et heredia sua quæcumque, manuteneatis, protegiatis, et defendatis, non inferentes, &c." ut in similibus de conductu literis.

In cuius, &c. usque Festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste proximo futurum duraturas.

Telle rege apud Westmonasterium xxiii die Februarii.

Endorced "A. D. 1408. Februarii. 9 Hen. 4. Per breve de privato sigillo." Rymer, VIII. 310.

³ fort grande moufache pendant.

⁴ Dugd. Bar. I. 117.

⁵ Sandford, p. 266.

⁶ Col. 2741.

⁷ Bar. II. 121.

⁸ Lcl. It. I. 17.

1412. At the entrance into the chancel at *Standon*, c. Herts, are two handsome brass figures, kneeling, of a man (headless) in armour, with a sword and dagger, and his helmet under his knees: the lady in flowing garments has the reticulated headdress just appearing at her ears.

Under them,

Hic jacent sepulti in gr̃a & m̃ia Dei
Johes Ruggelwyn amiger ° ° °
XXII die Octobris anno dni M CCCC XXII et
Margareta uxor e ° ° °
obitit die mens a'o dni M CCCC

The date of her death not filled up.

1413. In the floor of a chapel at the upper end of the North aisle of *Exeter* cathedral is a brass figure of a monk kneeling in a cope with rich facings, and this inscription:

Hic jacet Magister Willms Langeton confangu-
neus magri Eri Stafford Eron epi quondam cano-
nicus hujus eccleie qui obiit XXII die mensis Jan. a. d.
millmo CCCC tertio decimo cujus aie propitietur
deus om̃p̃e Deus. Amen.

Arms: Within a border of mitres¹, a chevron between
 A chevron.

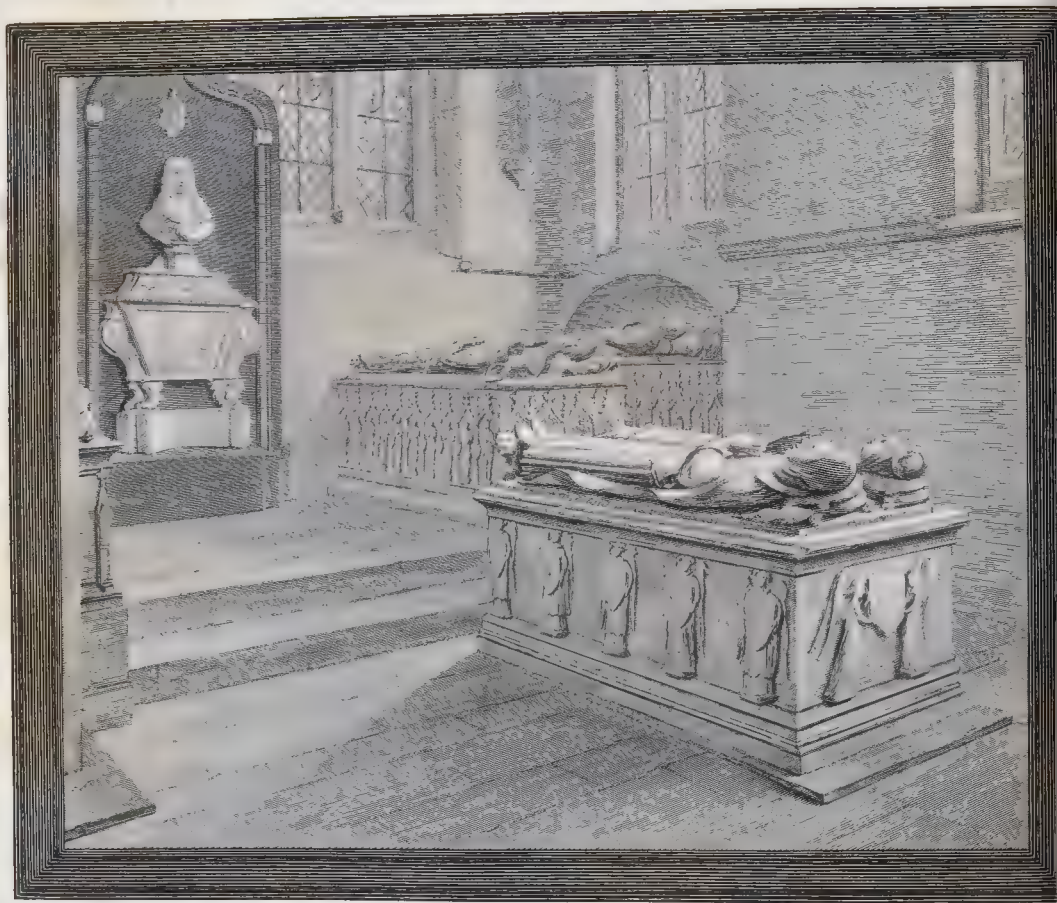
1413. Archbishop ARUNDELL, one of the greatest benefactors to the church of *Canterbury*, to which he was translated by the Pope from York, having before filled the see of Ely, has now no other memorial than the North West tower of his cathedral, which bears his name, and which he furnished with a fine peal of bells. Godwin² says he was buried under a marble slab between two pillars in the East part of the nave towards the North. He had founded a chantry chapel for himself, as appears by the will of Sir William de Roos lord of Hamlake and Belvoir, who by his will, dated Feb. 22, 1412, directs his body to be buried in Christ Church, Canterbury, *prope capellam pro cantaria ven. in Christo patris et d'ni mei d'ni Thomae Arundell Cantuar. Archiepi situat.* So that it is not improbable that one of the brassless slabs removed from the nave into the cloister on new paving it, 1787, may have belonged to him; and another of them, which has the impression of a knight under a triple canopy with shields in the fillet at the sides and roses at the corners, a helmet under his head, and a lion at his feet, may have covered Sir William Roos.

The Archbishop had no little share in the revolutions of the times he lived in. While he was archbishop of York he held the great seals, which he resigned on his advancement to Canterbury. He had scarcely sat there two years before he found himself involved in the sentence passed on the duke of Gloucester and the earl of Arundel his own brother, and commanded to quit the realm in forty days. He retired to the Pope, who gave him the

¹ Alluding to his episcopal relation.

² P. 175.





Monument of Judge Gascoigne at Harwood.

The Monument of Judge Gascoigne who died 1762 shared in the burial near Judge Gascoigne.





Figures of Judge Gascoigne & Lady.





Portraits of Judge Gavroigne & Lady.

primacy of St. Andrew's, and filled that of England with Roger Walden, before mentioned'. Upon the deposition of Richard II. Arundell was restored, and crowned Henry IV. and after sitting here about seventeen years died of a quinsy at Hackington, Feb. 20, 1413.

Walsingham¹, speaking of his death, says, "Hoc anno cecidit eminentissima turris ecclesiæ Anglicanæ & pugil invictus D. Tho. de Arundelia."

The monument of judge GASCOIGNE in *Harwood* church, Yorkshire, in the 1413. South aisle, at the head of the two already described, Vol. I. p. 171. represents him in a hood covering his ears, which are seen through, and falling in XVIII. a flap at the sides of the face, his hair just appearing under it: his head reclines on a double cushion supported by angels. He is habited in a cloak or mantle over his robes, buttoned on the right shoulder of his robe, the sleeves edged with ermine, and under it are buttoned frait sleeves down to the wrists; his belt hanging down is studded with roses; from it at his left side hangs a purse neatly tied with tasseled strings; at his right side an anelace. At his feet a lion couches.

His lady by his side has the reticulated headdress, rather flattened on the forehead, and over it a circle of roses. Her head rests on a double cushion, supported by angels: her mantle has a deep falling cape, and is buttoned over the breast, and fastened with a broad belt and large buckle round the waist, which is short; the gown under it is plaited before; at her feet a collared dog, of the greyhound kind, lays his paws on her gown.

At the sides of the tomb five angels stand, and hold two plain shields; two at the North side have something like A. on a pale Sa. impaling three lions, or animals passant guardant: all in a border, or impaling a bend between something undistinguishable. At the feet two angels kneeling hold *Old France and England* quarterly. The two figures are on *separate* slabs on one table of the same altar tomb.

Sir William Gascoigne married to his first wife ELIZABETH heiress of Alexander Mowbray; and to his second JOAN daughter of Sir William Pickering.

He was descended from an antient family in which he had seven predecessors of his surname, and is supposed to have been born about 1350. He was made king's serjeant in the end of Richard the Second's reign, 1398; and appointed by that king one of the attornies for Henry duke of Lancaster in his exile²; which grant was revoked by the same king, and regranted by Henry IV. on his accession to the crown. Throughout his reign Gascoigne's arguments and decisions occur in our year books, and he was appointed chief justice of the King's Bench Nov. 15, 1401, having before sat in the Common Pleas. He was in the commission for levying forces against the earl of Northumberland's insurrection, 1403³; and for treating with his associates and receiving them to mercy on payment of their fines, 1405; and again 1408⁴. He incurred the king's displeasure by declining sitting in judgment on archbishop Scrope; but soon after recovered it, and received the honour of knighthood. The famous story of his committing prince Henry, afterwards Henry V. for some high offence committed in his court, rests on the authority of our later historians: Biondi, Grafton⁵, Holinshed⁶, Stowe⁷, Speed⁸, from Sir Thomas

¹ F. 19.
² P. 443.

³ Ypod. Nensfr. 578.
⁴ L. 542.

⁵ Rymer, VIII. 49.
⁶ 342.

⁷ Ib. 319.
⁸ 636.

⁹ Ib. 394.

Elyot's "Governour," who all omit his name. It is first cited by Crompton, in "L'Autorite et Jurisdiction des cours de la Majestie de la Roygne, 1594," and adopted by Tarlton and Shakspeare in their plays of Henry IV. and V. As we have an instance of the prince being arrested by the mayor of Coventry, 1412, probably for some excesses¹, we may the more readily believe his commitment by the chief justice of England. The last summons to him to attend parliament given by Sir William Dugdale is dated Westminster, March 22, 1 Henry V. 1413, to meet the parliament 15 May ensuing, so that he was certainly living after December 17, 1412, when Fuller dates his death from his monument.

The inscription on the brass ledge round the tomb as communicated to Mr. Oldys, author of the ill-digested life of this judge in the *Biographia Britannica*, by Mr. William Green, carver and statuary of Wakefield, 1742, was as follows:

Hic jacet Willelmus Gascoigne, nuper Capitalis Justiciar. de Banco Henrici nuper regis Anglie et Elizabetha uxor ejus: qui quidem Willelmus obiit Die Dominica 17^o die Decembris A^o Dⁿⁱ 1429.

The date of the year is certainly inadmissible as to the judge or his wife Elizabeth, admitting her to have been his *first* wife, and here represented, if it could be supposed a misnomer for *Joan* his *second*, as Mr. Lethieullier, in a letter to Mr. Vertue, 1759, states, the date may hold true as to her. A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, LI. 624. gives the date 1412; and adds 14 to *Henrici quarti factus judex*, 1401; and says the monument was not erected till after the death of Henry IV.

In the East wall of the aisle where this monument stands was the portrait of the chief justice in his scarlet robe, with an escutcheon of his arms over his head, between those of his two wives, with their respective arms over them:

G. a lion rampant A. armed and langued Az. within a bordure gobonnée O and A. *Mowbray*.

Erm. a lion rampant Az. crowned O. armed and langued G. *Pickering*.

And under them this inscription,

**Orate pro Gulielmo Gascoigne & Elizabetha
et Johanna uxoris ejusdem.**

as represented in the pedigree of the family in the hands of Sir Edward Gascoigne, and cited by Mr. Thoresby in his "*Ducatus Leodiensis*," p. 176; but in 1742 the inscription was gone, and the portrait of the judge much mutilated; but the other two were pretty entire.

Mr. Knight, the vicar in 1742, in his letter to Mr. Oldys, supposed the monument under the arch in the South wall of this aisle or chapel, the first described Vol. I. p. 171. to be that of the father and mother, *from the numerous progeny represented in effigie on one side, and at the end thereof*.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. LI. p. 516. is a print called a portrait of Gascoigne, taken from his figure on the monument. But the most extraordinary error is that of Mr. Oldys, who mistook a seal of this family circumscribed *Sir William de Gasquane*, with two persons sitting on a throne, and granting a charter to a third kneeling, for a gold medal of the judge himself sitting by another on the bench, and with a writing in his hand reading or speaking to a person

¹ History of Coventry, at the end of Hearne's *Fordun*, p. 1444.



Fig 1

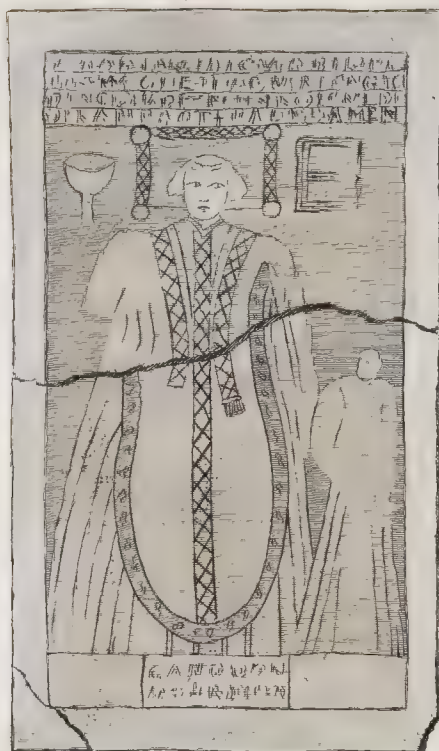


Fig 2

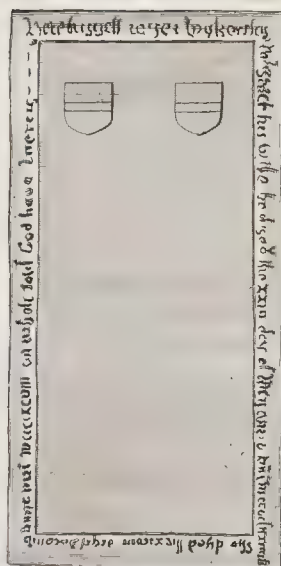
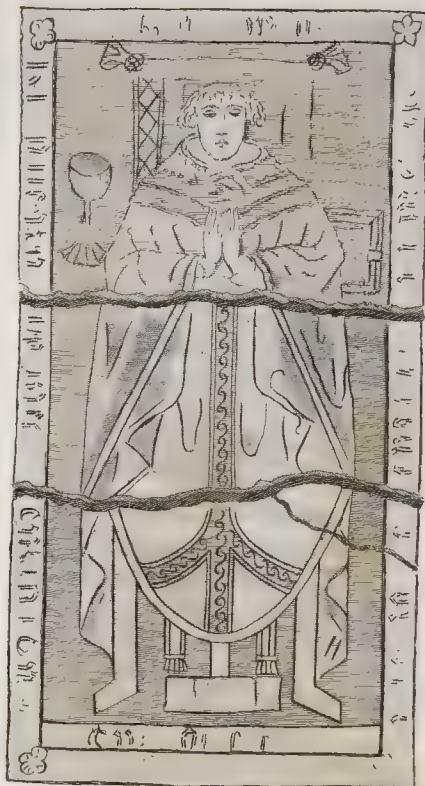


Fig 3

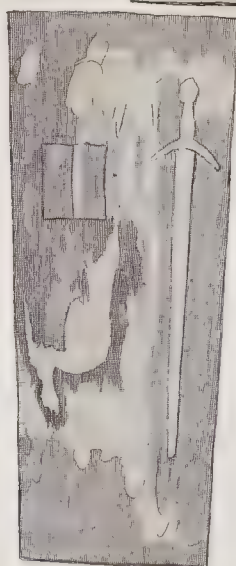


Fig 4

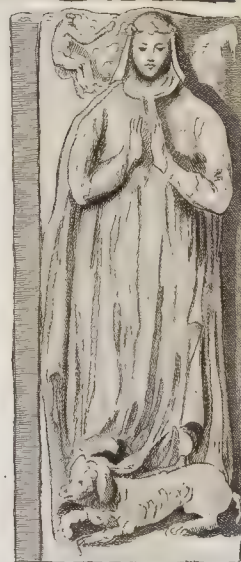


Fig 5

presumed to be the prince among others in the court before him. "A stamp or impression of which medal, with printing ink, as it is remembered by those who had seen it, was made and preserved in the large pedigree of the family, by R. Glover Somerset herald, in the reign of queen Elizabeth¹. Mr. Oldys told Dr. Ducarel he had seen this impression in the pedigree of the *Wentworth* family; but knew nothing of it afterwards². Mr. Knight rightly conceived it to be a seal.

Fig. 1 and 2 in plate XIX. will be best illustrated by the following letter from pl. my worthy and venerable friend Mr. Pegge, to whom I am indebted for XIX. them:

"DEAR SIR,

Whittington, Jan. 9, 1787.

"Our friend major Rooke on his late visit to this place was so obliging as to make a drawing of a grave-stone of some curiosity in my church. It is of alabaſter, and lies within the rails of the communion-table, in the very middle of the area.

"There is scratched upon it the effigies of a priest in his vestments, his head lying on a pillow or cushion, with a chalice in the corner on the right hand, and a book in that on the left. The inscription in four lines above the pillow is now all obliterated except the final word *Amen*; and that at the feet in two lines is totally gone.

"The difficulty in determining who this person was is not great, since under the middlemost of the three lights or pannels of the East window, which in a manner is directly over the stone, is written in the black letter, *rogero Crice*, whence one may fairly conclude, that as *Roger Cryche* was Rector of Whittington till A. D. 1414³, he was the person at whose charge the window was made⁴, and that the entire inscription runs,

hæc fenestra a | rogero Crice | fuit vitreata⁵,

or something like it. And then, 2dly, as it is observed that the rectors of churches were usually interred in their respective chancels⁶, one can hardly doubt that the figure on the grave-stone was intended for the said *Roger Cryche*. *Crich* was a good family formerly in Derbyshire, named from the village; and at this day is in being⁷.

"The greatest singularity in this gravestone is the portraiture of a little boy on the Rector's left side towards the bottom. This certainly is very remarkable, since, after inspecting all the portraits on the monuments in my books, I find nothing like it. We must have recourse therefore here to conjecture; viz. that as the rector of a church in the 15th century could have no legitimate child, the *noletius*⁸ or *campanarius*⁹, i. e. the youth that rang the

¹ British Librarian, p. 267.

² Gent. Mag. LI. 623.

³ His successor, Roger Schawe, was instituted Sept. 10, 1414. Register Lichfield.

⁴ It was not uncommon for rectors to glaze with painted glass the East window of their chancel. Burton, Antiq. of Leicestershire, p. 129.

⁵ See for this word, Somner, Antiq. of Canterb. Append. p. 69. Weaver, p. 817. Abingdon, p. 36. Drake, Ebor. p. 139. Du Fresnoie, Gloss. in voc.

⁶ See Vol. I. Introd. p. cxvii.

⁷ Their arms were, Ermine, on a Pale 3 Crofs croflets fitché, Arg. Cornelius Crich, a stout old man in his hundredth year, is now living at Athover, in this county.

⁸ This word occurs not in Du Fresnoie nor Charpentier; but is found in Chauncy, Antiq. of Hertf. p. 261. and in Weaver, p. 343.

⁹ Du Fresnoie in v.

facing bell must therefore be intended by this small figure. Perhaps he might die at the same time as his master *Cryche*, and be interred in the same grave with him.

"The date of this stone, you observe, Sir, is in part ascertained above, and what was there alleged receives no small confirmation from the following grave-stone in the chancel of the neighbouring church of *Chesterfield*, fig. 2. This is also of alabaſter, six feet long, two feet eight inches broad, and has a like facerotal figure ſcratched upon it, with a chalice and a book, but the inſcription goes round the edge,

* hic jacet dominus Johannes Pypps Capellanus Gilde S^{te}
Crucis qui obiit viii^o die mensis Julii anno dⁿⁱ
m^ollo xi^o cuius aie deus propicietur. Amen.

"Now, one may easily suppose, comparing this stone with the former, that the date here was "m^ollo ccccxi." and that our stone at Whittington of Mccccxiv. but three years later was copied from it; this kind of monument, for ecclesiastics at least, being peculiar, as it were, to this age. And I have no doubt but the inscription at the head of the stone at Whittington ending with the word *Amen*, as abovementioned, consisted of much the same matter, *mutatis mutandis*,¹ as this at Chesterfield. And thus the two gravestones finely illustrate one another.

"I am, dear Sir, your affectionate and most obedient servant,

"SAM. PEGGE."

H E N R Y V.

Pl. In the middle of the chancel at *Laver Marney*, Essex, is an altar tomb of XX. alabaſter, with a figure of the same in armour with a blunt conical helmet, hawberk of mail reaching over his breast and shoulders, plated armour; on his breast a lion rampant. On the front of his helmet is carved,

i h s nazarenus.

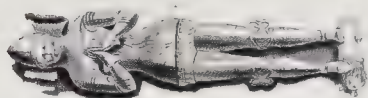
His head rests on a helmet with wings, and at his feet is a lion.

Salmon¹ says, this is for Sir WILLIAM MARNEY sheriff of Suffolk and Essex, 3 Henry IV. 1402, who died 2 Henry V. 1414, and by his will directed his body to be buried in *choro ecclesie de Laver Marney*. Round the sides and ends of the tomb are ten shields in quatrefoils once painted.

Weever had not visited this part of the county. I rather think, from the gorget of mail, and the inscription on the helmet paralleled by the same on that of a Vere at Earl's Colne, hereafter described p. 46. that it belongs to the first WILLIAM of this family, who founded a chantry here in the reign of Edward II. and was living 1318.

Sir William Dugdale, Bar. II. 301, carries this family no farther back than the reign of Edward III. but they were here in that of Henry II.

¹ Essex, p. 449.

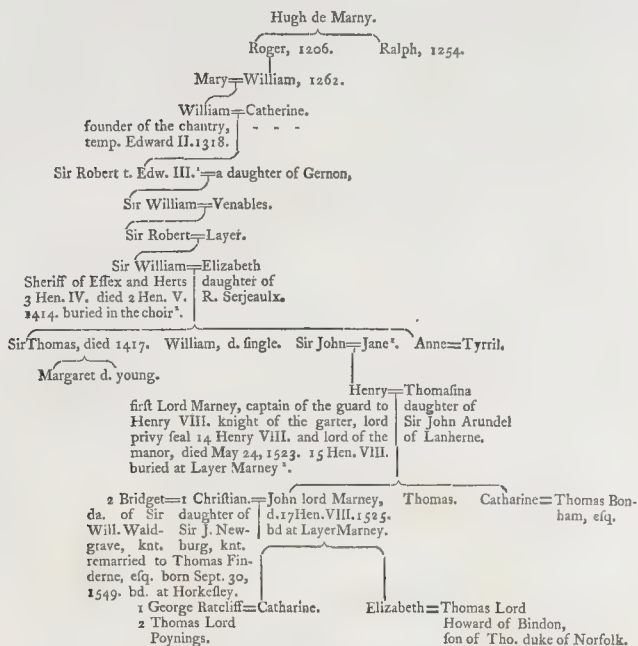


Thornvaton
Sir W. M. Harney, 141.



Henry first Lord Harney, 1523.

P E D I G R E E of M A R N E Y, from Morant, I. p. 406.



The tombs now remaining besides this I take to be those of,

Henry first Lord Marney, 15 Henry VIII. here engraved.

John his son, second Lord Marney, 17 Henry VIII.

One without figure, but with shields, and resembling these two; but must be older, because John was the last here.

Salmon gives one with Marney impaling Venables, which should be Sir William, who married Venables, and was grandfather of the Sheriff.

In the North aisle of the choir at Westminster, opposite to Henry the Third's 1414. tomb, near the bases of those of bishop Ruthal and abbot Colchester, is an old gravestone whereon was the brass figure of a knight much worn, for JOHN WINDSOR, nephew to Sir William de Windsor, a famous man, lieutenant of Ireland in the reign of Edward III. who married Alice Perrers, that king's mistress. John lived at Stanwell, had been a soldier in his youth, and a great commander in the wars in Ireland, and in the battle of Shrewsbury; but repenting him of his bloodshed, finished his life in piety on Easter-eve, April 7, 1414. 2 Henry V.

* From the will of Henry lord Marney. Ib.

† Salmon says his monument has *Jesu Nazarene*.

This

This inscription is still to be seen :

Est his septen' m^o Epi C. quat' annis
 Uesp' a paschalis dñ' Septi'a lux sit Aprilis
 Trahit a mudo jon Wyndfore noie notus
 Corde gene's mudo confessus crimine lor'
 Fecerat heredem g'willelm aburt' istu'
 Piles & armigeru' dign' de noie dignu'
 Dñ' juvenilis erat bello m'ltos p'mebat
 Postea penituit & eor' vlnera flebit
 Occubens' obit hic nu'c in carne' quiescit
 Vivat in et'num spiritus ante deum.

Dart, II. 19. gives the epitaph somewhat differently. It is neither leonine nor otherwise. The composer exhausted his power of rhyme after the two first lines.

1414. JOHN INNES bishop of Moray, who died April 25, 1414, was buried in his cathedral at Elgin, at the foot of the North West pillar of the center tower, which fell down 1711. He was an especial benefactor to this beautiful structure, as appears by the following epitaph, formerly painted against the aforementioned pillar.

Hic jacet in Xto pater & dominus dominus
 Johannes de Innes hujus ecclesie episcopus
 qui hoc notabile opus incepit & per septen-
 num edificavit¹.

He was parson of Duffus and LL.B. and consecrated Bishop of Moray Jan. 23, 140⁶, by pope Benedict XIII. He began the great tower which was finished by his successor Leighton. In niches at the angles without were four colossal statues, one of which, a bishop *in pontificalibus*, broken below the knees, being presumed to represent bishop Innes, is set up in the burying place of the Innes family at the South East corner of the church yard.

Of this cathedral, the most beautiful monastic ruin after Melros in all Scotland, I have seen no description that conveys any idea. I forbear to obtrude on the public my crude notes of it taken in 1771; but as nobody has described the monuments in it, I shall notice them in their proper places, only observing here, that in the South transept, under two long pointed windows, are two altar tombs, one having a surbass, the other a pointed canopy, and on them two figures of knights. The first has a round helmet, his sword at his left side, six niches in the front of the tomb, and at the bases of the arch these coats:

A fess cheque between three crowns, a crosser behind the shield.

The same coat quartering a bend between six crosses crosslets fitchè.

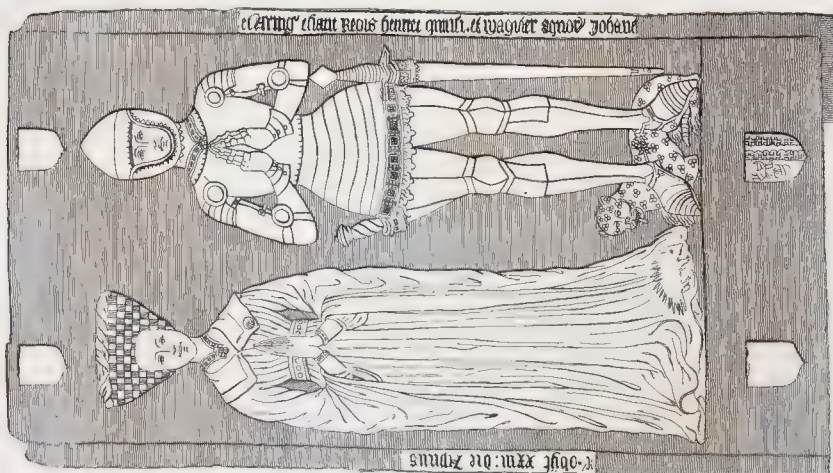
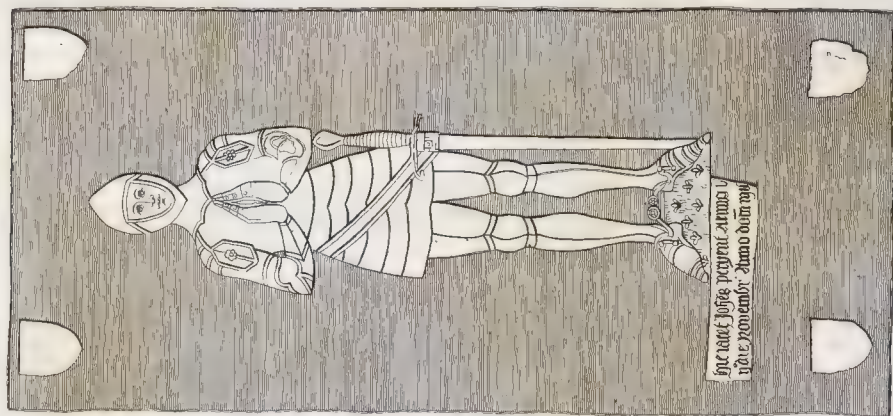
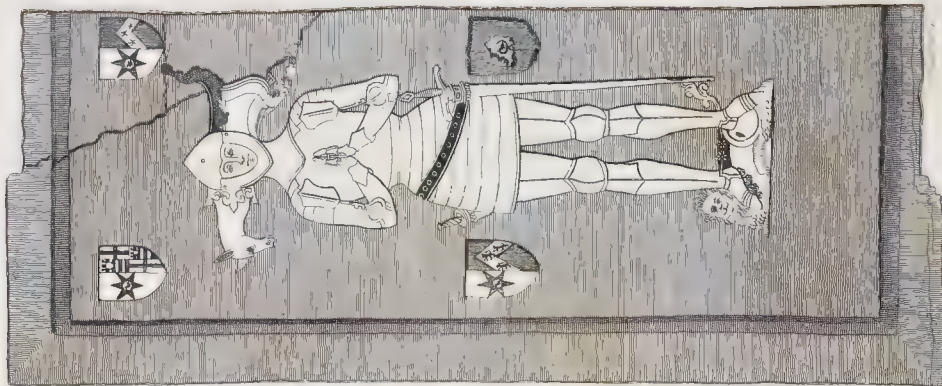
The other knight has a lion at his feet and a pointed helmet on his head.

¹ Recumbent. Dart.

² *carere*. D.

³ Kennant's Tour in Scotland, 1769, p. 147. ex MS. Hist. of the Innes family. Mr. Shaw in Appendix to Pennant, *ibid* sup. p. 280. Keith's Scotch Bishops, p. 84. ex Chron. Morav. Shaw's Hist. of Moray, p. 270. Bib. Top. Brit. N^o XLII. Sylloge of Inscriptions, p. 212, in which last this epitaph is incorrectly printed.





At the bases of his arch these coats.

A fess cheque between two crescents and a crown impaling the fess cheque between three crowns.

A tree between two squirrels feiant, in chief three buckles.

Both monuments have on the ledge inscriptions in one or two lines of black letter : of which is legible only,

Hic jacet Dns * * *

On the wall within the last arch,

Hic jacet Dns.

The vulgar call this knight *Wallace*, and the other *Sampson*. Others say they are monuments of the *DUNBAR* family, and this aisle, called *Dunbar aisle*; but that title evidently belonged to the North transept. Mr. Shaw* expressly calls this *The Innes Isle*. The arms of Scotland appear about the last monument, and above and in other places a large cross pattee on single stones.

Within the rails of the chancel at *Digswell*, c. Hertford, are two fine large 1415. brass figures of a knight and lady. He is in a pointed helmet adorned with in- Pl. grailed facings, plated armour, with roundels at shoulders and elbows, a kind XXI. of collar or belt round his neck, a long strait sword without a cross-bar at his left side, dagger at his right; at feet a leopard couchant spotted and his tongue out of his mouth. His lady at his right hand is in a singular triangular headdress, the curls coming down in the point to her neck, and at the top a wreathed fillet, slender arms, and the wristbands studded, a mantle; and at her left foot a dead hedgehog.

Of these two animals Salmon says†: "Under his feet is a creature like a cat: "under hers another like a rat." I suppose they were their respective crests. The inscription round the ledge was in Weever's time‡:

**Hic jacet Johannes Bertent armiger pro corpore regis
Richardi secundi & Penevarius ejusdem regis.
Et armiger regis Henrici quarti. et [armiger etiam regis
Henrici quinti & Magister equitum Johanne]
filiae regis Navarre & regine Angliae qui obiit . . . [et
Johanna] uxor ejus quondam capitalis Domicilla . . .
quae [obiit XXXIII Aprilis] An° Dni MCCCCXXI . . .**

The words in hooks were gone 1787.

This inscription is to the memory of a remarkable man, being squire for the body to three such potent princes, ensign or pennon-bearer to one, and master of the horse to Joan second wife of Henry IV. His wife was also principal lady in waiting to one of our queens, probably to Henry the Fourth's. Only the words in hooks remained September 10, 1765; and of them the last hook was loosened and thrown by in opening a grave.

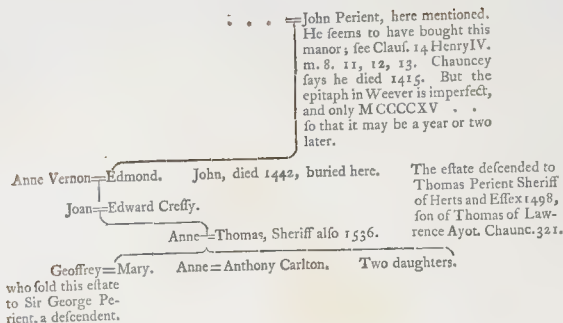
Arms: Gules 3 Crescents A. which quarter a cross flory on two perks under the East window of the North aisle at Digswell.

* So Monteith. p. 223.

† Hertfordsh. 208.

‡ P. 594.

* Hist. of Moray, ubi supra.



1415. In the middle of the choir at *Kidderminster* is a marble slab inlaid with the figures of a lady between her two husbands, an old and a young knight in armour. She is habited in the furcoat and mantle and cordon, and has a little dog at her right foot. The knights are in plated armour, and each has a lion at his feet. The second husband, *Philip*, on the right hand, has square arm-pieces rounded at the corners, a fillet not unlike a coronet round the front of his helmet, and on his sword-belt PYPYPIF, and no dagger. The first husband, *Cooksey*, on the left hand, has round arm and elbow pieces. Over the spandrils of the three canopies are these six coats of arms, beginning from the right:

A. a bend S. with a label of 3 points G. *St. Pierre*.

G. in chief an eagle displayed O. on his breast an annulet S. *Philip*' impaling the former.

These two twice repeated.

A. on a bend Az. 3 cinquefoils O. *Cooksey*.

Cooksey impaling . . .

Underneath is this inscription:

*Miles honorificus John Phelip subiacet intus:
Henricus quintus dilexerat hunc ut amicus:
Consepelitur ei sua sponsa Matildis amata,
Waltero Cooksey prius armigero sociata.
Audax & fortis apud Hardeu John bene g'ssit.
Et baro vita moris paciens migrare recessit
M C quater v octobris luce secunda.
Sit hujus alme Jesu tibi spiritus hostia munda.*

Sir JOHN PHELIP is said by Dugdale¹ to have been a valiant soldier under Henry V. in his wars in France; but, as appears by his epitaph, he survived the first of that king's military operations there but a very short time, dying ten days after the siege of Harfleur, and probably of the flux, which was so fatal to the English during that siege. He was seated at Donyngton², c. Suffolk; but marrying the widow of Walter Cooksey of Kidderminster, may be presumed to have resided at her manor and castle of Caldwell in this parish.

She was daughter of St. Pierre, and her first husband died 1410.

¹ Dr. Nash gives Philip quarterly, G. and A. in the first an eagle, &c.

² *etim. f. wiam.* Nash.

³ Bar. II. 213. ex Rot. Franc. 3 Hen. V. m. 19.

⁴ Not Donyngton, as Nash.



Fig. 1

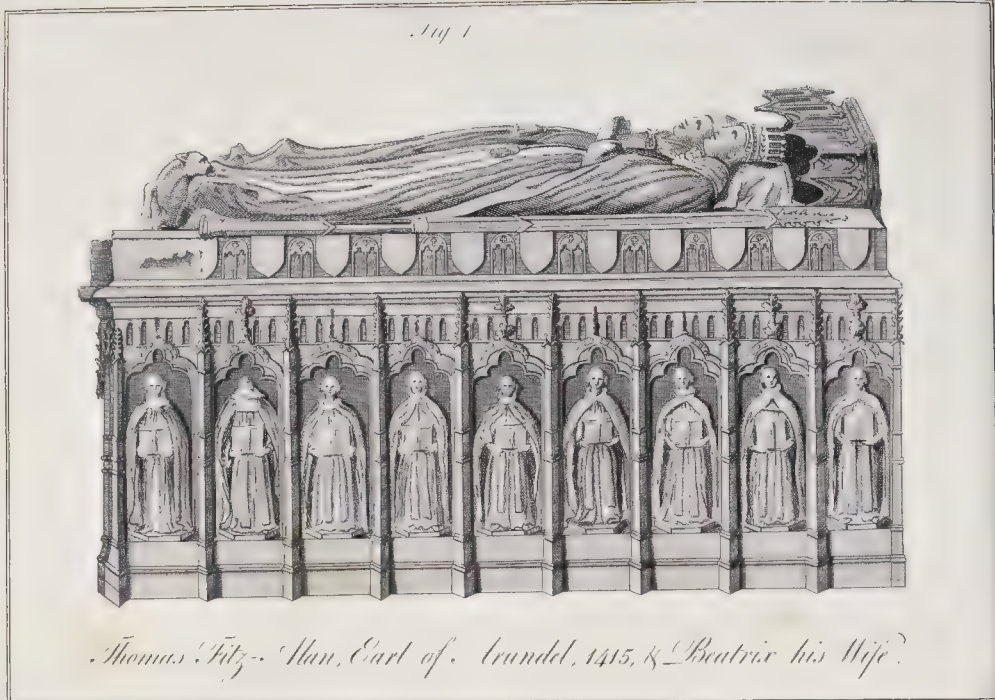
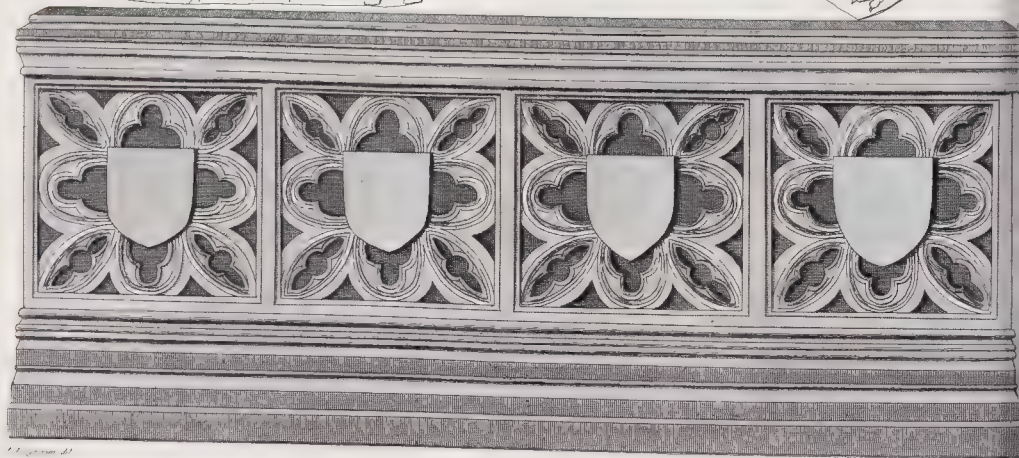
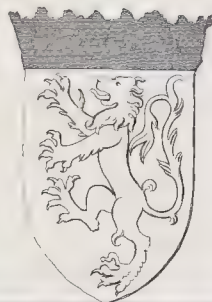
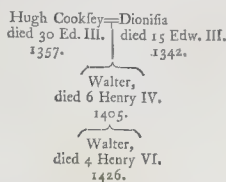


Fig. 2



John Fitz-Mau.

This monument is engraved in Dr. Nash's History of Worcestershire, II. 49. but from a very incorrect drawing of the figures. In the same plate is a monument of the Cooksers, but to which of the family it belongs does not appear. They were seated at Caldwell from 35 Edward III. to 4 Henry VI. as appears from the following pedigree, drawn from Dr. Nash's account of the manor, p. 49. but differing from his pedigree of the family.



The monument probably belongs to one of these three. It was much damaged by a late repair of the chancel a few years ago, and is drawn very incorrectly from its present state, and described from Mr. Habington, who professes to have "blazoned the arms as they were in his time on the tomb, and not as they *ought to be*."

William son of Sir John Phelip having married Joan one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas lord Bardolfe, succeeded to that title 16 Henry VI. and by his will, dated Dec. 1. the year following, 1438, proved June 28, 1441, bequeathed his body to be buried with his ancestors, before the altar in the chapel of St. Margaret at Donington.

Of the same year is the monument of THOMAS FITZALAN earl of ARUNDEL 1415. and his wife BEATRIX daughter of John king of Portugal, at *Arunde*, in the Pl. middle of the choir. On an altar tomb are the figures of a knight and lady XXII. in alabaster; he has his coronet and robes, angels at his head, a horse at his fig. 1. feet: she has a large headdress of network with a fillet, furcot, and cordon, and at her feet two dogs. At the heads of the figures lie two rich canopies, with niches behind them. On the edge of the table on which these figures lie are twelve shields, divided by niches of rich tracery, and on each side of the tomb nine monks holding books; at the head and feet eight shields and five monks. All the shields have been painted with arms, of which remain only Az. a lion rampant O. *Fitz Alan*; quartering chequè O. and Az. *Warren*, and this coat impaled by a bend cottized O. and Az. between six lions rampant, *Bobun*, his mother; also impaling *Beauchamp* earl of Warwick.

For this and other monuments of the earls of Arundel I am indebted to William Burrell, esq. who permitted them to be copied from his valuable and ample Collection of Buildings, Views, and Monuments, in Suffex, by Mr. Grimm.

This earl was son of John earl of Arundel beheaded 17 Richard II. but was restored in blood 1 Henry IV. at whose coronation he was made a knight of the Bath, and 1 Henry V. was constituted constable of Dover castle, lord warden of the Cinque ports, and lord treasurer of England. By his will, dated Oct. 10, 1415. 3 Henry V. he bequeathed his body to be buried in the choir

¹ Dugd. Bar. II. 214. Reg. Chichele, f. 480.

² Pro corpore meo ut moris est subterrando in quacunque mundi parte decedere me contigerit inter bone memorie progenitores et parentes meos apud Denyngton infra capellam Ste. Margarete virginis & martiris coram altare ibidem eligo sepulturam.

³ Rot. Pat. 1 Hen. IV. n. 110.

⁴ Pat. 1 Hen. V. p. 1. m. 37.

⁵ Comp. Cull. Mag. Garderobe, f. 1, 2.

of the collegiate church of the Holy Trinity at Arundel, under a certain new tomb there to be made for him; also willing, that a fair monument should be erected by his executors over the body of his father. He appointed £130. 6s. and 8d. to be bestowed at his funeral, and in masses for his soul; and that his executors cause a chapel to be built in honour of the Blessed Virgin at Mary gate in Arundel'. He died Oct. 13, without issue', having married, at London, 6 Henry IV. Beatrix an illegitimate daughter of John king of Portugal, the king and queen assisting at the wedding'. He probably caught his death at the siege of Harfleur, from which he, with the duke of Clarence, the earl of March, the earl Marhall, and many more were obliged to return ill. Walsingham', who says this, adds, it was reported he was poisoned'.

1415. EDWARD duke of York, son of Edmund de Langley before mentioned, p.11. slain (or rather suffocated by the heat and croud') at the battle of Agincourt, was buried Dec. 1, 1415. under a slab richly inlaid with brasse, in the choir of the collegiate church of *Fotheringay*, c. Northampton, which he had founded; but at the dissolution that part of the church was pulled down, with the college of his foundation, and his corpse, with those of his nephew Richard duke of York earl of Cambridge father of Edward IV. slain at the battle of Wakefield, his son Edmund earl of Rutland and his wife Cicely Neville, remained exposed to public view till queen Elizabeth's reign, when they were re-interred in the present chancel, the East end of the nave, under two similar monuments opposite to each other, in the stile of that age, consisting only of a frieze charged with falcons and fetterlocks, the device of the house of York, and supported by four fluted Corinthian pillars. In the middle is a square compartment with ornaments and festoons, and on the pedestal below the device of the house of York, as on the frieze.

These monuments are fixed against the South and North walls within the rails of the communion table, and one of them is engraved in the History of Fotheringay in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, N° XL. Pl. I. The arms on that here treated of are, under a ducal coronet, *France and England* quarterly, under a label of 3 points', impaling the *Neville* saltire'. All that remains of the inscription, which was only drawn with ink in Roman capitals is,

EB. - - - - FVIT.

OCCISVS - - - -

ANNO SALVTIS 1415, ET REGIS HENRICI QVINTI.

THESE MONVMENTS OF EDWARD DUKE

OF YORK, AND RICHARD DUKE OF YORK,

WERE MADE IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD GOD 1573.

¹ Reg. Chicheley, l. 288.

² Etc. 4 Hen. V. n. 54. Norf. Dugd. Bar. I. 320, 321.

³ duxit in uxorem satis magnifice. Walsingham. Ypod. Neutr. 566.

⁴ lb. 583.

⁵ *impotissimus*.

⁶ At such tyme as the battell of Agincourt should be fought, Edward desired of king Henry to have the foreward

⁷ of the batell, and had it: where he smach hurt and throngged, being a fatte man, he was smouldered to death, and

⁸ afterward brought to Fotheringay, and there honourably buried yn the bodie of the quire; upon whose tombe lyeth a

⁹ flat marble stone, with an image flatt yn brasse." Leland's Itin. Vol. 1. fol. 2.

¹⁰ The arms of Richard earl of Cambridge were France and England quarterly; a label of three points A. each charged with as many torteaux within a border A. charged with ten lions rampant. The label was to demonstrate his being of the house of York, the border that he was the youngest son of his father, and the lions purple, his descent from the royal houses of Cadice and Leon; which shield of arms is carved in the roof of the cloister at Canterbury, and in a window of Christ Church, also painted on glass in two windows of the cloisters at Fotheringay, where the border is omitted. Sandford, p. 384.

¹¹ Her arms impaled with her husband's were in the window of the hall at Fotheringay; but in her widowhood, and

¹² Edward I. and II. the saltire is impaled with the royal arms, without any distinction, for which the same reason may be given as for the duke's having the crown borne at his funeral; on a seal annexed to her letter of attorney, engraved in Sandford, p. 370. 387, and on the sceptre of St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf.

On the East Side :

THE SAID EDWARD WAS SLAYNE IN THE
BATTELL OF AGINCOURT, IN THE THIRD YEAR
OF HENRY THE FIFTH.

On the south side of the communion table is another stone monument,
exactly like the former one, with this inscription :

RICHARD PLANTAGENET DUKE OF
YORK, NEPHEW TO EDWARD DUKE OF
YORK, FATHER TO KING EDWARD THE
FOURTH, WAS SLAIN AT WAKEFIELD,
IN THE THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR OF HENRY THE
SIXTH, 1459, AND LYETH BURYED
HERE WITH CIGELY HIS WIFE.

On the East Side :

SISSILY, DUTCHESS OF YORK, DAUGHTER TO
RAULFE NEVELL, FIRST EARL OF
WESTMORLAND.

On the frieze in capitals :

RICARDUS DUX EBORACI OBIIT MENSE
JANUARI . . . A° Dī. 1460.
CECILIA UXOR RICHARDI DUCIS EBORACI OBIIT 1495.

Arms in the middle, *France and England*, with a label of three points.

These inscriptions, as well the intire as broken¹, are in modern letters.

The monuments are fenced in with wooden rails painted red.

Camden² informs us, that these princes "had all magnificent monuments,
" which were thrown down and ruined, together with the upper part of the
" chancel of the church. But queen Elizabeth commanded two monuments
" to be set up in memory of them, in the lower end of the church now
" standing ; which nevertheless (such was *their* narrowness who had the charge
" of the work) are looked upon as very mean for such great princes, descended
" from kings, and from whom the kings of England are descended."

Leland describes Edward's monument as "a flat marble stone, with an
" image flat in brass." He gives no description of Richard's, but it was pro-
bably such another ; for in the present chancel, within the rails, are still to be
seen two blue slabs, with the marks of brass figures of armed knights.
Leland says, there was a "pratie chapel over the vault," in which the duke
and duchess of York were buried. Edward's will³ directs that he be buried
in the middle of the choir before the steps of the choir, under a flat marble
stone.

¹ In a MS. of Mr. Holcot's, vicar of Fotheringsay from 1697 to 1735, the inscriptions on the friezes are thus supplied :

Edwardus dux Eboraci occisus erat anno tertio regni Henrici Quinti, anno Domini 1415.

Ricardus dux Eboraci obiit mense Januarii 37^{to} regno Henrici Sexti, anno Domini 1460.

Cecilia uxor Ricardi ducis Eboraci obiit anno 10mo regni Henrici Septimi, anno Domini 1495.

² The battle of Wakefield was fought December 31, 1460 ; so that *Januarii* is a mistake, unless he died the day after the battle.

³ Britannia, vol. I. col. 527. Edit. 1753.

⁴ Rymer, IX. 308. Royal Wills, 217. from Reg. Chichele, I. 284, 285. "en mye le quer sous un plat pere de marbre cest assavoir ad gradum chori."

At the dissolution, the choir being pulled down by the duke of Northumberland, the bodies of the duke of York and the aforefaid Cecily were dug up, and, as Fuller tells us in his Worthies', "lay in the church-yard without any monument, until queen Elizabeth coming thither in her progress, gave order that they should be interred in the church, and two tombs to be erected; whereupon their bodies lapped in lead were removed from their plain grave, and their coffins opened. The duchess Cecily had about her neck a silver ribbon with a pardon from Rome, penned in a very fine Roman hand, as fair and fresh to be read as if it had been written yesterday. Such was the account given by Mr. Creuso, a gentleman who dwelt in the college at the same time, to Henry Peacham'; but alas" (continues Fuller) "more mean are their monuments, made of plaister, workt with a trowel, and no doubt there was much *daubing thereon*, the queen paying for a tomb proportionable to their personages. The best is, the memory of this Cecily hath a better and more lasting monument, who was a bountiful benefactress to Queen's College at Cambridge."

We have in Rymer³ an order for a herse in St. Paul's church, London, for the funeral of the duke of York slain at Agencourt, with vallans, banners, and penons, betyn with divers arms to be put on round about it; also short black cloth to cover it inside and without and round about and at bottom; and the offerings of the king, his brothers, and other lords there, on the eve and vigil of the funeral, by the king's command,

- 10 cloth coloured short cloths fix ells⁴.
- 12 cloths of gold and cypress⁵.
- 8 cloths of gold and luke⁶.
- 6 cloths of gold *racamat*⁷.
- 18 pieces of tarterin⁸.
- 1 piece of buckram⁹.
- 6 pound of silk fringe¹⁰.

1415. Michael Delapole, second earl of Suffolk, who died of a flux at Harfleur, Sept. 14, 1415, by his will, dated July 1, proved Nov. 5, 1415¹¹, directs his body to be buried in the Carthusian church at Kyngston on Hull, between the tomb of his father and mother and the altar there, without any tomb to be made over him, but a flat stone¹² upon him, if he died in the North parts; but if any where else in England, then to be buried in the collegiate church of Wingfield, on the North side of the altar of the Blessed Virgin; and if out of the kingdom, then, if his body or bones could possibly be brought over, in the same place¹³.

1415. EDWARD CHEYNE, esq. son of Sir John Cheyne, of Bedford, knight, by his will, dated on the festival of St. Swithin, 3 Henry V., proved 18 Oct. 1415, directs his "styngkyng carion to be beried in the chirchewhawe of Bedford, "byside his fader, if so be y^e I dy within LX mile thei raboute from Bedford, or "ellis to be beried in the chirchewhawe of the same place wher y^e I dy¹⁴."

¹ Northamptonshire, and Durham, p. 201.

² P. 11. n. 1. Crispin's Gentleman, p. 149.

³ X. 13.

⁴ viii pann. adaurat de luke.

⁵ xviii pec. dim. tarterin.

⁶ Reg. Chichele, p. 483.

⁷ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁸ X. 13.

⁹ viii pann. adaurat de luke.

¹⁰ xviii pec. dim. tarterin.

¹¹ Reg. Chichele, p. 483.

¹² Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

¹³ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

¹⁴ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

¹⁵ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

¹⁶ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

¹⁷ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

¹⁸ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

¹⁹ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

²⁰ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

²¹ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

²² Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

²³ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

²⁴ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

²⁵ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

²⁶ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

²⁷ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

²⁸ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

²⁹ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

³⁰ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

³¹ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

³² Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

³³ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

³⁴ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

³⁵ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

³⁶ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

³⁷ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

³⁸ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

³⁹ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁴⁰ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁴¹ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁴² Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁴³ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁴⁴ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁴⁵ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁴⁶ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁴⁷ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁴⁸ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁴⁹ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁵⁰ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁵¹ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁵² Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁵³ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁵⁴ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁵⁵ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁵⁶ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁵⁷ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁵⁸ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁵⁹ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁶⁰ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁶¹ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁶² Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁶³ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁶⁴ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁶⁵ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁶⁶ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁶⁷ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁶⁸ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁶⁹ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁷⁰ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁷¹ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁷² Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁷³ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁷⁴ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁷⁵ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁷⁶ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁷⁷ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁷⁸ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁷⁹ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁸⁰ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁸¹ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁸² Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁸³ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁸⁴ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁸⁵ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁸⁶ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁸⁷ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁸⁸ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁸⁹ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁹⁰ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁹¹ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁹² Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁹³ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁹⁴ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁹⁵ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

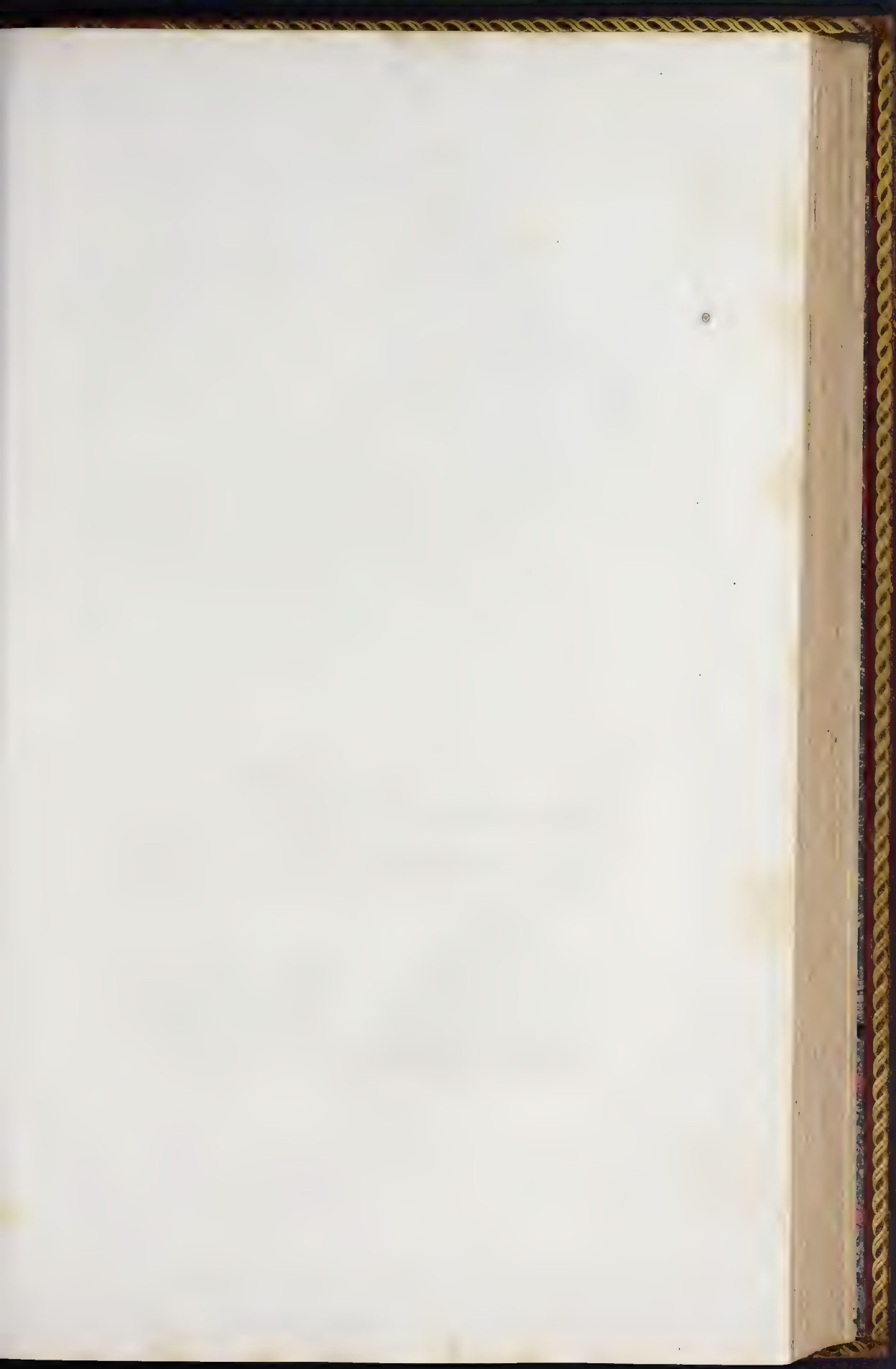
⁹⁶ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁹⁷ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁹⁸ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

⁹⁹ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.

¹⁰⁰ Reg. Chichele, f. 278.



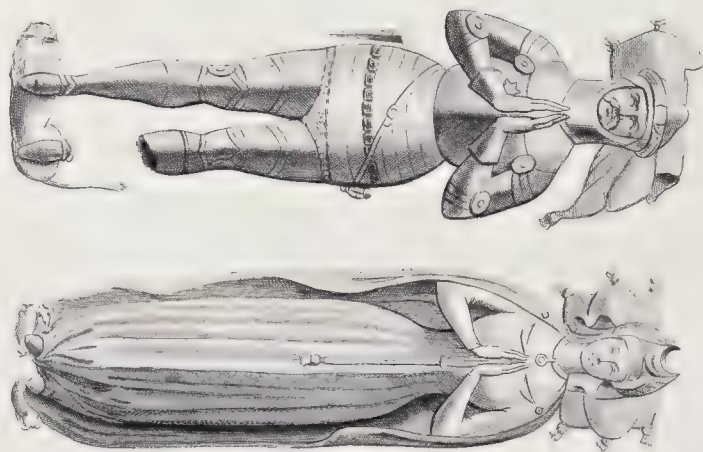
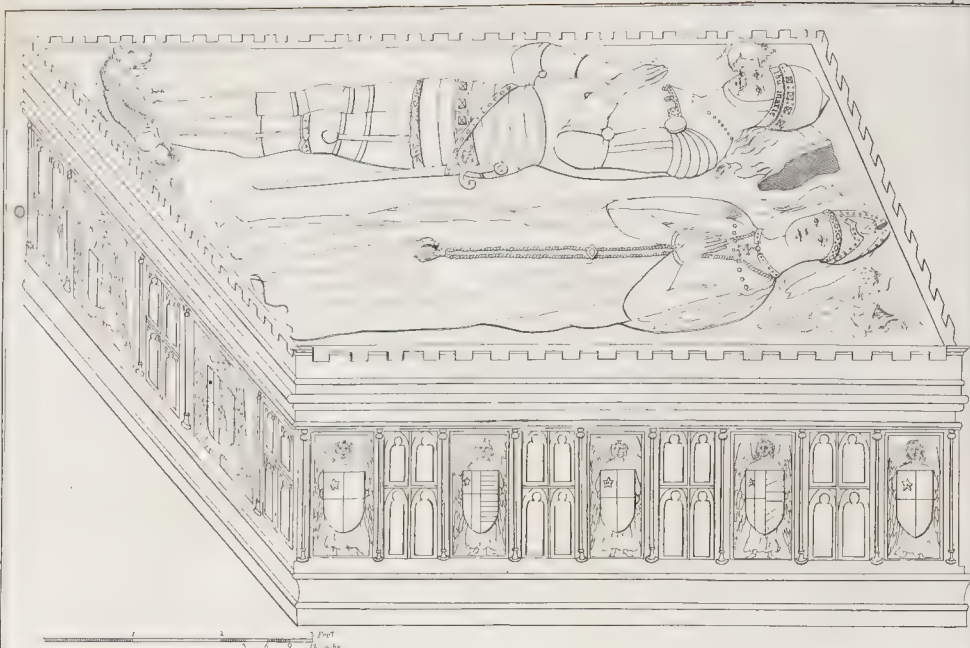


Plate: 18 19 20 21 22

Richard Vere, Earl of Oxford, 1392, & his Countess.

WILLIAM LOSYNG, canon of Sarum, by will dated Dec. 14, 1415, directed his 1416. body to be buried in the church-yard of the Blessed Virgin Mary at New Sarum, on the West side of the said church, before the image of the Virgin at the West door, near his kinsman John Payne. A discharge was granted to his executors May 24, 1416, in archbishop Chichele's house in London¹.

HUGH MORTIMER, esq. by will dated at London, April 18, 1415, proved 1416. May 23, 1416, directs his body to be buried in a certain chapel of the church of the monastery of *Tewksbury*, wherein is buried the body of lord Edward last lord Lescenser, and whereto he wills that the bones of Margaret Prune his wife, and Thomas Mortimer, knight, and Sarah his wife, his relations, with the bones of his brother Michael, be anew² removed for interment³, whose tombs are to be closed with marble stones severally inscribed with their respective epitaphs⁴.

JOHN PROPHETE, keeper of the king's seal, prebendary of Warham 1349, 1416. and of Milton Magna 1387, both in the church of Hereford, of which he was dean 1393; prebendary of Langtoft 1404; of Leighton Bosard, both in the church of Lincoln, 1405; of Bugthorp, York, 1406; of Moreton Magna, Hereford, 1407; and dean of York, 1407; and one of the executors of Henry V's will, by will dated at London April 8, 1416, proved May 4 following, appointed to be buried, if he died in York province, in the cathedral, or at Pocklington; if he died in Canterbury province, in his prebendal church of Leighton Bosard, or in his church at Ringwood. Mr. Willis⁵ imagined he lay under a brass-less stone in Leighton Bosard church, to which he was a great benefactor, it being built in his time; but in a copy in the hands of Mr. Ord Mr. Willis has struck out all about the will and church of Leighton Bosard. In the chancel of *Ringwood* church is a large figure in brass of a priest under a canopy, his head on cushions, his cope much ornamented with the figures of St. Winifred and three more female saints without names, the lowermost treading on a dragon, and on the opposite side Saints George, John, Peter, and Paul: four blank shields, and the inscription gone. This monument may perhaps be ascribed to him.

In a window of Pocklington church was this inscription:

Orate pro anima magistri Johannis Propbete decani eccl. Ebor.

In the cloister at Hereford is (or was) this inscription on a flat stone:

Hic jacet Jobes Propbete q'da' major Herefordie cujus, &c.

He died 1327.

Another John Propbete was mayor of Hereford 16 Richard II. 1391⁶.

Under the pulpit at *Earls Coln*, c. Essex, is an altar-tomb of alabaster, with a knight in armour, with the garter on his left leg, which is broken in the middle: under his head a helmet, with a headless boar; at his feet a lion; on his head a rich wrought helmet, on the flowering of which gilding and colours still appear, and on the frontlet these raised letters *ihus nazarenus*; round his neck a collar of SS. at his left side a sword broken, at his right a dagger. The lady by his side has the mitred reticulated headdress; her head rests on a cushion supported by angels, and at her feet are two dogs. On the North side of the tomb are the *Vere* arms, supported by angels, single, and impaling

¹ In hospital n'ro London. Reg. Chich. I. 293. b.

² *de novo*. ³ *ad translatam*.

⁴ Willis, ubi supra MS. note.

⁵ Reg. Chich. I. f. 293.

⁶ I. 67.

G. a bend between two chevrons O. *Alice* daughter of John lord *Fitzwater*, who married Richard Vere's uncle Alberic, tenth earl.

Barry of 10 vair A. and Az. Q. *Philippa de Coucy*. She was related to Richard II. and bore the arms of *England* at the head of the tomb, where also is *Vere*.

At the feet a shield, *Vere* impaling *Botreaux* or *Badlesmere*, effaced, and one with a plain cross, *Bigot* wife of Aubrey second earl.

These shields are divided by demiquatrefoil arches in pairs in two stories.

A MS description of these tombs, 1735, in Mr. Walpole's hands, with draughts by Daniel King, 1653, refers this monument to *Richard Vere* earl of *Oxford*, who died 4 Henry V. and his wife *Alice Sergeaux*. It seems to be described by Weever, p. 615. as having "an alabafter figure, not cross-legged, with the garter about one of his legs: what was under his feet could not be discerned." All circumstances about it confirm me in opinion that it belongs to *RICHARD VERE* earl of *OXFORD*, marquis of *DUBLIN*, and duke of *IRELAND*, who died at *Lovain* 1392, and was buried here 1395, Richard II. attending at the funeral of his especial favorite. It should properly have come into the former volume.

The will of Richard Vere earl of Oxford, dated August 6, 1415; proved the last day of February, 1416, directs his body to be buried in the conventual church of the priory of *Coln*, where his ancestors used to be buried.

Having now described all the monuments of this antient and noble family remaining at Earl's Colne, and made up as complete a series of them as the drawings in Mr. Walpole's possession permitted, I cannot forbear adding some particulars of the place itself, where Aubrey de Vere, first of that Christian name, founded a Benedictine priory in the beginning of the reign of Henry I. in which he became a monk, and which was the burial place of his posterity till the dissolution. Weever saw in the chapel of the priory no less than eight monuments in wood and stone. A variety of accidents degraded this chapel to a stable, in which the monuments were seen by Mr. Holman the Essex antiquary. From thence the three that escaped most entire were removed, as at present, into the parish church, which had been rebuilt or repaired 1532, by the sixteenth earl, whose arms and quarterings are on its steeple. When the priory house was rebuilt, or new cased in its present form, the site of the chapel was converted into an ha ha, and in its banks I saw many human bones in my first visit twenty-six years ago; and in a succeeding visit, conversed with persons who remembered the chapel itself, with the monuments, and their removal, and the opening of the graves. Some of the mutilated alabafter trunks were lying so late as 1746, in an old summer-house in Mr. Wale's garden. And to compleat the havoc of the memorials of this family a large collection of charters and deeds, with fair seals affixt, which had been laid by in an upper room of the priory house, after it was made a modern mansion-house, were burnt by the lady of the manor, as useless lumber, not long before I had an opportunity of examining them all, about ten years ago, and only two or three reserved.

¹ Peg. Calise, I. p. 104.

² William bishop of Hereford, third son of Aubrey de Vere first earl of Oxford, has a monument in the cathedral, 1199. Vol. I. p. 31.

³ Mr. Morant, on what authority I know not, says, "the church of the priory was a stately building, with North and South aisles, which went also the whole length of the church; and it had 11 towers of 12, one a Lady's chapel, west, 12 a lady's chapel, east, and 12 a chapel to St. Peter. The tower was of tint and freestone, and contained five bells. This church is now intirely demolished, and stables erected in the place where it stood." Morant, II. 213.

Of Weever's two cross-legged figures the antientest, which was that of the founder's eldest son, is in Vol. I. p. 32. that of his brother Robert the third, Pl. VIII. p. 39. The other, p. 68. Pl. XXIV. represents Robert fifth earl.

One of his three more cross-legged, in wood, the founder's son and name-fake, second earl, and his lady, may be seen Pl. IX. p. 36*.

Trunks of knight and lady in alabaster, the fourth earl Hugh, p. 53, 54.

One in alabaster, not cross-legged, with the garter, mentioned here.
Alabaster lady.

That in Vol. I. p. 130, Pl. LII. is not express in Weever.

In the windows of the priory-house Daniel King, 1653, drew these arms, which were gone 1736. when Mr. Lethicullier was there:

Vere impaling *Howard*.

Vere quartering *Howard* impaling quarterly, 1. 5. Az. a bend G. 2. 3. A. a saltire engrailed G.

In a rich civic crown, quarterly 1. 2. *Vere*.

3. A. a lion rampant G. debruised by a fess. O. charged with 3 crosslets.

4. A. 3 chevronels G.

5. *Sergeaulx*.

6. A. a bend between 4 bendlets G.

7. A. 3 bends wavy A. *Samford*.

8. G. a lion rampant A.

O. or V. a lion rampant A. quartering A. a cross engrailed between 4 waterbougets. *Ros*.

G. 3 chevronels A. and Erm.

Chequè O and Az.

In the chambers over the hall, 1653, these coats in garters; gone 1736:

Vere.

— impaling *Howard*.

— impaling *Warren*.

— impaling *Baddlesmere*.

— impaling *Fitz Walter*.

— quartering *Howard*, impaling quarterly 1. 4. 3 fuzils in fess.

2. 3. a bird.

Quartering G. a saltire A. with a label of 3. A.

ROBERT MASCALL bishop of HEREFORD, by will, dated Nov. 28, 1416, 1416. proved Jan. 17, 1416¹, directs his body to be buried in an arch of the church of the Carmelites at *Ludlow*, which had been founded about 1349, to which he gave liberally, but nothing to his cathedral. He had been educated in this house, and afterwards at Oxford; was chosen for his confessor by Henry IV. who appointed him bishop of Hereford 1404, and sent him to the council of Constance. Bishop Godwin says he was a great benefactor to the Greyfriars church in *London*, rebuilding its choir, presbytery, and steeple, wherein also he was buried under a handsome tomb of alabaster; but this is probably a mistake for *Ludlow*; and so bishop Kennet corrects it in his copy of Godwin in my hands. Stowe² makes it London, and says the bishop died about 1420. Browne Willis is in the same error³.

ISABELL UFFORD countess of SUFFOLK, who died on Michaelmas-day, 1417, 1417. by will dated Sept. 26, the preceding year, bequeaths her body "to the earth, to be buried at *Campefeye*, near her lord:" appointing, that on the eve and day

¹ Reg. Chich. I. I. f. 300.

² Survey, p. 458.

³ Cath. I. 518.

of her interment five square tapers, four morters, and eighteen torches borne by eighteen poor men, clothed in white but without banners, should be about her here. And for all expences relating to her funeral on the eve and day, and in distribution to poor people, £. 100. to be allowed; desiring her executors to provide thirteen secular priests to sing for her soul for the term of three years, also for the soul of her dear lord and husband, and the souls of her father and mother, and of all others to whom she stood obligated to pray.

She was daughter of Thomas Beauchamp earl of Warwick, before mentioned, and widow of John Le Strange of Blakmere, and afterwards of William Ufford earl of Suffolk, who dying suddenly on the steps of the House of Lords, 5 Richard II. she became a nun at Campsey¹.

1417. By the font in St. Helen's church, *Abingdon*, under a brass bust on a slab:

Hic jacet Galfredus Barbur mercator D Abendu'
quidam ballibus Bristollie qui obiit xxi die m. aprilis
A. D. MCCCC IIIJ. cujus anime propitiatur deus. amen.

He was a great benefactor to this town, in building bridges, making causeways, and founding St. Helen's, now Christ's, hospital. He was first buried in the abbey church, but at the dissolution removed to St. Helen's church².

1417. JOHN WALDEN, by will dated at Totenham, on St. Luke's day, 1417, proved Dec. 7, same year, directs his body to be buried in the new chapel lately built on the North side of *St. Bartolemew's* church, *Smithfield*³.

1417. STEPHEN PATRYNGTON, bishop of ST. DAVID'S, by will dated Nov. 16, 1417, and proved Dec. 29 following⁴, directed his body to be buried wherever his executors or other friends determined; which confirms bishop Godwin's opinion from the public records, that he died before his translation to Chichester was completed⁵.

1417. In the antechapel at *New College, Oxford*, is a slab with the figure of a bishop under a treble canopy with an embattled roof. He is habited in mitre and pontificalibus, with a standing cape, gloves with jewels at the back; his pall adorned with crofs crofslets fitchè, his albe and amice fringed, his right hand blessing, in his left a crofs patonce: on each side of his head a leopard's face in the fess point between three crowns, *Cranley*; and in Wood's time was also a pall of the see of *Dublin*.

Under him in two columns:

1.
Incedens siste, locus aspice quid tenet iste.
Pontificis gtu' devetyn corpus tumulatu'
Tusfuga que' cernis du' vita vices variabit,
Mors carnis bibis sub humo lectu' sibi stravit.

2.
Annis bis denis pat' alm' alumpn' egenis
Sedet sa'tus fungens vice pontificatus
Spiritus erupit non arte valens revocari
Queso pns precib' sibi d'ris auxiliari.

¹ Dugd. Bar. II. 49. See before, vol. I. 143.

² Reg. Chich. I. 310, 311.

³ See Leland's Itin. VII. 64, 65. 1769.

⁴ Reg. Chich. I. 311.

⁵ P. 509.



rit die pater dñm feto cūm mgeant honesto mū creatiōis

Amat opatum fūis ete locum

Andena fūte latus elpice qō dñe dñs Annabōens palatū alū pū egres 2
portificus glā dñe dñs fūmabūm Sedū latus fungens lūe pontificatus
fūllaga quācerus dñi dñe dñs fūmabūm capū dñi dñe dñs fūmabūm
fūmabūm fūmabūm fūmabūm fūmabūm fūmabūm fūmabūm fūmabūm

Thomas Cranley, Archbishop of Dublin, at New College, Oxford, 1517.

Round the ledge,

* *Flori pontificum Thome Cranle deus istuni
Annuit optatum funeris esse locum*

[*Talem nutritus locus is quem postea rerit
Quo sibi quiescit requiem cum lumina flerit*]

East. *D. C. iunge quater* [*Iduplex A numera ter*]

North. *Invenies annum quo ruit iste pater*

Albelm festo cursu migravit honesto.

Qui circumstatis precibus sibi subveniatis.

The lines in hooks are supplied from Wood.

THOMAS CRANLEY, D. D. fellow of Merton, and Chancellor of the University, was appointed Warden by the founder of this College, 17 Richard II. 1383¹, being the first warden after the fellows had taken possession of the college, having been appointed warden of Winchester college, 1382 till 1385. He was afterwards prebendary of Knaresborough in the church of York, and archbishop of Dublin, and died 1417. In Wood's time this stone lay before the high altar².

Under a brass bust of a priest in the chancel at *Cobham*, c. Kent.

1418.

hic jacet Will'm' Tanner qui

prim' obiit magister

istius collegii RIII die mensis Junii anno d'ni m°

CCCC RIII. cuius anime propicietur deus. amen.

Weever³, in the crowd of rich brasses which decorate this chancel, has overlooked this first master of this college founded 36 Edward III. and augmented 1387. The third master has, in the same chancel, the following mutilated brass inscription, under the bust of a priest torn away⁴:

hic jacet d'ns Will'm . . .

mag'r istius colleg . . .

Augusti A. dni MCCCC . . .

Gladwin and Sprottle, second and fourth masters, have now no memorial, 1419: though there in Mr. Thorpe's time; unless one be the brass bust of a priest in a rich cope without a label, thrown out for Lord Darnley; or the priest on a cross under a triple pediment, between two shields, gone in the North aisle; or a bust, label, and shield gone in the South aisle.

In *Gunby* church, Lincolnshire, is a brass figure of a judge under a canopy, 1419: in robes and coif, whittell at girdle, leopard at feet: a blank shield and Paly A. and Az. on a chief G. a lion passant guardant O. *Loudyngton*, impaling O. a rose between 6 crosses crosslets. *Saltmerby*. And this inscription:

Loudyngton William strido tumulo requiescens?

Iustus erat, quoniam sit celesti dape vescens.

¹ Bishop Lowth says 1382.

² Wood's Hist. and Antiquities of the Colleges, by Gutch, p. 187. 391.

³ P. 329.

⁴ See Halted, I. 504.

Hic jacet Will'us de Lodyngton, quondam unus
justitiariorum illustrissimi d'ni regis Henrici A.
de c'oi banco, qui obiit nono die mensis Januarii
anno d'ni m cccc xix ejus aie p'picietur deus.
amen¹.

1419. On the floor of the choir at *Arundel*, under a brass figure of a monk :

Hic jacet corpus humatum d'ni Willt Whyte l'edi ma'gri
huj' coll. qui obiit XX die mensis feb. a. d. M CCCC XXII.
at multa
bona contulit huic collegio, ejus anime propicietur deus.
amen.

WILLIAM WHYTE was master 1400 of this collegiate church, which was so
established for a master and twelve secular priests, &c. in honour of the Holy
Trinity by Richard earl of Arundel, 3 Richard II¹.

1419. Under a half priest in a rich cope in the antechapel at *New College, Oxford* :

Hic jacet magist' J'ohes Desford juris canonici Bacallar'
Et quid'm canonic' ecclie hereforden qui obiit xx die mensis
aprilis anno d'ni Mllo CCCC XXX ejus aie p'picietur deus.
Amen.

1419. The following epitaph has been communicated to me as on the father and
mother, and one of the brothers, of that famous canonist *William Lyndewood*,
in the nave of *Lyndewood church*, c. Lincoln. One slab has the figure of a
man and woman, and these barbarous verses between the two figures :

Qui contemplaris lapidem modicum, rogo, siste,
Et precibus caris, dic, salvi sint tibi, xpe,
Spiritus in requie Lyndewode sine labe Jobannis,
Ejus et Alicie consortis pluribus annis.
Anno milleno C quater nono quoque deno
Mense virum Jani mors bice tulit Juliani².
x quater atque tribus annis in corde jocundi
Convixere, quibus nati fuerant oriundi
Septem, qui pedibus tot gaudent pulvere fundi,
Vermibus ecce cibus; sic transit gloria mundi.

Under their feet seven children, and this line,
Hos septem natos fac, alme Deus, tibi gratos;

On the other stone, under the figure of a man, these lines :

Hunc lapidem cernens Lyndewode memorare Job's
quem mors prosterbens³ mundo dum⁴ tulit annis
M. et quater C. X bis uno Julii quoque mense

¹ Spalding Society Minutes, 1738.

² Tanner, Not. Mon. 556.

³ Or Jobanus.

⁴ Or prosterbens.

⁵ Or domini.





hic iacet Margareta quondā uxor Willm Cheyne
 Que obiit xxii. die mensis Augusti Anno domini
 M^olmo. CCCC. xx. Cum aīe p̄mer deus Amen

(Margaret Cheyne at Heron 1449)

*Sancte ⁊ Prædis mortis quo corrui ense
Sicque patris tumulo nati tumulus sociatur
Quo velut in speculo mortis tibi mentio datur.
Ergo qui transis, magno medio puer an sis
Puras ⁊ funde preces nobis sic fit venie spes.*

Arms. A chevron between three holly leaves. *Lindwood.*

John Lyndwood, son and brother of the above, was educated at Caius College, and Fellow of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, took a doctor's degree at Oxford, held several preferments in the churches of Salisbury, Wells, and Hereford, was archdeacon of Oxford 1433, of Stow in the church of Lincoln 1434, dean of the arches and keeper of the privy seal to Henry V. bishop of St. David's 1442 to 1446, ambassador to the courts of Spain, Portugal, and France, 1430, 1431, 1432. He compiled his great work, a collection of the constitutions or provincial decrees of fourteen archbishops of Canterbury from Langton to Chichely, between 1423 and 1429, which has gone through several editions¹. His will, dated Nov. 22, 1443, while he held the privy seal, directs his body to be buried in St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster. He died Oct. 21, 1446, and it was proved Nov. 26 following².

On a stone in a North chapel, called *Darcy's*, at *Tollethunt Darcy*, c. *Essex*, 1419. an armed knight in brass, with a lion at his feet:

**Hic jacet Johes de Boys armiger quondam d'ni de
Tollethunte Tregos. qui ob. III die mens. augusti
a d'ni MCCCCXXI tra d'mcal a . . propiciet
de ame.**

In the upper part of the chancel of *Hever* church, c. *Kent*, is a fine brass 1419. figure of a lady in a mantle and wide cap, with mittens on her hands; her Pl. head on a cushion supported by two angels; a little dog at her right foot. XXIV. Below,

**Hic jacet Margareta quonda' uxor Will'mi Cheyne
que obiit xxiij die mensis augusti anno domini
mill'mo CCCCXXI cujus ate p'p'iet
deu'. Amen.**

On a shield a fess nebule between three crescents.

Edward Waldegrave, owner of *Hever* castle, who died 17 Henry VIII. married Elizabeth daughter and coheir of John Cheyney, of Devon, esq. The arms of Cheyney quartered by Kirkham in Biddeford church are, on four lozenges A. as many escallops S. Joseph Holland's MS. penes me.

A blue stone figure of a bishop *in pontificalibus* in the North wall of *Carlisle* 1419. cathedral is ascribed to bishop WILLIAM STRIKLAND, immediate successor to the celebrated Merks, and consecrated 1400, four years after his election. He rebuilt the tower and belfrey, which he furnished with four bells, and the choir

¹ or *folia*.

² or *munda*.

³ Lond. 1500. Paris, 1508. fol. and with notes. Par. 1505, 1555. Lond. 1557. Ox. 1669, f. and by Dr. Sharrock. Ox. 1663, 8vo. Also in English, 8vo.

⁴ Taunser, Bibl. Brit. p. 493, 494.

With stalls, and built the tower at Rose castle, still called after his name¹; and died August 30, 1419.

1419. In the chapel before mentioned, p. 36. at the upper end of the North aisle of the choir at Exeter² is a handsome altar monument under a rich canopy, with a surbait arch and flowered ceiling. On the table lies an alabaster figure of bishop STAFFORD, who died Sept. 4, 1419, with a dog at his feet, angels at his head, and a rich canopy over them. Arms on the side in quatrefoils.

1. Vairè O. and G. *Ferrers*.
2. Quarterly 1. 4. O. a chevron G. *Stafford*.
2. 3. A fess Az.
3. Quarterly 1. 4. Barry of 6 G. and Az. in chief 3 heurts. (*q. Gray*).
2. 3. probably *Vallance*.
4. The first quarter *Grey* quartering a manche G. *Hastings*.
5. A lion rampant G.
6. Quarterly 1. 4. Seems a fess between four barrulets. *Baddlesmere*.
2. 3. 3 waterbougets. *Ros*.

Some of these coats occur on the tomb of Bartholomew lord Burgherli before described, vol. I. p. 103. pl. XXV.

Above the chevron in a border of 9 mitres and angels lying along with scrolls,
. . . Deo. honora . . . omni bora. Deum lauda et implora.

On the ledge is painted this inscription:

**Hic jacet Edmundus de Stafforde intumulus
 Quondam profundus legum doctor reputatus,
 Verbis facundus, comitum de stirpe creatus,
 Felix et mundus pater hujus pontificatus.**

He was according to Godwin³ brother of Ralph earl of Stafford; but, according to Dugdale⁴, his great nephew, 36 years old 4 Richard II. consequently 74 years old at his death. He was promoted to this see 1395, where he sat twenty-four years; was chancellor to Richard II. and Henry IV. and a benefactor to Exeter College, Oxford, by considerable endowments, the addition of two fellows, and improvements of the statutes; so that it is said to have taken its name from him. He died Sept. 4, 1419.

1420. In St. Peter's church at *St. Alban's*:

In the yere of Crist on thowbland four hundryd ful trell wyth
 folwr and sixteen
 I Rycharde Shipwith gentylman in birth, late felow of new
 June,
 In my age twenti on my sowle partyd from the body in
 August the sixtenth day
 And now I ly her abyding Gods mercy undyr this ston in
 clay,
 Desyring pow yt this sal see unto the Heyden prey for me
 That bare both God and man,
 Like as ye wold yt oder for ye shold
 When ye ne may nor can.

¹ Godwin, p. 767. Willis, I. 293. Burn, Hist. of Camb. II. 272.

² On the left as you enter St. Mary's Chapel. Godwin.

³ Leland, Itin. III. 32.

⁴ P. 412.

⁵ Bar. I. 161.

Another for two of the same family :

**Hic duo confortes Skipwithque Joanna Joannes
Compaulant una, generosus & unus & alter :
Ut pariter paulant in pace precare quiescant
Tu qui metra legis sic quod requiescere possis.**

In Salmon's time the three last lines were gone.

In this church are others of this family interred; whose monuments were, in Weever's time, quite defaced; of which name, gentlemen of antient descent, fair possessions, and knightly degree, at that time flourished at Cotes in Leicestershire.

RALPH SELBY, Doctor of Civil and Canon Laws, in great favour with Henry IV and V. monk of *Westminster*, had a stone with brasses, and this inscription now torn away, in the walk round the Confessor's chapel¹. This is the brassless figure of a religious, with two shields, just below Richard II. of which all that remains is a brass label round the head, with some letters just extinct.

The inscription given by Dart is incorrect.

**Ecce Radulphus Selby facit hic Cornobita,
Dotor per merita praeptens lege perita,
Regibus ornatus, a regibus et veneratus,
Ordo ejusque status per eum conciliatus
De quater, & bis post partum virginis iste
Michaelis festo tibi spiravit, bone Christe.**

He was prebendary of Driffild in the church of York, 1385; subdean of that church 1386; archdeacon of Buckingham 1392; one of the executors of bishop Waltham 1395; archdeacon of Norfolk 1398; and monk of this house 1399².

JOANE daughter of Henry Seamer³, and wife to Richard son and heir of 1420. Robert lord Poynings, had, in *St. Helen's* church, *Bishopsgate*, a brass figure.

The account of this monument given in Stowe's Survey of London from the first to the last edition, adds, "she dyed a virgin, 1420." This figure is now lost; but an impression of it in my possession taken by the late Mr. E. R. Mores, when it was preserved in the church chest, represents her habited in a mantle, surcot, and kirtle, with mitten sleeves, and on her breast *ihu, mercy!* her head dress of the veil kind, with the bosses of reticulated hair above her ears, like Margaret Cheyne before mentioned, but her veil not so long. Mr. Mores has written under it, "*obiit virgo 1420.*" As he has not given an impression of the inscription, which was probably lost, one would be tempted to suppose the old copies mistook *vero* for *virgo*.

This lady is not mentioned by Sir William Dugdale in his account of the Poynings family⁴.

¹ Fun. Mon. p. 579, 580.

² Dart. II. 27.

³ Widmore, p. 112.

⁴ In the first edition of Stowe's Survey it is spelt *Seamer*, but corrected to *Seamer*, in all succeeding ones.

⁵ Bar. II. 135.

1420. On the South side of St. John Baptist's chapel in *Westminster Abbey* is an altar tomb of freestone, the side adorned with five blank shields in starred quatrefoils, and on it the figure of an abbot robed and mitred, a dog at his feet, and on the cushion under his head supported by angels the initials W.C. as in the print annex.

Vol. II. p. 56.



This is for WILLIAM COLCHESTER, abbot here from 1386 to 1420, having been admitted a monk here 1360. He was employed by the convent to manage their suit with the dean and canons of St. Stephen's at the court of Rome from July, 1377, to November, 1379; and probably again 1384. He was allowed, 1382, a chamber and garden to himself, a yearly salary of six marks and a corrody, besides his other allowance, and to be treated in all respects as one of the senior monks. Though the papal provision for making him prior had been obtained, he declined accepting that offer. In 1391 he was sent abroad on some business by the king. In 1393 he was one of the presidents of the Benedictines at their triennial chapter; 1399, was with some noblemen and bishops against their wills carried over into Ireland¹, to attend the king in parliament, to finish what had been begun at Shrewsbury the year before, empowering the king to nominate eight commissioners, whose concurrence was to have the force of a law; and at Michaelmas, 1399, he was one of the commissioners to receive the king's resignation². He was at the Councils of Pisa³ and Constance⁴, 1408 and 1414; and died in October, 1420, having sat longer than any other abbot of this house: so that those historians⁵ who say he was seized with a fit of the palsy and died shortly after speechless, in consequence of the failure of the conspiracy against Henry IV. 1400, must be egregiously mistaken⁶.

This monument is engraved by Dart, I. 62. who, in his lives of the abbots, II. xxxii. knew no particulars of his history, but confounds him with his successor Flaccet, and after Flaccet puts another *William*, who, in fact, was William de Colchester.

¹ Walsingham, Hist. I. 357.

² Knighton, 274.

³ Martine Thefaurus Anecdotorum, II. 1396.

⁴ Walsingham, 433. Rymer, IX. 269.

⁵ Hall, fol. i.

⁶ Widmore, 108—111.

Mr.

Mr. Woolard, gardiner, who rents the site of *Walham* abbey church, digging up the foundations of the North pillars of the choir in Michaelmas, 1786, to make a soil fit for planting in, at the depth of six feet came to a cavity at the bottom of the wall, in which was first mould to the depth of four feet, and two of foundation, and then a stone coffin bedded in brick and stone work. The coffin was of blue Purbeck marble, seven feet and a half long, by two feet five inches at the head, and nineteen inches and a half at the feet; three inches and a half thick, and eleven deep, shaped to the head and shoulders. Within it lay a coffin of thin sheet lead, five feet ten inches long, shaped also to the head and shoulders, the neck eight inches wide, the shoulders seventeen, tapering at the feet to six inches width, close to the stone coffin at the head, but distant from it at the feet eleven inches, and at the sides five inches and a half; the feet turned up, and over the face a cross faintly scratcht in the lead. This inner coffin lay on three red tiles, glazed, five inches square, one under the head, a second under the rump, and a third under the feet: a round hole in the stone coffin under the third tile. The lead was soldered close, and being cut open, discovered a corpse, which, on the admission of air, fell to pieces. The head, rather small, lay close to the lead, and in the jaws were seven found white teeth. The only bones remaining were those of the arms, which lay along by the sides, and the legs and thighs; the ribs and vertebrae and all smaller bones were entirely perished. At the bottom of this coffin lay a mass of moist white matter, not unlike wet mortar in appearance and smell, in which were mixed fragments of bones and something like thread, but very indistinct. Willis, from Dodsworth's MS Collections, says, William Herleston, abbot 1400, died soon after his admission of a pestilential fever. Q. If this was the occasion of the lime. I find by bishop Kennet's notes on the Monasticon that Herleston died 1420. But I offer this only as conjecture, liable to the objection that the cross on the coffin lids is a mark of great antiquity. This however confirms my opinion that the tomb here ascribed to *Harold*, on which Fuller says was only a *cross fleury*, was the tomb of an abbot.

The lid of the stone coffin was six inches thick, carved with a cross botoné on three gresses, in bold and clear relief. Between it and the coffin, and bedded on the edges of the latter, lay on each side horizontally a row of red bricks thirteen inches by six and a half, and two inches thick: one end of these was worked in between the lid and the coffin, and the other into the church wall, and the space between the coffin and the wall was filled up with flints and stones rammed into the earth.

The distance at which this coffin lay from the present East wall of the church (the North pillar of the centre tower) is about 260 feet: so that allowing the tower to have been thirty feet square, the length of the choir will have been 230 feet. Its South wall has not yet been disturbed. In the same line with this coffin the labourers say they passed by two more hollows formed like the other, filled with mould, into which they did not penetrate. I conceive these lodges were either in separate vaults, or wrought into the foundation of the choir between the pillars. The whole site of this part of the church is covered with human bones¹ and shafts of pillars of Purbeck marble six inches diameter with cramp holes in the middle, and of lesser pillars of freestone three inches diameter, with a ridge: glazed tiles both red and black, both plain, and chequered red and yellow²: whence it should seem this choir was of the age of Henry II. who changed the foundation to Austin Canons 1177; or of Henry III. whose arms are on the abbey gate. It was rebuilt 1242, 26 Henry III. and dedicated by William bishop of Norwich³. The foundation of the pillars of the South aisle may be felt in the South bank of the pond at the head of the church. From the best idea and measurement I could form in the present state of the site, February,

¹ One of the labourers cut a skeleton which lay on the ground across the neck and shoulders; but he did not look for the body.

² A pavement of such tiles lay over the grave of prior Weston in Clerkenwell church, opened April 26, 1788.

³ Matt. Par. p. 595.

1788, there is every probability in favour of a Lady Chapel East of the choir; and if the coffin in question did not lie under the South arches, or at the foot of the steps of the altar, it was placed in a kind of separate chapel.

The fragments of the skeleton and the leaden wrapper were gradually taken away by the spectators, notwithstanding the resolution of placing both them and the stone coffin in the church. When I measured the site in February, 1788, I found the coffin had been rolled from the spot, and in laying half of the lid on it, being hollow on rollers, it was cracked across the middle obliquely.

1421. THOMAS of LANCASTER, second son of Henry IV. Steward of England & Henry IV. lieutenant of Ireland for three years, 5 Henry IV. 1403; was created earl of Albemarle and duke of Clarence at Rotherhithe, 13 Henry IV. 1412, and president of the council. In the reign of his brother Henry V. he had the offices of constable and lieutenant general of his armies in France and Normandy. His obstinate temper cost him his life, being betrayed by the false report of his scoutmaster to fight a superior force under the duke d'Alençon and earl of Buchan and Archibald Douglas, at Bauge, on Easter-eve, 1421. The duke forced the Scots into the church, but the rest of the enemy obstructing his passage over a bridge, his small party of horse dismounted, and maintained a sharp conflict with the earl of Buchan, till Clarence being wounded in the face, and thrown down as he was remounting, was the first of the English slain that day. His coronet round his helmet, enriched with precious stones, was sold by a Scot to John Steward of Derby for 1000 angels. Two thousand English, including several noblemen and knights, fell a sacrifice to this rash enterprise, and several more were made prisoners. The Scots lost 1200 men. The English army under Thomas Montacute earl of Salisbury came up in time to recover the duke's body, which was intombed in *St. Michael's* chapel, in the South cross at *Canterbury*, where his figure lies on a tomb erected by his duchess for herself and her first husband John Beaufort earl of Somerset, of whom see p. 30. and the lady hereafter. By his will, dated July 10, 1417. proved Nov. 23, 1423, he willed his body to be laid at the feet of his father in this church. The figure of the duke, except the circle which goes round his helmet, is an exact counter part of that of the earl of Somerset on the same tomb before described, p. 30. At his feet lies a greyhound collared, his crest. Montfaucon says he was universally regretted by friends and foes, as the politest as well as bravest prince of his time.

Rymer¹ has printed the king's warrant to the treasurer and chamberlains of the exchequer, to pay Simon Prencost, waxchandler of London, £.185. for the hearse by him made for this duke: and another to Hugh Spenser, esq. captain of Lillebone, and Peter Lound, esq. to take and stop ships for bringing over his body and his relict the duchess with her servants and attendants.

1421. In a North chapel at *Arundel* is an altar tomb of speckled marble; on the table Pl. inlaid in brass on a shield formerly crowned a lion rampant, and the family XXII. badge or crest, a horse courant under an oak; round the rim in brass this im-fig. 2. perfect inscription:

• • • • • Gallie Normanniq. guerris
insignissime floruit. obiit autem anno d ni
milleno CCCCXXI & mens' aprilis die xxi^o
hec alienora • • • thubro • • • comitissam
que alienora obiit a. d. • • • • •

This may belong to JOHN FITZ ALAN, who had not the title of earl of Arundel, but served in the fleet against France, and died 9 Henry V. 1422. He married ELEANOR daughter of Sir John Berkeley of Beverston, Gloucestershire.

¹ Reg. Chich. 1. 376. Royal Wills, 230—234.

² X. 135. Breve de term. Pasch. 9 Henry V. Pell.

³ Mon. de la Mon. Fr. III. 177.

⁴ Ib. p. 146. Norm. 9 Hen. V. m. 30. dor.

In a separate chapel at the East end of the Confessor's at *Westminster* is the monument of the glorious prince HENRY V. who died Aug. 31, 1422. at the castle of Bois de Vincennes in France.

Among the various reports of his sickness, Hall¹ and Grafton² say, some write it was a palsy and cramp, which the Scotch and French call St. Fiacre's disease; but Enguerant de Montfretet, a fistula; probably what they call *St. Antony's Fire*³; but neither of them truly. The Author of "*Anglorum prælia*" says, it was a fever in the dog-days⁴. But Peter Basset, esq. his chamberlain, and others that seem to write most near the truth, say it was a pleurisy: a disorder at that time so rare and strange that the physicians knew no present remedy for it. The king had kept Whitstuntide and spent some time at Paris; when, upon the return of the queen from England, he went to Senlis, and thence to Compeigne, from which last he came back in three days to Senlis. Here he was seized with the disorder, which increased upon him so much that by the time he reached Corboil, in his way to assist the duke of Burgundy, whose dominions were invaded by the Dauphin, he was unable to proceed any further without imminent danger. The disorder had weakened him so much that he was obliged to be brought hither in a horse-litter. He recovered a little; but in a few days a more violent attack coming on, and being too weak to ride on horseback, he was rowed in a bark by water to Bois de Vincennes, and making an effort to mount his horse at Pountchirington⁵, he found himself unable to proceed above a few steps for pain, but was conveyed in the litter to the castle⁶.

The Dauphin having formed the siege of Cosne, a town of Burgundy, on the Loire, Henry made several forced marches for its relief, the fatigue of which over-heating him, brought on a violent fever and flux, which obliged him to stop at Sully⁷, and send the duke of Bedford to raise the siege. The Dauphin retired hastily to Bourges, in Berry, and the king was removed to Bois de Vincennes, where his disorder increasing, and reducing him so low, that the physicians were afraid to administer internal medicines⁸ any longer to him, he had just time to declare the duke of Bedford regent of France and governor of Normandy, and the duke of Gloucester protector of England and of his infant son Henry, and having made his will, and received the sacrament, breathed his last repeating a Psalm of David, in the thirty-fourth year of his age, having reigned nine years, five months, and fourteen days⁹. Charles VI. of France followed him within two months¹⁰.

Hall describes the king's person, that he was somewhat tall more than the common stature, slender and somewhat lean, well membered and strongly made, a goodly countenance, but somewhat long necked; black beard.

The body was done up with spices, and anointed with precious balsam, wrapt in wax linen and sheets of lead, according to the usual custom, and put into a wooden coffin covered with silk¹¹. But being emaciated by the disorder, he

¹ Fol. lxxxii.

² P. 495.

³ "la principale maladie dont le dit roi alla de vie a la mort luy vint par feu qui luy print par dessous au foudement assez semblable que l'on dit estre la maladie saint Anthoine."

Mr. Rymer, on what authority I have not found, says the king died *as a dog* well known in these parts, by the name of *St. Fiacre*, and not of a disease called St. Fiacre's, as historians have reported. Ep. Dedic. of his Xth Vol. St. Fiacre was son of a king of Scotland in the seventh century, and his festival is August 29.

⁴ Holinshed, II. 582.

⁵ Elmham, p. 329—331.

⁶ *Q. Pont Chartrain*.

⁷ So Sandford, p. 287. Perhaps *Sully* on the Loire, not far from Orleans.

⁸ *medicinas intrinsecas opposuerunt*.

⁹ Walsingham, p. 407, who, contrary to other historians, puts his death "*die festinus Augusti*."

¹⁰ *QR*. 21. Monf. Velley, XIV. 163, observes, that the funeral of Charles VI. is the first of which we have any particular account among the French kings. His body was embalmed with spices and sweet herbs (*d'herbes suaves bon*), and after having been exposed a whole day with his face uncovered, was put into a leaden coffin, and deposited till Nov. 9, in the chapel of the hotel de St. Paul.

¹¹ *pannis sericeis*.

was, by exprefs order of the princes and nobles, not opened, nor his bowels taken out. The chariot was covered with black, and the horfes¹ wore trappings of the blackeft hue. The body was laid in the chariot, and a tall figure of the king in robes, with a fceptre in his right hand, and a crown on his head. All the churches where it refted were prefented with great and precious gifts. The principal burgeffes of Rouen met it in mourning, holding large wax tapers, as alfo at the mafles faid in this church for him². Monfretet fays his bowels were buried in the church and monaftery of St. Maur des Foffez, and his body well embalmed was put into a leaden coffin³. The figure of him, in boiled leather, painted very handfomely⁴, was laid on a bed covered with filk crimfon and gold⁵, and before it was borne through the principal cities⁶ a rich filk banner like that borne before the Sacrament on its feftival; and thus, attended with the princes and knights of his houfhould⁷, was carried from Rouen to Abbeville, and put in St. Offran's church, and many people of the church on the right and left of the corpe, who night and day in fucceffion, riding, walking, or ftopping, fung without ceafing the office of the dead, and celebrated mafles for him every day from day-break to noon in the churches where the body refted. From Abbeville they proceeded to Hefdin, Monfpreuil, Boulogne, and Calais, a number of men cloathed in white always attending round the chariot, carrying in their hands lighted torches, and followed by the king's houfhould in black, and then his family in mourning⁸. At the diftance of a league followed the queen. From Calais they proceeded by Canterbury and Rochefter to London, where they arrived in the night of St. Martin⁹. From London came to meet the corpe fifteen bifhops in their pontifical chesibles, many abbots mitred, a number of other ecclefiaftics, citizens, and commonalty. The clergy brought it into the city finging the office of the dead, and conducted it over London bridge and through Lombard-ftreet¹⁰ to St. Paul's church. Near to the chariot were the king's lineage, and the foremoft horfe of the four that drew it had a collar painted with the old arms of England. On the collar of the fecond horfe were thofe of France and England quartered as the king himfelf bore them: on the third thofe of France fingle without any difference; and on the fourth thofe of the invincible king Arthur, Az. three crowns O. Service ended, the body was conveyed for interment to Weftminfter, among his predeceffors kings of England; and the whole was conducted with greater ftate and magnificence¹¹ than had been obferved for two hundred years before to any king of England. And fince his death and burial, continues my author, his fubjects fhew him as much honour and refpect daily as if they were certain that he was or is a faint in Paradice¹².

Mr. Rymer¹³ has given us the warrant of privy council for the fafe conduct of the funeral, addreffed to Henry Bromley, ferjeant at arms, who is directed to arreft all fhips and other veffels¹⁴, from the harbour of Great Yarmouth to the bank of the Thames, and fend them to Calais to convey over the funeral of the late king, and the queen. Alfo another warrant to John Baldok, Roger Wylles,

¹ *masses nobles.*

² Elmham, 336, 337.

³ *Sarcus* de plomb. I. c. 265.

⁴ *de voye baulty peintz moult gentillemant.*

⁵ *drap de foye vermeil batu d'or.*

⁶ *les bonnes villes.*

⁷ *sa chevalerie de fon hoftel.*

⁸ *ceux de la lignee veltus de veltemens de pleurs & de plainctes.*

⁹ *de St. Martin d'Hyver.* Both the feftivals of St. Martin and Pope Martin fall in November, the 11th and 12th.

¹⁰ *La rue des Lombres.*

¹¹ *plus grand estat et bobant. Babars, Babanite, fumptuoſité.* Lacombe.

¹² *comme filz furent acertesnes qu'il fut ou foit faint en paradis.*

¹³ X. 255. from Pat. 1 Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 32. d.

¹⁴ *qds.*

and

and John Redy, to provide carriages and other necessaries for the herfes¹, and other lights round the body², to convey them from London to Dover and back again. Also an order respecting the expences to William Soper keeper of the king's ships; viz. 250*l.* paid at Southampton to certain masters and mariners for wages and gratuities³, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to John Hexham clerk, for the like payment at Sandwich, Dover, Smalhith, Redyng, and Wynchelsea. 10*l.* to Henry Bromley serjeant at arms for the like payments, according to his warrant. 12*l.* to John Arderne, clerk of the works, for thirty-six tuns of Caen stone⁴, by him purchased to make the king's tomb in Westminster abbey, and 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* more for making the tomb. To Simon Prencot, waxchandler of London, for fundry herfes by him furnished at Dover, Canterbury, Ofpryng, Rochester, Dartford, St. Paul's London, and Westminster, 300*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* or 310*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

PARTICULARS provided in the wardrobe for the interment⁵.

Of William Cantelowe twenty-two pieces of short black buckram⁶, at 3*s.* 4*d.* the piece; 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Of Hugh Dyke nine pieces of long buckram at 6*s.* each; 2*l.* 14*s.*

Of William Caudewell four bat⁷ saddles with harness 26*s.* 8*d.* each; 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Paid ditto for making six traces⁸ covered with blue silk⁹ for one gear¹⁰ for the king's corpse, 20*s.*

To ditto for 2000 bracket nails¹¹ at 8*d.* per 1000, 16*d.*

To ditto for betyng¹² of 27 escocheons, with the king's arms, at 10*d.* apiece, 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

To Thomas Daunt, for betyng 220 ells of Valence¹³ for the king's herfes, at 12*d.* per ell, 11*l.*

Ditto for betyng of seven escocheons of the arms of St. George at 3*d.* each, 1*s.* 9*d.*

Ditto for betyng of two trappings¹⁴ of the arms of St. Edward and St. Edmund, 40*s.* each, 4*l.*

Ditto for betyng one tunic¹⁵, with the king's arms, 20*s.*

Ditto for betyng eight banners with the king's arms, 10*s.* each, 4*l.*

Ditto for betyng sixteen ditto, with the arms of St. Edward and St. Edmund.

Ditto for betyng a shield of the king's arms, 20*s.*

Ditto for making a crest and helmet¹⁶ for the king, 33*s.* 4*d.*

Ditto for six crests of the arms of St. George for as many knights, each 20*d.* 10*s.*

Ditto for betyng the said saddles, 4*s.*

To William Cantelupe for five pieces of blue silk, at 26*s.* 8*d.* 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Total £. 50. 1*s.* 7*d.*

Given at Westminster, March 11, 1 Henry VI. with a warrant of privy seal for the payment of this sum to the executors of the late king: present the dukes of Gloucester and Exeter, bishop of Winchester, earl of Warwick, Tiptoft, Hungerford, the chancellor, treasurer, and keeper of the privy seal¹⁷.

¹ herceli. ² circa funus; where *funus*, as above, means the body, rather than the procession.

³ *audia et regarda.*

⁴ *delialis petre de Caen.*

⁵ *Pro interramento.*

⁶ *Bekenn nigri curt*, perhaps what we should now call *serpous*.

⁷ *loftard full.* ⁸ *traffum: traftui, lorum traftorium.* Du Cange.

⁹ *Tartarin, bled.*

¹⁰ *ghaare.*

¹¹ *braket nail.*

¹² *capulatione.* This word is not in the Glossaries; but the term *bete* being applied to banners (two pencils *bete* with the ragged staffe of silver) in the earl of Warwick's and other funeral processions in this Century, I apprehend I have not translated it improperly.

¹³ Vallans.

¹⁴ *trappours; trappaturæ,* Elmham, p. 336.

¹⁵ *unicii.*

¹⁶ *helma.*

¹⁷ Rymer, X. 256, 257. ex Fells.

Walsingham says, it was reported that 1000 great torches were borne about the body by venerable personages, and cloths of gold and silk offered for him. Three chargers with their riders¹, excellently armed with the arms of England and France², were led, according to custom, up to the high altar at Westminster. The arms were carried away, and the banners borne above round the body, containing the arms of St. George of England and France, and pictures of the Holy Trinity and the Virgin Mary, and so the royal corpse was conducted to the monastery, attended by the prelates and nobles of the realm, and honourably interred between the shrine of St. Edward and the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, in the place where the reliques were deposited.

The chariot on which his body was laid was drawn by six horses richly trapped with several arms: the first with those of St. George; the second those of Normandy; the third those of king Arthur; the fourth those of St. Edward; the fifth those of France only; the sixth those of England and France; and it was attended by James king of Scots as chief mourner; Thomas duke of Exeter his uncle, Richard earl of Warwick, Edmund earl of March, Humphrey earl of Stafford, the earl of Mortaine, Edmund Beauford, Henry lord Fitzhugh, Walter lord Hungerford, Sir Lewis Robbert Bourchier, Sir John Cornwall, lord Fanhope, and lord Cromwell, were the other mourners. The lords Lovel, Audley, Morley, and Zouch, bare the banners of Saints, the baron of Dudley bare the standard, and the earl of Longueville the banner. The achievements were borne only by twelve captains, and round about the chariot rode 500 men of arms all in black harness, and their horses barded black, with the but of their spears upwards. The conduct and order of the procession was committed to Sir William Philip treasurer of the king's household, and to Sir William Porter his chief carver, and others. Besides these on each side of the chariot went 300 persons holding long torches, and lords bearing banners, banerets, and penons³.

Walsingham⁴ says the people of Paris and Rouen offered immense fumes to have him buried among them; but he was carried to Westminster.

As the chariot passed through the several towns there was borne over it a canopy of great value by persons of quality. In this manner, accompanied by the king of Scots, and the other princes, lords, and knights of the household, it reached Abbeville, and after resting at Hedin, Montreuil, and Boulogne, came to Calais, the queen dowager and her train following at two miles distance. Nov. 10 the body arrived at London, and was reposed in St. Paul's cathedral. On the covering of the foremost of the four horses were emblazoned the ancient arms of England: on the second the arms of England quartering France: on the third France alone: and on the fourth the arms of king Arthur, Az. three crowns O. His exequies being solemnized in St. Paul's, he was brought to Westminster abbey, and interred at the feet of the Confessor, in a little chapel, since enlarged by Henry VII⁵.

Henry V. was a great benefactor to this abbey. He gave 1000 marks *per ann.* to the building, besides £. 100 *per ann.* for his anniversary, which was changed by his son into lands still belonging to the church⁶. At this anniversary twenty-four poor men were to assist, holding twenty four torches of twenty-six pound weight

¹ *Esquiers*.

² He adds, *et effores inde expellant.* Hist. Angl. p. 408.

³ Hall, fol. lxxxii.

Holinshed, II. 582.

⁴ P. 407.

⁵ Stow's Ann. 362, 363. Walsingham, 406. Sandford, 288.

⁶ Widmore, 113. ex Rymer XI. 87.





Monument of HENRY V. 1431.

each, and to receive ten pence apiece: twenty pounds were to be given to the poor, besides three masses on three festivals of our Lady, on the coronation days of the king and queen, to keep eight wax lights of eight pound each for ever burning on the tomb during high mass and vespers every day and during the three services on all high festivals, and the whole of Easter-day, besides a private mass to be said by the monks on the anniversary. These manors are Lidcombe Regis, c. Berks, and Offord Clugny, c. Huntingdon.

The representation of the deceased king, cloathed in a long and wide purple robe furred with ermine, holding a sceptre in one hand and a golden globe with a cross in the other, a crown of gold on the head over the cap of state, and royal sandals on the feet, was laid on the funeral car, and seems to have been copied in the figure of oak on the altar tomb of grey marble adorned with three elliptic arches on a basement of quatrefoils. The head and regalia were said to have been of silver, more probably plated over with silver plates gilded, like the body of the figure; but all these together with the inscription in barbarous rhyme on a silver plate have been gone ever since Mr. Camden's time, with the cushion and angels at the head, and only the trunk left:

*Dux Normanorum, verus conquesor eorum,
Heres Francorum deceffit, & Hector eorum.*

Weever adds,

*Gallorum mastix jacet hic Henricus in urna.
Domat omnia virtus.*

Mr. Camden gives only the two last, and a long copy of English verses.

The will of this prince, made in the third year of his reign, is printed by Rymer⁴, from Hare's MS. Collections in Caius College, Cambridge. After commending his soul to the merits of Christ, and all angels, and patriarchs, and saints, of whom he specifies several, and bequeathing to the mercy of the Saviour the faith, hope, charity, virtue, prosperity, and peace, of the kings his successors, and of the realm of England, that God in his pity might protect them from all divisions, dissensions, and heresy, he leaves his body to be buried in Westminster abbey, among his predecessors and the relics of saints, and directs that over it be made a high place to be ascended by steps at one end of the tomb, and defended in like manner at the other end⁵, in which place the relics were to be placed, and an altar to be founded there, to be served by three monks of the said church, to say three masses daily. For the support of this chantry he leaves one hundred pounds, at the discretion of his executors, as they and the abbot and chapter shall agree. He leaves the funeral and expence of burial⁶ to the discretion of his executors, as far as may be consistent with the royal dignity, and the avoiding of superfluity, only directing that there should be on the more solemn herse, on the day of the funeral, three tapers larger than the rest, five lesser, seven lesser, and fifteen lesser all of equal size and shape respectively. That from the day of his burial for one whole year be given to thirty poor persons food and clothing, each saying every day for his soul the Pfalter of the Blessed Virgin, concluding with this in the vulgar tongue, *Mater Dei memento famuli tui Henrici qui totam spem suam in te posuit.* He then

² Super capellum regni.

³ Wallingham, 407. This figure is represented on the tomb in Sandford's print, with the addition of a rich collar of roses, &c. two lions at the feet, and two angels supporting the cushions under the head; and it is copied in Dart as if then actually remaining.

⁴ Or, as Weever, p. 474, calls it, the picture.

⁵ IX. 289.

⁶ Volumus supra corpus nostrum fabricari locum excelsum per ascensum graduum in uno sine tumbo nostræ et per descensum graduum ex alio sine.

⁷ Funeraria et sumptus sepulture.

directs a number of masses to be said for his soul, that it may perceive, that as his executors loved him living, they did not forget him after his decease. He next directs restitution to be made to any whom he may have wronged, and payment of the residue of the 25000 marks due to his father's executors for goods and jewels of his father purchased of them. He leaves to the nuns of St. Briget near London² 1000 marks of gold, towards rebuilding their house; to the Carthusians of Bethleem there 1000 marks, to build their larger house, which he had endowed for forty monks; directs the payment of his debts both for his household, chamber, and wardrobe, and for the keeping of the marches of Calais, Ireland, and Scotland, &c. gives to the church of Westminster, and the altar of the Annunciation over³ his tomb, plate and vestments. To the Emperor Sigismund a sword set with jewels worth 500 marks. To his brother the duke of Bedford his bed of arras, called, *le lit de Fans*⁴, with the furniture and a cup; to his brother the duke of Gloucester his red velvet bed embroidered with oak leaves, and a thousand pounds of gold; and to each of these brothers four courfers. To Henry archbishop of Canterbury a red velvet vestment embroidered; to his uncle Henry bishop of Winchester a blue velvet vestment embroidered with stars, and a portiforium in two volumes, written by John Frampton; to Thomas bishop of Durham, a missal and portiforium by the same hand; to Stephen bishop of St. David's, his confessor, the best altar in his closet, with the furniture and plate: to his grandmother Joan countess of Hereford a gold cup and ewer; to his cousin Edmund earl of March a bed with lions and roses and the furniture; to his cousin Richard earl of Warwick a cup and ewer; to Thomas earl of Dorset his uncle another, and a crucifix made of the true cross, and £. 1000. of gold; to his cousin Ralph earl of Westmorland, and to his consort Joan, the king's aunt, a cup and ewer each; to his cousin Edward Holland 2500 marks; to his cousin William Talbot a cup and ewer: to his chamberlain Henry lord Fitz Hugh all his furred robes and other royal apparel with furs, and all his trussing beds, and 500 marks; to Walter Hungerford steward of his household a gold cup: to Sir John Rothwalle, John Wodehouse, esq. his beloved knights, Gilbert Humfravill, John Gray, and Roland Leynchale, each a gold cup: to his beloved knight William Porter a gold cup and six pounds; to John Cheney, Roger Salwayn, John Steward, and Louis Robessart, esquires of his body, each £. 100: to John Waterton, esq. all his horses, except the eight before given to his brother, and eight more of the very best⁵ bequeathed to Edward Holland his cousin, William Bowcher, John Gray, William Porter, Gilbert Umfravill, knights, John Brom, and Louis Robessart. To Nicholas Merbury and John Bottele, door keepers of the chamber, each £. 100.; to his beloved clerks John Stow secretary, Stephen Payne almoner, Nicholas Colnet physician, John Wickham, Henry Romworth, Thomas Rodburne, and Richard Casly, chaplains, each a missal or portiforium, value £. 10. to the clerks of his chapel £. 200⁶, to be equally divided among them, and £. 1000. to be distributed by his executors among his old servants⁷, without respect of persons, beginning with the poorest and those that served in the chamber, and at the time of payment each to be told, "This is left you by our lord the king for your good service:" and of this sum 200 marks to his beloved servant Thomas Bruffingham, and £. 100. to John Brom. Lastly, he bequeaths to his successor and to his realm of England his two best crowns, two pair of collars⁸, his royal sceptre, the sword of Spain, the queen's crown, and all his armour⁹. He directs that his

² At Sion.³ *de proprio melioribus.*⁴ See the king's order, to Henry VI. for the payment of his legacies to the clerks of the chapel royal, Rymer, X. 506.⁵ Inter antiquos servitores nostros.⁶ armillarum.⁷ *supra tumbam.*⁸ *sole armatura.*⁹ Q. embroidered with deer and fawns.

executors hear the accounts of all and singular his officers in the buttery, cellar, ewery, pantry, and such like lesser offices, and give them a full discharge. For the execution of this will he gives all his goods and jewels present and future, and failing these, his executors to take of the rents, issues, and profits of certain castles, demesnes, and estates, in the kingdom, held under his grant by Henry archbishop of Canterbury, and others, for that use. The executors of this will were the bishops of Winchester, Durham, and Norwich, Ralph earl of Westmorland, Thomas duke of Exeter, Henry lord Fitz Hugh, Sir William Hungerford, Sir John Rothevale, knights; John Wodehouse and John Leventhorp, esquires, of whom Fitz Hugh, Rothevale, and Wodehouse, were to be acting executors, to consult with all the rest. The supervisors of the will were the dukes of Clarence, Bedford, and Gloucester, Henry archbishop of Canterbury, and Robert bishop of Salisbury. It was signed with his privy seal and signet, and had the great seal appendant, and subscribed by his own hand, in the walled town of Southampton, July 24, 1415. a. r. n. 3. in the presence of the bishops of Coventry and Lichfield and St. David's, and of Edward earl of March, Thomas Erpingham, and many others.

Then followed, in the king's own hand-writing :

" This is my last will, subscribed with my own hand, R. H. Jesu, Mercy
" and Gremercy ! Ladie Marie, help ! "

A subsequent will of this prince, made in the fifth year of his reign, and preserved in the chapter-house of Westminster, is printed among Mr. Nichols's Royal Wills, p. 236—243, and his autograph subscribed engraved in *fac simile*. It consists entirely of an enfeoffment of certain lords, spiritual and temporal, in certain estates in Higham Ferrars and elsewhere, for payment of his debts, before referred to.

Walsingham says he made a will on his death-bed, ordering his debts to be paid out of his treasure and jewels¹.

By the indentures between John Strafford treasurer of England and the king's executors, enrolled in parliament 2 Henry VI. 1425², it appears that he had delivered to them goods, chattels, jewels, and money, belonging to the late king, to the amount of £. 18,404. 4s. 10d. according to a valuation made by John Palyng and John Wynne, goldsmiths; Hugh Dike and John Chirche, mercers; and John Bullok, weaver³; of London: in part of 40,000 marks assigned to the said executors the year before⁴. The legacies to the esquires, clerks, valets, boys, and pages of his household, amounting to £. 4000. were not paid till 1432, 11 Henry VI. as appears by the king's warrant, dated that year, printed by Rymer, X. 523.

The plate and vestments given to the churches of St. Denys, Mans, Vernon, Rouen, Offay, Arkes, Ewe, Hefdyn, and Terouene, in France, were only presents made by his executors, and not ordered in his will⁵.

The following record is preserved in Rymer relative to the iron grating or rails round this monument, which were not put up till nine years after his interment, and are probably the same now remaining there. The monument

¹ *ville murata*.

² IX. 289. To this will he seems to refer on his death-bed. The codicils mentioned by Elmham, p. 333, do not now appear.

³ *de suis thesauris et jocalibus superhabundantibus*, P. 407.

⁴ Rot. Parl. 2 Hen. VI. m. 30. vol. IV. p. 213. Appendix to Royal Wills, p. 407.

⁵ Rot. Parl. 1 H. VI. m. 14. vol. IV. p. 172. Appendix, p. 411.

⁶ See Rot. Pat. 3 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 10. Rymer, X. 346. Appendix, ubi sup. 415.

itself

itself was ordered at the time of the funeral, as we have before seen. It is probable the figure was added afterwards.

"De factura circa tumultum nuper regis.

Rex dilecto sibi Rogero Johnson de Londonia smyth salutem. Scias quod assignavimus te ad tot fabros, quot pro factura ferrei operis circa tumultum carissimi domini et patris nostri regis defuncti infra abbatiam Westmonasterii faciendum necessarii fuerint ubicumque inveniri poterunt tam infra libertates quam extra (feodo ecclesie dumtaxat excepto) pro denariis nostris per te in hac parte prompte et rationabiliter solvendis capiendum et arestandum, et eos in operatione predicta ponendum; et ideo tibi precipimus quod circa premissa diligenter intendas, et ea facias et exequaris in forma predicta. Deamus autem universis et singulis vicecomitibus, majoribus, ballivis, constabulariis, ministris, et aliis fidelibus nostris infra libertates et extra, tenore presentium firmiter in mandatis quod tibi in executione premissorum intendentes sint, consulentes et auxiliantes prout decet. In cujus, &c.

Teste Humfrido duce Gloucestrie custode Anglie apud Westm. XXVIII die Januarii."

Pl.

XXVI.

The whole monument was inclosed with iron grates and gates. The gates under a handsome pointed arch in the West front have their impost or fascia divided into thirteen compartments, painted alternately blue and red. On each blue space are placed three gilded fleurs de lis, and on each red space three gilded lions; and below these on the centre of the gates have been fixed alternately a row of swans and antelopes; but only three remain: one swan on the North side, and one antelope in the middle, and one at the South end. The chapel above is ascended to by two staircases in towers of open arch-work, each having wooden doors. These staircases were probably one for ascent, the other for descent, according to the directions of the king's will, before cited, p. 63, note 4; for it does not appear there was any stair at the other end of his tomb.

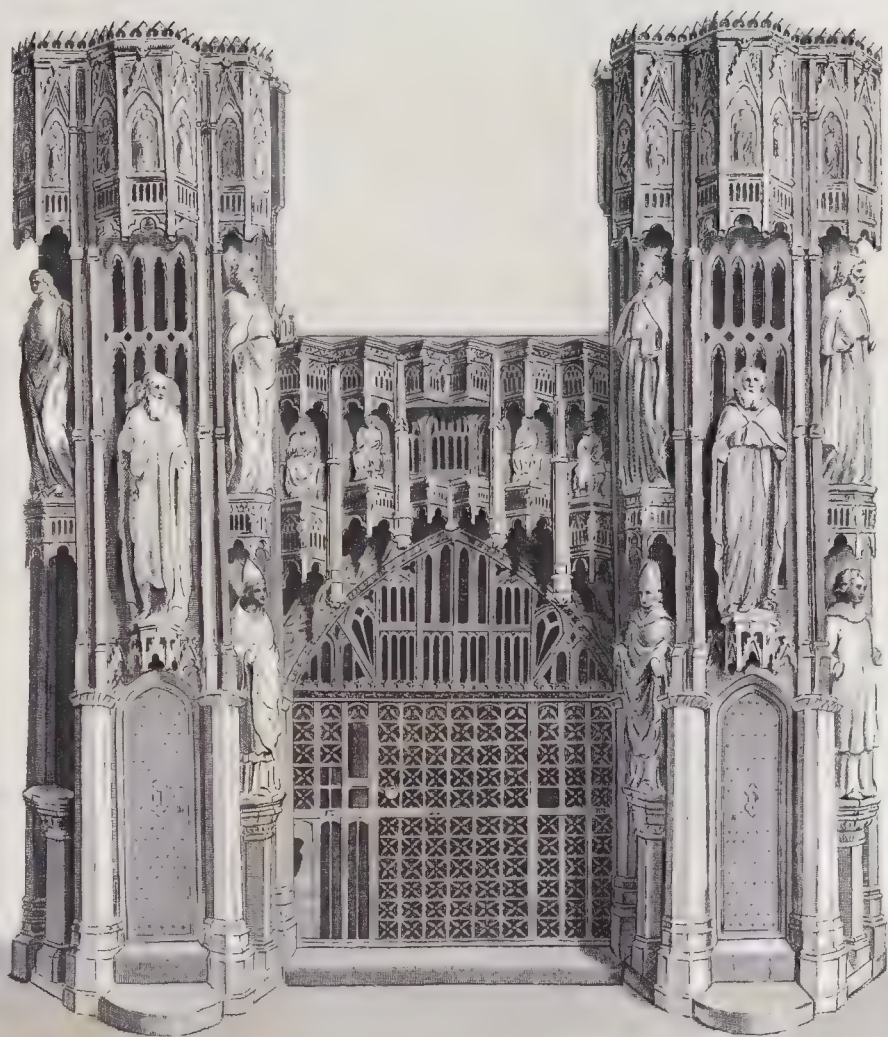
In the stone work of these towers are statues of a pilgrim and another faint; two kings holding churches; two bishops in pontificalibus; two female saints, one of them treading on an old bearded figure^a, and two nuns in hats and cordons, holding one in her right, the other in her left, a book clasped: and at the East side of the North stair-case is a lesser figure of a pilgrim. In the canopy work above have been in each tower eighteen standing figures in rich niches, now reduced to twenty-one in all; and in that over the gate four others sitting, two figures gone, besides one smaller standing in the angle of the centre above, and several lesser at the angles of the pedestals of all the figures over the door, and of the upper stories of the staircases. Between the two staircases was on a bar in Sandford's time a shield with France and England quarterly: Crest on a chapeau ermine a lion sejant crowned. But on this bar at present is only the iron helmet.

The floor of the chapel is of stone; and on the South wall, in a kind of recess, ascended to by two steps, are remains of seats or presses; but the opposite wall is straight and plain. The ascent to the altar is by two steps, one crossing the chapel from the extremes of the presses, the other nearer the altar. On each side of this last step is a large press, with a flap door fastened by three long iron hinges. On each side of the altar is a similar press and flap, but of smaller dimensions, and on the cornice over the North has been painted a shield. The walls on the sides of this last step are finished with a cornice of roses; but the cornice over the altar and East end of the chapel is of a richer style, adorned

^a 1431, Pitt. 9 H. VI. p. 1. m. 21. dor, Rymer X. 490.

^b Probably St. Margaret.

with



Chapel of HENRY V. at Westminster

with the same devices of the swan and antelope, both collared and chained, and more immediately over the altar place three trefoils radiated within, and charged with reliefs of the Virgin and Child, and under her a female figure sitting and holding in her lap a lamb, &c. as here represented. The centre trefoil has contained a crucifix, and under it one or more figures sitting holding a book, and the right hand elevated; and round this trefoil are evident traces of an inscription, but so defaced as not to be legible: Between these trefoils have been painted three shields of arms, now entirely effaced. Over this cornice in the centre was probably the figure of the Virgin Mary, or the Annunciation, to whom the altar was dedicated, and on each side of it are several niches, with the images, large as life, of St. George and the dragon, a king, probably the Confessor, a female on her knees, in profile; another female sitting in front, with her hands crossed, perhaps the Virgin; another king, probably Henry III. and St. Denis. Between these niches are interperfed lesser figures. This forms the East end of the chapel of the reliques over the tomb of Henry V. and the disposition of these figures has a manifest reference to the history of that prince, by introducing among other principal saints the two patrons of his respective kingdoms. On the outside corresponding with the statues of the patron saints of the two kingdoms within is, under a treble canopy, a figure on horseback completely armed and crowned, with a shield emblazoned with the arms of France and England quarterly, the right arm elevated as if brandishing a lance, the horse in full speed richly caparisoned and compleatly armed: the back ground is filled with fortified castles. Over each of these horsemen in a canopy larger than the rest is a female figure sitting. On each side of the horsemen and sitting figure are several smaller figures of saints standing, and one on the West pier, against which the flying arch abuts.

In the centre of the ceiling under the chapel is a rich crown, surmounted by eight antelopes, and four swans; the antelopes placed two and two to face each other, and between each pair is a swan.

Under the iron rails at the East end is the following inscription painted on the stone in black Roman capitals in one line:

*Henricus Quintus. + Gallorum Mastix jacet hac Henricus in urna 1422.
Domat omnia Virtus.*

Pulchra virumq. suum sociat tandem Catharina 1437. + Ocium fuge.

On the fascia over the flying arches which connect this chapel with that of Henry VII. are represented the coronation of a king on the North side, and of a queen on the South, in square compartments, and at the sides of them nine and five, making in all fourteen, figures in niches, and six above the five; the cornice over the first nine and over the coronations is charged with swans and antelopes alternately, that over the last six with fleurs de lis. The mouldings of the arches are also charged with devices of a swan and an antelope, as before described, collared and chained to a tree, on the which is a flaming beacon, a crane holding a fish in its mouth, a hare crouching, &c. &c. The king on the North side is crowned by two mitred figures, and has four attendants kneeling; the queen on the South side has only the two mitred figures placing the crown on her head. Under the coronations over the point of the flying arches, and also over the points of the lesser arches at the two sides, are pendant shields with the arms of France and England quarterly, surmounted by a lion guardant on a chapeau on a helmet with a lambrequin or mantle, but not supported, and in the spandrils of the arches the same arms, each shield held by four angels.

^a This seems to be the inscription mentioned by Weever.

Mr. Dart was of opinion, that these bas reliefs represented the coronation of Henry VII. and his queen. But as the arms and devices have a manifest reference to the time of Henry V. I cannot see any reason for this conjecture. When I consider the attention paid by Henry VI. to his father's will in the endowment of his chantry; when I compare the conformity between the cielings of the stair-cafes with those of King's college chapel, Cambridge, within twenty years after his father's death, and the conformity of the roofing of the two chapels, I must incline to give it to that reign.

It is evident by the words of the king's will that he directed a chapel to be built over his monument. This was executed after his death, and from the devices and arms about it one would suppose before the time of Henry VII. to whom Dart ascribes it. At the top of the newels of the staircases are the arms of France and England quarterly, those of France three fleurs de lis, to which number they were reduced by Henry IV. and Charles VI. for though they appear femée on the seal of the former, they are reduced to three on his monument at Canterbury. Henry V. was the first king of England who bore three on his seal*. The three fleurs de lis and the three lions, are placed alternately in relief over the doors of the iron grate in front of the tomb. Sandford says he "can find no example of the time to prove that Henry IV. bore his shield supported: but later ages have assigned him an antelope and a swan, probably deduced from the caparisons of his horse at the intended combat between him when duke of Hereford and Thomas Mowbray duke of Norfolk, which were embroidered with swans and antelopes of goldsmith's work, as appeareth by his history." What history is here referred to I do not know: certain it is, that swans and antelopes collared and chained are sprinkled over the cornice above the altar in the chapel above the tomb of Henry V. and over the mouldings of the arch on each side thrown over the walk between this chapel and that of Henry VII. and connecting the two chapels. These two animals are chained to a blazing beacon. Two swans support the arms of Henry V. while Prince of Wales, 6 Henry IV.³ But I have not seen any supporters to his great seal. Those to the arms of his son Henry VI. on Eaton college gate, are two antelopes⁴.

Upon consulting Mr. Brooke on the subject he returned me this answer: "The supporters appropriated to Henry IV. by the heralds, are, on the dexter side, an antelope; on the sinister, a swan; which last he assumed in right of his marriage with the coheir of the Bohuns earls of Hereford, whose badge it was; but none of them have given instances where they were used as supporters to his arms either on seals, or elsewhere. But one, very curious, has lately been discovered carved in basso relievo in the Doge's palace at Venice, supposed to have been placed there when Henry was abroad, banished by Richard for the quarrel with Mowbray, of which I have procured a beautiful drawing. Here his banner, &c. is supported by one swan, as was usual in later times. Henry V. in his father's life-time, bore two swans for supporters, in respect of his mother. When king he bore on the dexter side a lion guardant, on the sinister an antelope. Great seals of both these Kings are doubtless in being. I believe Mr. Brander had a complete collection of all the great seals of every king from the Conquest to the present time; but in none of those that I have seen, either of Henry IV. or V. are supporters used.

"Henry V. bore a Beacon, or, as my authority calls it, a *Crescet Light burning*, for one of his badges⁵; and why he used it, take the following account, from

* Sandford, p. 238.

³ *Ib.* 277.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ib.* 294.

⁶ Vertue has represented it at the sides of his portrait, and given it for a motto, *Unus fons pluri.*

a curious MS in our library, where all the arms and badges of the kings of England, from Brute to the time of Charles I. are beautifully painted, with little histories of them.

"Henry V. by reason of his dissolute life in the tyme of his father's raigne, when, after the death of the sayd king his father he was anoynted and crowned monarch of this realme, betooke unto him for his badge or cognifance, a crescet light burnynge¹; shewinge thereby, that although his vertuous and good parts had been formerly obscured, and lay as a dead cole, wanting light to kindle it, by reason of tender yeares and evell company, that notwithstandinge he beinge now come to his perfecter yeares and riper understandinge had shaken off his evell counsellors, and being now in his high imperial throne, that his vertues, which before had layne dead, should now, by his righteous raigne, thynke as the light of crescet, which is no ordinary light; meaning also, that he should be a light and guide to his people to follow him in all virtue and honnor."

"I do not find that any of his succeffors bore this badge." Thus far Mr. Brooke.

Keepe, describing this chapel, 1682, says, "that on the South side is graved the *cavalcade* and ceremony of Henry V's own coronation, and on the North that of his queen, with the archbishops, bishops, and nobility of the realm assisting." This is an incorrect account; for the whole ceremony of both coronations is performed by eight persons, the figures in niches at the sides being faints; it shews however the opinion that then prevailed. Nor can there have been a more suitable ornament to this prince's tomb than the coronation, in this very church, 1420, of the heiress of the crown of France, by marriage with whom he became heir apparent to that crown, and regent of the kingdom during the life of the reigning king. Henry VI. was actually crowned king of France at Paris, and his consort at Westminster, sixteen years after his coronation there: but these were not events of consequence sufficient to be recorded on his father's tomb: still less the coronation of Henry VII. or his queen; for however important his marriage with the heiress of the house of York was to the nation, he never concurred heartily in it, but treated his consort with great coldness, and deferred her coronation two years after his marriage. If therefore the reliefs refer to these events, they could not have been put up till after 1487, which would have deferred the building of Henry V's chapel sixty-five years after his decease. And if further it could be shewn that his chantry is not distinct from the chapel of Henry VII. but a part of that building, and connected with it, it cannot have been built so early as the second year of the sixteenth century; for the foundation stone of Henry VII's chapel was laid by abbot Hilip, Jan. 24, 1502-3². But it is evident that this chantry is distinct from the other, the arches having no connection with it; and there is a considerable space from the steps of the latter chapel, over which is an ornamented ceiling that joins to the back of Henry V's chantry chapel, which has an Eastern wall independent of Henry VII's chapel, and a window over the large figures of St. George, &c. The steps of the latter chapel are separated by two pillars, against which is the abutment of the two arches. In Dart's plan of the church there is a clear space or ambulatory round the East end of the Confessor's chapel between the other chapel.

¹ *Cresset*, in the wardrobe account of Edward I. published by the Society of Antiquaries, is explained a socket for a candle; and in the Antiquities of the Church of Durham, p. 100, it seems a receptacle for oil.

² *Widmore*, p. 120.

I conceive therefore that the bas relief on the North side represented the coronation of Henry V. in this church, April 9, 1413, by Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by another prelate, and four persons kneeling, perhaps performing the homage of the several orders; as that on the South side exhibits the coronation of his queen Catharine of France, in the same church, Feb. 14, 1420, by Henry Chichele, archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by Henry Beaufort bishop of Winchester, the king's uncle.

Keepe adds, "On the backside of this noble monument, towards the area, have been several paintings and other adornments, which are now washed away and defaced: but there is still remaining an antient table in Latine and English, in meter, hanging thereon.

In pulling down the old chapel of our Lady, *at the entrance into which queen Catharine was interred*, her body was found and taken."

PI. In this chantry chapel were long preserved several memorials of its victorious XXVI. founder, which are here collected together in one plate. The iron helmet now occupies the place of the chapeau and shield of arms exhibited in Sandford's print. The shield, which is small, and has lost one of the handfasts, bears on its lining of sage green damask *Semée de fleurs de lis*, and across the middle worked on rich crimson velvet on a field G. an *escarboucle O.* referring to the king's mother Joan of Navarre. The saddle, once of blue velvet powdered with fleurs de lis, Or. is now reduced to the bare wood and the first covering of buckram on the seat. It is twenty-seven inches long, fifteen high before, and thirteen behind; the length of the buckle from whence hung the stirrup is four inches and a half, and the breadth two. Besides these Mr. Dart describes "three large refts for spears, and a large caparison cloth tolerably fresh, bearing quarterly 1. 4. on a field engrailed, the colour not visible, a fess cheque, S. and Az. 2. 3. Az. 3 fleurs de lis, O. Over the cross a cloth, the colour lost, but on it painted in gold several large harness buckles; the whole cloth surrounded with a fringe of brown silk and gold."

Besides the few articles now remaining this chapel is made the repository of what is called the "Ragged Regiment," or figures of some of our princes, supposed to have been carried at their funerals¹.

An original portrait of Henry V. on board, at Kensington, has been engraved among his kings of England by Vertue, who mentions other portraits of him on vellum, in some MSS. Mr. Walpole possesses the picture of this prince and his family, late Mr. Wett's, but painted without regard to likeness in the reign of Henry VII².

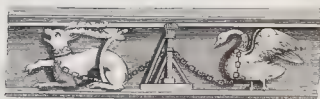
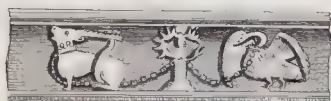
The portrait of Henry IV. by Vertue, is from one at Kensington or Hampton-court, in Herefordshire. This latter house was built by Sir John Lenthall, whom Leland³ calls "yeoman of the robes" to Henry IV. and married to some of the royal family, on which he had lands to the amount of £. 1000. a year given to him, and with the ransom of the prisoners taken by him at Agincourt, began this house. The inscription at the back of the portrait says,

¹ Among these Mr. Walpole discovered the figure of Henry VII's queen, corresponding with her portrait in her marriage by Mabuse (*Anecdotes of Painting*, I. 54. n.) and Sir Joseph Ayloffe that of Edward I. which, according to the custom of ancient times, lay on his coffin during the funeral procession and exequies, and which figure, in all likelihood, was afterwards placed on his tomb, and there continued a considerable time. For Peter Langroft, who did not survive that monarch above six years, says, (*Chron.* II. 341.)

"Beside his father he is laid in a tomb well wrought
"Of marble in the Rone, and purraied there he lies."

² *Anecdotes of Painting*, I. 33.

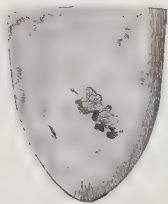
³ *It.* IV. 177. Archæol. III. 386.



Cornices in Henry Vth Chapel



Outside



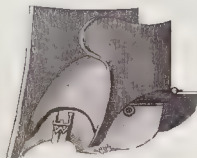
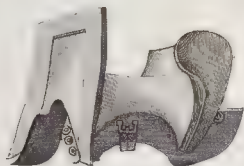
Buckle for Stirrup

Inside



Saddle

Ring on Saddle



Ring on Saddle



Helmet, Shield, and Saddle, of Henry V.



Portrait & Coronation of Henry VI.

"Henry IV. king of England laid the first stone of this house, and left this picture in it when he gave it to Lentall, who sold it to Cornwall of Baitfield, who sold it to the ancestors of the Lord Coningsby, in the reign of Henry VI."

Mr. Walpole has a copy of this portrait, which is very rude indeed.

In the "*Promptuarium Iconum insignium a seculo hominum*," both in Latin and Italian, published at Lyons, 1553, by Rouilli, p. 187, and with some additions in Italian, 1577. is a remarkable portrait of Charles VI. of France, having on his head the same kind of hood as appears in the portrait of our Henry V. and a jewel in it; a falcon on his right hand.

Mr. Walpole informed Mr. Granger, that the set of kings at Kensington whence Vertue took several heads, are all painted by one hand, and *certainly not original*. There is another set still worse in the same place: one of the sets, probably the better, came from lord Cornwallis' at Culford¹. The same observation might apply to the kings of Scotland in Holyrood-house; and the bishops of Chichester to bishop Sherbourn, 1596, with the kings of England continued to George I. in the South transept of Chichester cathedral.

HENRY the FIFTH, too famous to live long;
England ne'er lost a king of so much worth;
England ne'er had a king until his time.
Virtue he had deserving to command:
His brandisht sword did blind men with its beams:
His arms spread wider than a dragon's wings.
His sparkling eye replete with wrathful fire,
More dazled and drave back his enemies
Than midday sun fierce bent against their faces
What should I say—his deeds exceed all speech.
He ne'er lift up his hand but conquered.
Henry the Fifth! thy ghost I invoke:
Prosper this realm; keep it from cruel broils;
Combat with adverse planets in the heavens.
A far more glorious star thy soul will make
Than Julius Cæsar, or bright — — —

His biographer Livius Forojulienfis² says, he took the bath to govern well *before* he was crowned, which no other king had ever done; and prayed to God that if he was likely to act well, for the welfare and honour of the realm and country, he would permit him to be crowned, if not, rather to be buried.

Mr. Carte³, replete with ideas of hereditary right, admits that, except in the matter of the earl of Cambridge, and *his possession of the throne*, he shewed the strictest regard to justice, and no prince consulted more the good of his people.

This glorious monarch, after demanding the crown of France in form, made a complete conquest of that kingdom, in which he was favoured by the distracted state of Charles VI. and the division of the nation into factions, just as the weakness of his successor, and the feuds of party, cost him, not only the crown of France, but that of England likewise. The taking of Harfleur opened his way, and the battle of Agencourt, in one year, 1414, decided the fate of France; and his marriage with Catharine the king's daughter, in his second expedition, four years after, fixed his crown on Henry's head.

The pages of this volume would be filled with the heroes who fell in Henry's cause, had their monuments survived to entitle them to a place here.

¹ Granger, Suppl. p. 6.
VOL. II.

² P. 5. edit. Hearne.

U

³ II. 692.

HENRY

HENRY VI.

1422. ROGER WHELPDALE bishop of Carlisle, who died Feb. 4, 1422, by will, dated Jan. 25, 1422, in his house at London, proved the same year¹, directs his body to be buried in a mean place in the porch of a church or near wherever he may happen to die²; which church shall be dedicated, if possible, to the Virgin Mary, Mary Magdalen, or St. Paul.

He was educated at Baliol College, Oxford, was provost of Queen's College there, and proctor 1403, and consecrated bishop of Carlisle, 1419³.

1423. "In the church of *Monkley*, c. Devon. is the monument of Sir WILLIAM HANKFORD. He is portrayed kneeling in his robes, together with his own match and the matches of some of his ancestors insculpt thereon in brass; out of the mouth of whose statue proceeds this prayer:

Miserere mei Deus secundum magnam misericordiam tuam.

Over his head,

Beati qui custodiunt iudicium & faciunt justiciam in omni tempore.

A book in his hand has this,

Miserere mei Deus secundum magnam justiciam divinam.

The epitaph is,

Hic jacet Willielmus Hankford miles quondam capital' Justiciar' domini regis de banco qui obiit xx die mensis Decemb. Anno MCCCCXXIII. c. a. p. &c.

Near him is Sir RICHARD HANKFORD his son's statue, in armour, kneeling, on whose surcoat his arms: then the pourtraiture of his mother, on whose upper vestments Hankford and Stapleton's armories are curiously cut in brass⁴.

The date of this epitaph is given by Risdon a year too early; for Sir William, by his will, dated Dec. 10, 1423⁵, directs his body to be buried in the parish church of Monkeleigh, though he should happen to die out of the county of Devon, or in it, if it could conveniently be done; that the half the said church, rebuilt at his cost, be finished and completed; and if the other half cannot be completed by the parishioners, on account of their poverty, then to be done out of his effects; and that the South aisle of the same be repaired and ornamented at his cost, provided the vicars and parishioners shall agree that I and my heirs shall have a station⁶ and burial separately at our pleasure.

I shall insert here the following account of this monument, so different from what it was in Risdon's time, as a pattern for descriptions of such subjects, which was procured for me from the Rev. Mr. Spurway, Rector of Alington, a parish adjoining to Monkeleigh, 1777.

"I went to Monkeleigh on Tuesday last, in search of Judge Hankford's monument. It at present bears a very different aspect from that which you may find given of it in Prince's Worthies. I was directed to a tomb built in

¹ Reg. Chichele, II. 351, 354.

² In loco tumuli in hodie viz. ecclesie vel prope ubi contigit me sepeliri que ecclesia dedicatur in honore si fieri poterit beate de genetrice, &c.

³ Chiselm, p. 768.

⁴ Reg. Chichele, I. 315, 316.

⁵ Risdon, Devonsh. 88.

⁶ *Stacionum*.

the South wall of the church, in an aisle called *Annery aisle*, and raised about four feet from the ground, under a Gothic arch, in the centre of which is a cherubim with his wings extended. The inside of the arch which hangs over the tomb is ornamented with various figures in fret-work, such as roses and other kind of flowers and compartments, apparently left vacant to receive coats of arms. The side of the tomb facing the church is enriched with small Gothic arches in alto relievo: the other side and the two ends are joined to the wall. The upper part of the tomb is covered with a moor stone, about six feet long and four broad, finely polished. The tradition of the vicinage declares this to be Judge Hankford's monument; and in all probability their tradition is true, the tomb being built in *Annery aisle*, at which place he resided at the time of his decease. There are not indeed any figures or inscriptions on or near the tomb, which might serve more fully to confirm and establish the truth of this tradition. But there are two cavities in the surface of the moor stone which covers the tomb, out of which brass plates evidently appear to have been taken. On them probably were engraven both figures and inscriptions; but of these I could get no certain information; I conclude therefore they must have been destroyed many years since. This is the best account I can give you of Judge Hawkford's monument. I have described it as I found it. I wish it may be of service to your friend, though I am afraid he will get but little information from the description of a subject, which appears so barren of material circumstances."

All the Devonshire antiquaries implicitly take up an idle tradition about the death of the judge, confounding him with Gascoigne; that fearing the resentment of Henry V. for having committed him to prison when prince of Wales, he contrived to get himself shot in his park by his keeper. Unfortunately for this silly story Henry V. preferred Hankford to the King's Bench, wherein he was confirmed after the king's death, the very year of his own death, and within two months of it¹.

In *Willeburne* church, c. Warwick, Sir William Dugdale gives a brass figure of a knight in plated armour, round helmet, sword at left side, collar or ring pendant on neck, lion at feet. 1423.

Hic jacet dominus Thomas le Straunge, miles, nuper constabularius regis in hibernia, qui obiit tertio die Martii, anno Domini MCCCCXXXIII. et regni regis Henrici sexti quarto, cujus anime propitiatur Deus.

Arms on two shields, two lions passant guardant crowned.

WILLIAM MEDEFORD dean of Wells, by will dated Dec. 15, 1421, in his house in the parish of St. John Zachary, London, proved July 14, 1423, desires to be buried, if he died in England, in *Wells* cathedral, near the tomb of bishop John Harewell².

The will of RICHARD DE HOLME canon of York, dated Cambridge, April 18, 1421, directs his body if he died on this side York, to be buried in the church of All Saints at Cambridge, at the entrance of the choir, and a stone with his image to be carved on it, and the year and month of his death superscribed; but if he died in the city of York, or further North, then in his parish church of Wermouth³.

¹ Dugdale's Chronica Series.

² Reg. Chich. I. 360, 362.

³ Ibid. I. 375.

1423. RICHARD WHITTINGTON, mercer, four times mayor of London, by will dated September 5, 1421, proved April 21, 1423, bequeathed his body to be buried on the North side of the high altar in the church of *St. Michael de Paternosterchurch in Riol, London*. Stowe says, "he was in this church three times buried; first by his executors, under a fine monument; then in the reign of Edward VI. the parson of that church thinking some great riches (as he said) to be buried with him, caused his monument to be broken, his body to be spoiled of his leaden sheet, and again the second time to be buried. And in the reign of queen Mary the parishioners were forced to take him up, to lap him in lead, as afore, to place his monument, or the like, over him again, which remaineth; and so he resteth." The fire of London violated his resting place again; after which the church was rebuilt of fine free stone, and united to St. Martin Vintry.

His epitaph, is given by Weever⁴ incorrectly. It is here copied from an original book of accounts of the wardens of his college in the archives of the Mercers Company:

*Ut fragrans nardus fama fuit iste Ricardus¹
 Albificans² villam; qui iussu rexerat illam.
 Flos mercatorum, fundator presbiterorum
 Sic et egenorum, testis sit cetus eorum.
 Omnibus exemplum barathrum vincendo morosum
 Condidit hoc templum Michaelis quam³ speciosum:
 Regia⁴ spes et pres divinis et res rata turbis:
 Pauperibus pater et Major quater istius urbis⁵.
 Marcius hunc vicit, en annos gens tibi dicit.
 Finit¹⁰ ipse dies, sit tibi Christi quies. Amen.*

Weever adds,

*Ejus sponsa pia generosa probata Sophia
 Jungitur.*

Anthony Munday says, "he had a goodly plain marble tomb in the chancel, with new banners to adorn it, very lately hung up." He rebuilt this church, and founded a college for a master, four fellows masters of arts, clerks, conductors, choristers, &c. and on the East side of the college an almshouse, called "God's House;" an hospital for thirteen poor men. The college was suppressed in the reign of Edward VI. but the alms-house on College-hill remains under the direction of the Mercers company, who have augmented the incomes of the poor men and added poor women, and cloath both every three years. The original statutes of this charity made by his executors remain in the possession of the said company. On the first page is an illumination of Whittington on his death bed, his three executors, a priest, a physician, and his thirteen beadsmen. The figure of Whittington is a very lean, consumed, and meagre body. His three executors, *Coventre, Carpenter, and Grove*, have their names written on the sleeves of their gowns, the hoods of which hang down behind the two first, who stand on the right side of the bed; Grove is represented as an older man with a long beard; above him is the priest, behind him the physician holding up and viewing an urinal; at the bed's feet is a groupe of thirteen figures, the foremost of which is doubtless Robert Chefferton the first *tutor* of the alms-house, distinguished from the rest by his grey hair, and holding in his right hand a rosary, in his left a staff. This headpiece of the ordinances is a drawing with a fine pointed pen, the red by time changed to brown, and the

¹ Reg. Canchele, II. p. 100. etc. etc. etc. re his name is f. W. 1. negon. ² Suter, p. 256. ³ Speciosus.
⁴ Reg. Canchele, II. p. 100. etc. etc. etc. ⁵ A pun on his name, quasi Whittington. ⁶ quod. W.
⁷ A blank between Regia and res in W. ⁸ extitit in f. for quater urbis. W. ⁹ Finit et. W.





The Monument of Archbishop Becket in York Minster

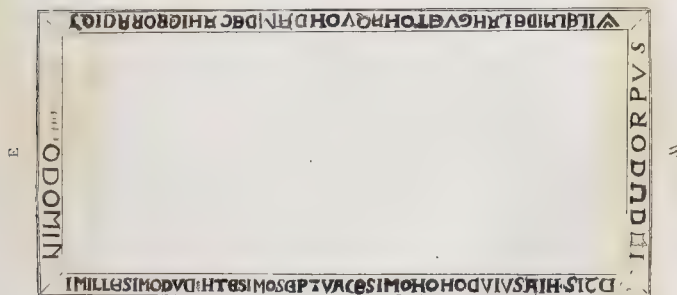
faces and hands tinted with red heightened with white, and the hair with brown; the emaciated figure of Whittington is tinted with a fallow pale brown.

In the apartments of the clerk of the Mercers company at their hall, is a portrait on canvas ten inches and a half by twelve, of a man about sixty years with a furred gown and black cap of the time of Henry VIII. such as the yeomen of the guard now wear: the figure reaches about half the length of the arms from the shoulders; on the left hand is a black and white cat, whose right ear reaches up to the band or broad turning down collar. On the upper corner to the left is painted in Roman characters, *R. Whittington, 1536*. The size of the canvas has been for some reason altered, and the inscription has evidently been painted since the alteration, yet it is hardly supposable it was then invented; and if not, it carries with it the vulgar opinion of a connection between Whittington and a cat.

THOMAS HARLYNG canon of Chichester and rector of Pulborough and Ringwood, by will dated *in festo cathedre Sti. Petri Apostoli, 1422*, proved June 1, 1423, directs his body to be buried in the middle of the chancel of Pulborough if he died in Suffex, and if in the county of Southampton in the chancel of the parish church of St. Peter and St. Paul at Ringwood¹.

The tomb of HENRY BOWET, forty-ninth archbishop of York, who died 1423, stands opposite to that of his unfortunate predecessor Scrope, on the South side of the choir. It is a curious and singular specimen of ornamented Gothic architecture, an elliptic arch, adorned with niches springing from two flat pillars ornamented in the same style, and on it rise from a kind of fans or demiquatrefoils three spires or pinnacles subdivided into lesser and having four smaller between and at each end, and all of them adorned with purfled finials. In the larger pinnacles are in light frames figures of a king in the centre and two bishops in the side ones. The stone which covered the tomb being *thought proper*, says Mr. Drake², to be removed and sawn for the use of the new pavement, the archbishop's remains appeared, among which was found nothing remarkable but his archiepiscopal ring, which was gold, and had an odd kind of stone set in it. On the inner verge was engraven, as a poetry, these words, *Honneur & Joye*.

The broken slab which now covers this tomb has on the ledge the remainder of this imperfect inscription:



Inscription on alps. Bowet's tomb, but really belonging to dean Lington: 1379, brought from the nave of York minster.

This epitaph is the oldest in the church, being on WILLIAM LANGTON dean of York from 1263 to 1279. It was inlaid with brass gilt, and should be added to the instances of early *brass* figures in the introduction to vol. I. p. ci. but was defaced in the civil war¹.

Bowet was archdeacon and prebendary of Lincoln; canon, and afterwards, 1401, bishop of Bath and Wells, from whence he was translated to York, 1407, after a vacancy of two years and an half.

He accompanied Philippa youngest daughter of Henry IV. to Denmark, to marry her to John king of Denmark, 1401², and was treasurer of England 3 and 4 Henry IV³. While Henry V. was carrying on a successful war in France the Scots invaded England, and besieged Roxburgh 1417. Our prelate, though old and so infirm that he could only be carried in a chair, would accompany the troops raised to repel their inroads, and sitting in a chair⁴, so animated them, that they gained an easy victory, and drove the Scots back with great slaughter⁵.

The archbishop's hospitality is said to have far exceeded that of all his predecessors; in proof of which are brought fourscore ton, or three hundred and twenty hogheads of French wine drunk yearly in his household, whence the other provisions of his table may be judged of. He built a fine hall at Cawood, and a kitchen at his manor of Otley; and dying Oct. 20, 1423, at Cawood, was buried in the East part of his cathedral, before the altar of All Saints, which he had erected and sumptuously adorned. His will, dated at Thorpe by York, Sept. 9, 1421, and proved before the chapter at York, Oct. 26, 1423, gives, for the expences of his funeral, £.100. and £.20. more to have a thousand masses after the manner of St. Gregory's trental said for his soul and the souls of his parents, &c. within a month after his decease.⁶ The large possessions in Aquitaine given to him by Henry IV. he left to his next of kin Sir Nicholas Bowet, to whom Henry VI. confirmed the propriety, 1426⁷.

1424. PHILIP REPYNDON abbot of Leiceſter, chancellor of Oxford 1400, and bishop of Lincoln 1405, cardinal, 1408, and a good poet, resigned his ſee 1420, and died about 1424, in which year his will, undated, was proved. I have the following abſtract of it by Mr. Anſtis in his copy of Godwin:

“Ego Phil. de Ripyndon nuper eccleſie Linc. epus compos mentis appropinquante conſimiliter via mortis mee.—Miſſa funeralis in ecclia paroch. S. Margaretæ infra clauſum Linc. pro anima mea—in die miſſæ mee funeralis veſtuntur 100 pauperes—Corpus meum extra limen porticus ecclie parochialis Stæ. Margaretæ predict. ex parte boreali ejuſdem ecclie ſub plano & aperto firmamento cæli, non in ecclia vel monaſterio, quia ad hoc me indignum reputo, ſepeliſi nudum et in ſacco miſerum faciant tumulari.” It was proved in the new collegiate church at Leiceſter. Aug. 1, 1424⁸.

He was however buried in his cathedral, near biſhop Groſthead's tomb. Near the South wall was this inſcription on a braſs plate in the middle of a plain ſlab⁹:

*Marmorea in tumba ſimplex ſine ſelle columba,
Repington natus jacet hic Philippus humatus.
Flos, adamas cleri, paſtor gregis ac prece veri.
Vivat ut in celis quem poſcat quiſque fidelis.*

¹ Drake, p. 494. 563.

² Sedens in benicyclo.

³ Reg. Cluich. I. 374.

⁴ Sandford, 276. 1407.

⁵ Godwin, 691, 692.

⁶ Survey, 1641.

⁷ Godwin, 379.

⁸ Drake, 440, 441.

⁹ Rymer, X. 363.

In the middle of the chancel at *Hatfield St. George*, c. Cambridge, (which has 1425. been rebuilt) is under a double canopy a brass figure of a knight in armour, pointed helmet, sword at his left side, dagger at right; lion at feet. Below,

**Hic jacet d'ns Baldevinus Sepnt George miles qui
obit xviii die mensis februar. anno dni M CCCC XXV.**

Under the inscription :

A lion rampant crowned, impaling the fefs between three cinquefoils.

On each side of the canopy above twice.

A fefs between three cinquefoils.

Against the wall of the nave is painted the following pedigree and arms of this antient family, as I copied them in 1783.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1.
BALDWIN ST. GEORGE,
knt. lived 13 Hen. I. as
register of Barnwellabbey.
A. & Az. a lion G.
crowned O. | 2.
BALDWIN ST. GEORGE,
temp. Rich. I. and John,
as by register. | 3.
BALDWIN
lived 12 Hen. III. proved
by eundem. |
| 3.
WILLIAM ST. GEORGE,
knt. 26 Hen. III. proved
by eundem. | 4.
BALDWIN, knt.
lived temp. Hen. III.
died 10 Edw. I. proved
by eundem. | 5.
- - - St. GEORGE,
lived temp. Edw. I. |
| 6.
WILLIAM, knt.
21 Edw. I.
impaling A. a fefs G. be-
tween 6 annulets G. | 7.
WILLIAM, knt.
married Margaret, daugh-
ter and coheir of Turenne
Bird constable of the
Tower, temp. Edw. I. | 8.
BALDWIN, knt.
died in the life of his
father William. |
| 9.
BALDWIN, knt.
31 Edw. III.
impaling G. 3 gerbes O. | 10.
BALDWIN, knt.
died 1425.
impaling Az. gutte A. or
escallops, a chief indented
Az. | 11.
JOHN, son of Sir Baldwin,
died in the life-time of his
father.
Impaling Az. a crofs S.
between four escallops S. |
| 12.
WILLIAM, knt.
son of John, d. 1 Edw. IV.
impaling A. a chevron
between 3 martlets S. | 13.
Sir RICHARD,
died 1 Hen. VII.
impaling A. a talbot O. | 14.
THOMAS St. George, esq.
died 37 Hen. VIII.
impaling G. a fefs cheque
O & Az. between three
wolves heads. |
| 15.
FRAUNCES, esq.
died 20 Edw. VI.
impaling A. on 3. plates
3 cocks O. on a chief G.
a spread eagle O. | 16.
JOHN son and heir of
Fraunces, died 1627.
impaling A. a bend be-
tween two cottizes in-
dented G. | |

17. JOHN,

17.
JOHN,
son and heir of John,
impaling A. & Erm. a
lion rampant G.

18.
RICHARD, knt. second
son of Francis, 1627.
impaling A. with a cres-
cent S. on a chief G. two
mulletts O.

19.
Sir HENRY St. George,
knt. son and heir of Sir
Richard St. George, knt.
received the order of
knighthood in Prussia by
the king of Swethen in
his leaguer at Dorlaw¹ the
23d of September, 1627,
and received from his
majesty the augmentation
of the kingdom of Swi-
then, as they are here
depicted, viz. *Az. three
crowns held by the lion.
He impales* Barre of seven
A. and Az. on the Azure
three Cinquefoils, A.

21.
Sir GEORGE, knt. second
son of Sir Richard, mar-
ried a daughter of Con-
nagh in Ireland,
impaling A. ten tor-
teauxes.

On the other side of the arch of the tower.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>I.
1. A. and Az. nebule
with a canton.
2. A. a saltire O.
3. O. a pheon G.
on it a border G.
a lion G.
4. A lion rampant Az.</p> <p>2.
1. Az. a spreadeagle A.
2. Nebule
3. The saltire } as before.
4. The pheon }</p> <p>3.
Az. a spreadeagle A.
<i>impaling</i> Quarterly Erm.
and paly O. & G.</p> <p>4.
<i>Cotton</i>, <i>impaling</i> G. three
horset's heads A.</p> <p>5.
<i>Cotton</i>, <i>impaling</i> O. a
chevron between three
leopard's faces G.</p> | <p>I.
MARY FOLVILE, lady of the manor of Connington,
c. Hunt. by parental succession from Bernard
de Brus, brother to Robert king of Scotland.</p> <p>WILLIAM COTTON second son of Sir Richard of Red-
ware, c. Stafford, knt. married Mary Folvile, by
whom, <i>inter alia</i>, the manor of Connington,
c. Hunt. He was slain in the first battle of St. Al-
bans. A. 1455.</p> <p>THOMAS COTTON, arm. son of William, married
Eleanor Knightley, temp. Edward IV.</p> <p>THOMAS COTTON, arm. son of Thomas, married Jo-
hanna daughter of John Paris of Linton, c. Camb.
esq. ob. 9 Hen. VIII.</p> <p>THOMAS COTTON, arm. son of — — —
married Lucia daughter and coheirs of Thomas
Harwood of Elmesford, c. Leic. arm. ob. 1 Eliz.</p> |
|--|--|

¹ Gullavus took Dirschau 1626, and besieged Dantzic without effect, May, 1627. Laccombe, *Abregé Chron. de l'Hist. du Nord*.

6.

Cotton, impaling Paly of
O. & A. a canton erm.

THOMAS COTTON, arm. son of Thomas, married
Elizabeth daughter of Francis Shirley, of Staun-
ton Harold, c. Leicest. arm. ob. 34 Eliz.

7.

Cotton, with the hand of
Ulster, impaling S. a lion
rampant regardant O.

Sir ROBERT COTTON, knt. and bart. son of Thomas,
married Elizabeth Brocas, coheir of Wm. Brocas
of Theedingworth, c. Leicest. arm. ob. 6 C. I.

8.

Cotton impaling G. a bend
O. quartering Vaire A &
Az.

Sir THOMAS COTTON, bart. son of Sir Robert, took,
in second marriage, Alice daughter and sole heiress
of Sir John Constable of Drumonby, c. York. knt.
ob. 14 C. II.

9.

Cotton impaling G. a lion
rampant O¹.

Sir ROBERT COTTON, knt. son of Sir Thomas and
dame Alice, to whom, *inter alia*, this manor,
married Gertrude daughter of Sir William Mor-
rice of Wellington, c. Devon. knt. and principal
secretary of state to king Charles II¹.

The estate, of about £ 600 *per ann.* was sold by Mr. Trefusis to Thomas Pearce, esq. commissioner of the Navy; on whose death it was again sold, and the house, which had been modernised, was sold by auction, with the furniture, 1782, and pulled down by the bricklayer who purchased it. The family pictures were removed to Mr. Pearce's house at Cople, c. Bedford; but the greatest part of the furniture, which was purchased by an upholster at Potton, was burnt in the fire which destroyed that town 1782.

Before the rails of the altar at *Cople*, c. Bedford, a brass knight in armour, 1425, with a lion at his feet, and a lady with a dog.

*Hic jacet Johannes launcelyn armiger qui obiit vii die men-
sis Martii, anno
Dni milmo CCCCXXII. & margareta ux ei' quor' atab'
propiciet' deus, amen.*

On the North side of the chancel at *Stoke Poges*, c. Bucks, is a brass figure 1425, of a knight in a pointed helmet; sword and dagger at his sides, lion at feet. Lady in boddice, mantle, and veil. Over him three piles wavey. *Molins*. Over her *Molins* impaling in a bordure of roundels bendy of 8. *Poges*.

*Hic jacet Willms Molyns miles qui obiit viii die mensis
Juni a^o
Dni m^oCCCCXXII. & d'na Margra ux ei' quor' atab's p'p-
ciet' De' amen.*

He was grandson of John first lord Molins, who, by marriage with Margaret daughter of Robert Poges of Stoke, obtained that manor, and fortified the house with walls of stone embattled.

It is not improbable the arch with a bouquet and pinnacles in the North wall of the chancel belongs to JOHN, who died before 41 Edward III. in which year his wife died.

¹ There is an achievement of *Cotton*, with the quartering impaling *Morrice*. Also another with A. a chevron S. between three spindles, *Trefusis*, and on each this lesser shields of *Trefusis* impaling *Cotton*, and *Trefusis* with a shield of pretence and impalement, with S. on a fess O. 3 crofs crofslets G. between 3 mullets A.

Over the tower arch is a whole length of Charles II. treading on crowns, &c.

1425. In the church of *Higham Ferrars* is a slab inlaid with the brass figures of a man and woman under canopies with purfled finials. The man stands on a grevhound, in cropt hair and bifid beard, furred mantle lifted up across his breast, and fastened with three buttons on his right shoulder. The woman has a veil and wimple, furred gown and kirtle, and at her right foot a little dog. On each side the centre finial in rondeaux *thu mcy* ! and two shields, one gone, the other charged with a chevron between three cinquefoils; *Chichele*. The inscription on the ledge, which had the symbols of the evangelists at the corners (only St. Luke's remaining) is only this, supplied from Bridges :

† Such as ye be such Wer We,
 Such as we be such shall ye be :
 Lerneth to deye, that is the lawe,
 That this lyf yow to wold draue.
 Sorwe or gladnesse noughte lessen age,
 But on he cometh to Lord or Page.
 Wherfor for us that ben [goo]
 [Preyeth as oth'er shall you doo
 That god of his benygnte
 On us have mercy and pite
 And nought rememb'r ou[r Wykedne]sse
 S. th he us bought of his goodnesse. Amen.

It is assigned however to WILLIAM CHICHELE, third son of Thomas, of whom before, p. 3. and younger brother of the archbishop. He was a citizen and grocer of London, sheriff 1410, and afterwards alderman, and died 1425; and by his will, dated at Stanwell, May 9, that year, orders his body to be buried in our Lady's chapel in the parish church of Higham Ferrers, *close to his father and mother*. He married BEATRICE daughter of William Barret, esq. by whom he had two sons and two daughters *.

Mr. Bridges † describes the man in the habit of a *religious*, and the woman in that of a *vovent* or *nun* : whereas he is in a merchant's or alderman's gown, not unlike Sir William Delapole's at Hull, Vol. I. Pl. XLVI. p. 122. and she in the common lay habit of the time.

This and his father's are the only monument of the family in this church.

1425. In *Northfleet* church, Kent, near the South door of the chancel, was a brass figure and inscription for WILLIAM HESILL, baron of the Exchequer, who died 1425; and for AGNES his wife.

*Hic jacet Willielmus Hesill, quondam unus baronum de
 Saccario domini regis, qui obiit III die Aprilis an'o d'ni
 millesimo CCCC XXV. et Agnes uxor ejus. Quorum ani-
 mabus &c.*

Above are two shields with a chevron between three trefoils split, single and impaling a lion rampant crowned ‡.

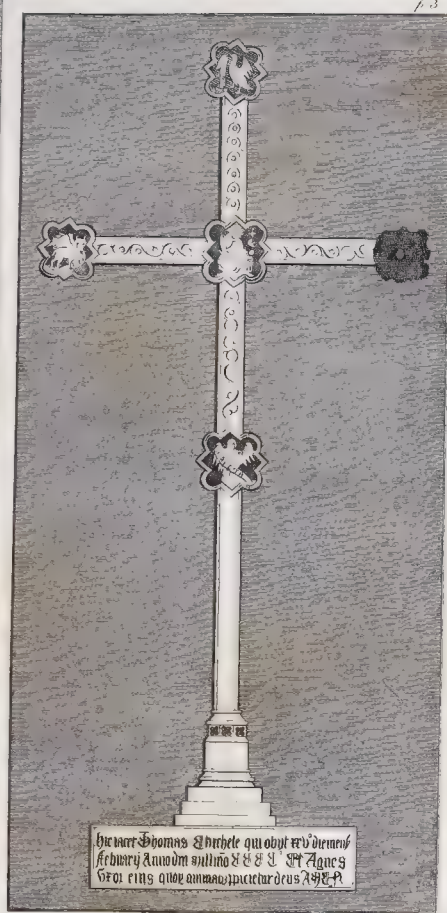
This figure, and one of William Lye, rector, who died 1391 †, are now covered by a pew.

† *Des.* ‡ *new.* § *and.* * *Stemmata Chicheleana*, pref. p. xi. where the monument is wretchedly drawn.

† *Hist. of Northamptonshire*, II. 175.

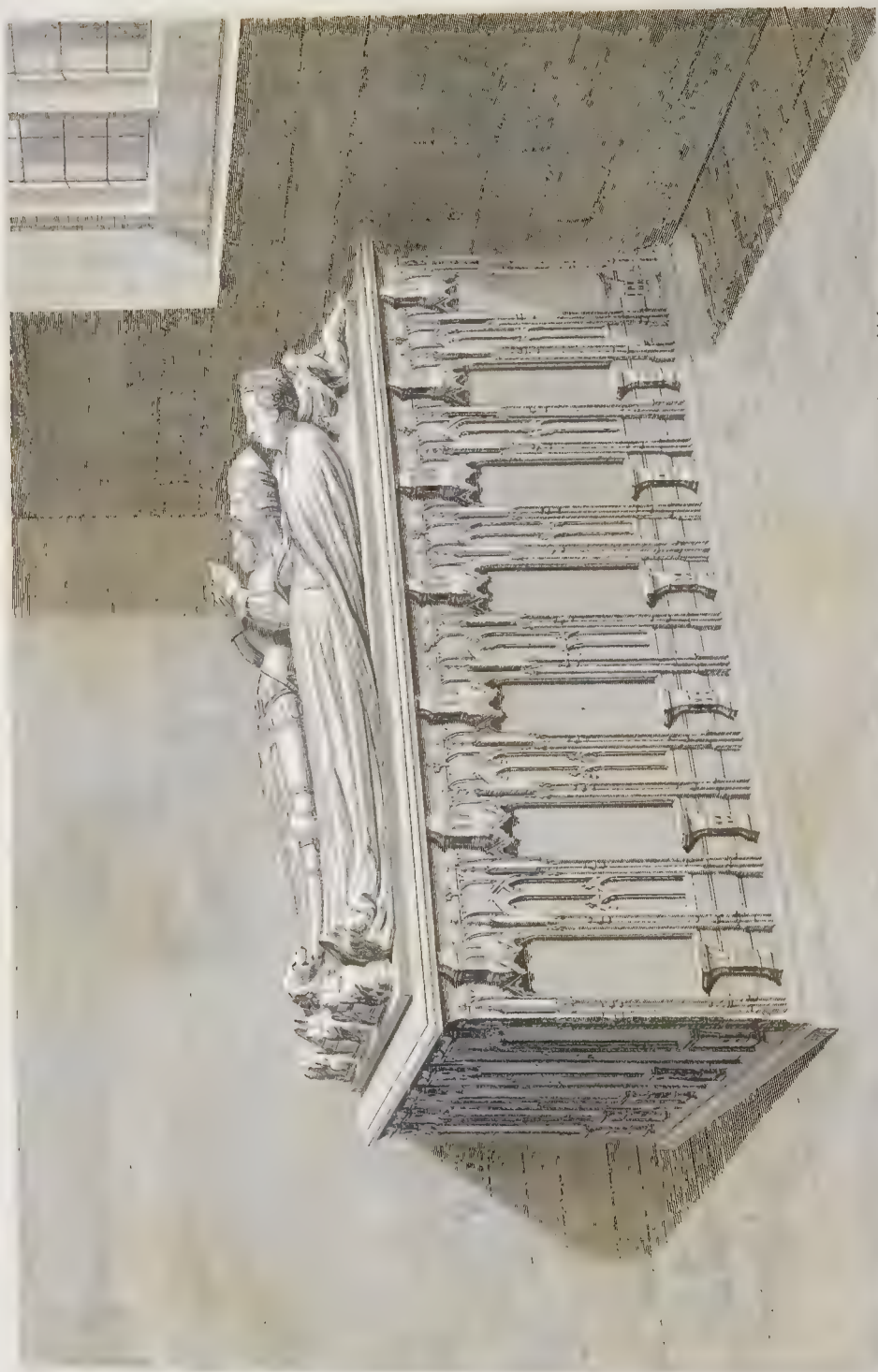
‡ *Regid. Ross.* 251. *Custumale Ross.* 136.

† *Custum. Ross.* 136.



(Monuments of the Chichele family, at Mingham Ferrars





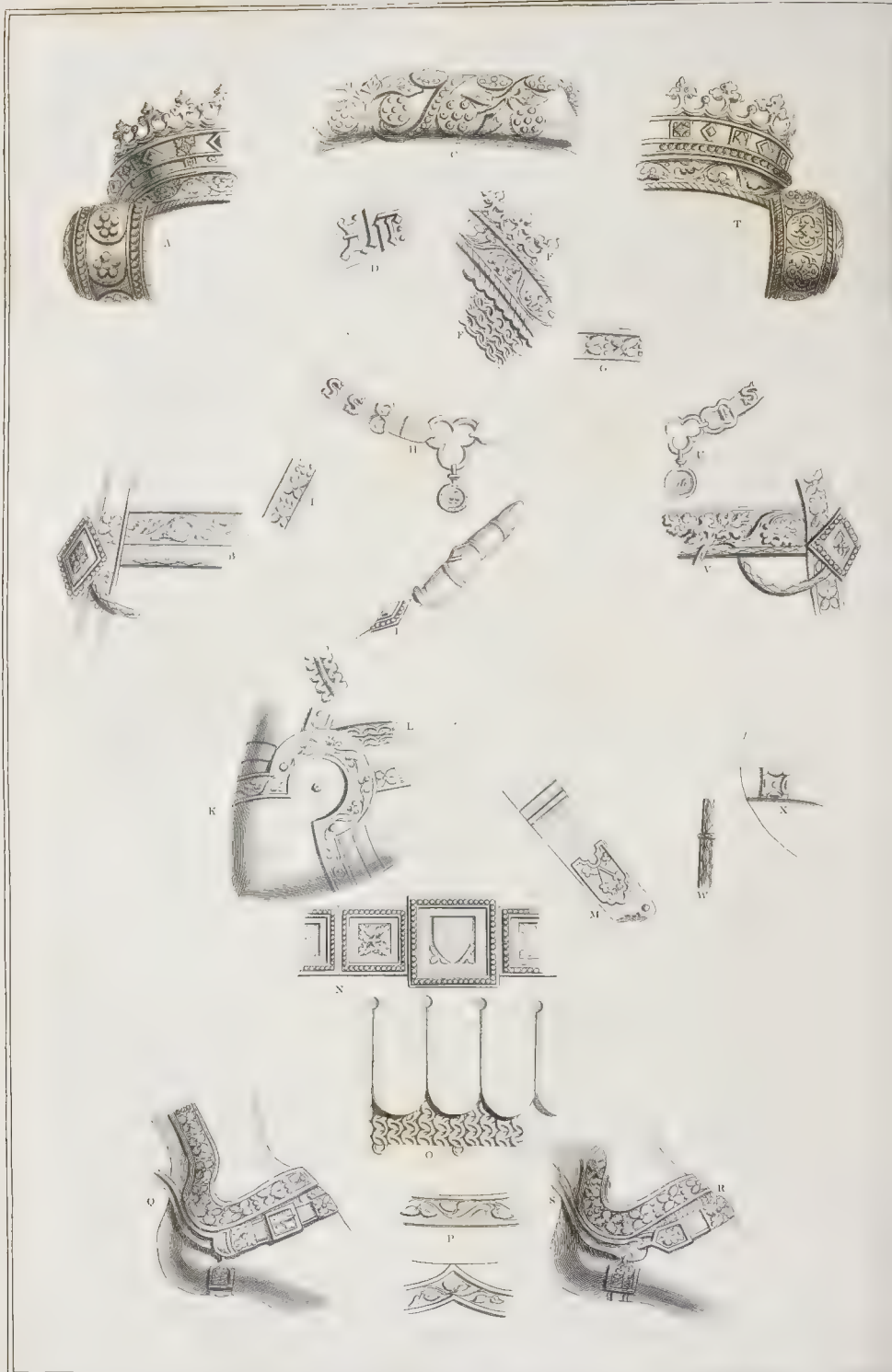
Monument of Ralph, North Earl of Westmorland in St. Andrew's Church York





Monument of Ralph Neville Earl of Westmoreland
(and his two Wives.)





Various Ornamental parts in the Tomb of Ralph, Scith, in Harpenden Church. Drawn to a large Scale 1/95

A flat stone, in the South aisle of the chancel at *Stoke by Nayland, in Suffolk, 1426*, had under a canopy a knight and lady in brass, with five shields, and an inscription round the ledge; the brass all gone except the points of the two canopies. This by the inscription remaining in Weever's time¹ was the tomb of JOAN and ALICE HOWARD, 1426. He gives the inscription thus :

Orate pro animabus Johannis Howardi militis qui obiit anno 14 . . et Alicie uxoris ejus : que obiit in festo Sancti Luce Evangeliste : ann 1426 quorum animabus propicietur Deus.

Over his head *Howard*; over her head a fess between two chevrons.

This Sir JOHN HOWARD, eldest son of Sir Robert Howard, whose monument at East Winch, Norfolk, may be seen in Weever, p. 842, was retained to serve the king 12 Richard II, and had his protection for a year to accompany him into Ireland, 1399². In 1405, 6 Henry IV. he, with Sir Gerard Braybrook, received orders to array and muster troops in Essex to defend the sea-coast against the French³. He afterwards went to Jerusalem, and there died, Nov. 17, 1400⁴. His first wife was Margaret daughter and heiress of Sir John Plaiz, knight, lord Montfichet⁵, by whom he had a son, John, who died in his lifetime⁶. His second wife was ALICE, daughter and heiress of Sir William TENDING of Stoke Nayland, by whom he had issue Sir Robert and Henry⁷. By her will⁸, dated Oct. 13, 1426, she orders her body to be buried in the South part of this church, near her father, who died 1408⁹, and bequeaths to the church forty shillings and her white gown striped with gold : the like sums to eight other religious houses : constituting her three chaplains her executors. She died soon after; for her will was proved the 20th of the same month¹⁰.

In the East window of the South part of the church were the portraits of Sir John and this lady kneeling, between them a shield of their arms, and over him *Passio XPI conforta nos* : over her, *Jesu miserere nobis* : and underneath

Orate pro animabus Domini Johannis Howard et Domine Alicie uxoris ejus.

But these are all gone.

In the chancel at *Staindrop, c. Durham*, is the monument of RALPH NEVILLE, 1426. first earl of WESTMORLAND, who founded the college there, and dying Oct. 21, 4 Henry VI. was there buried¹¹.

It is an altar tomb of alabaster with rich niches at the sides. The Earl is represented in plated armour, a pointed helmet, with a flowered wreath and mail gorget; on the frontlet of the helmet *hs*, and from the sides a strap charged with SS. and closed by a triple ring. He has a large pair of curled whiskers. The seams of his armour are richly ornamented, and also the borders of his elbowpieces. The saltire is on his breast : a belt crosses him with a sword at his left side, and a rich studded belt girds round the flaps of his

¹ Weever, p. 772.

² Pat. 12. R. II. n. 26.

³ Rymer, VII. 78.

⁴ Ib. 403. Efc. 16 H. VI. n. 56. Norf. et MS. famil. Howard.

⁵ Pedigree, Rot. Fin. 13 R. II. m. 24.

⁶ Rot. Caus. 10. Hen. IV. in dorso m. 16. and Pedigree.

⁷ Pedigree,

⁸ Reg. Luffenham, in Cur. Preleg. Cantuar. p. 48.

⁹ Weever, p. 772.

¹⁰ Ib.

¹¹ Dugdale, Bar. 1. 196.

armour, under which is a skirt of mail: his kneepieces and the beltings and seams of his cuisses and gabardines and the instep pieces are also richly ornamented. Under his head is his helmet, supported by an angel, with the bull's head, his crest. At his feet a lion, and behind the lion two monks at desks. His second wife, JOAN, daughter of John of Gaunt¹, at his left hand, is habited in a mantle, kirtle, and surcoat, all richly edged and faced; her hair braided and adorned with quatrefoils, with a cordon from two lozenge-fashioned studs; her sleeves buttoned to the wrists; on her head, which rests on two cushions, the undermost taffied supported by three angels, is a coronet, and round her neck a collar of SS. fastened with the triangular ring, and a medal appendant. His first wife MARGARET, his cousin, daughter of Hugh earl of Stafford², on his right-hand, has a similar coronet and collar of SS. At the feet of each of the two ladies are two dogs collared, peeping out from under their robes, and at the feet of all two monks kneeling to books on desks.

Leland³ says, "Rafe Neville, the first erl of Westmerland of that name, is buried yn a right stately tumber of alabaster yn the quire of Stanthorpe college, and Margarete his first wife on the left hond of hym, and on the right hond lyith the image of Johan his second wife, but she is buried at Lincoln, by her mother Caterine Swinesford, duchess of Lancaster."

Mr. Hutchinson⁴ thus describes this monument: "On this tomb lie three effigies in alabaster; the effigy of the earl represents him in complete armour, except the helmet⁵, on which the head is reclined, bearing the crest, a bull's head; the *sculcap*, which is much broken, has in the front *J. D. S.* in the old character: the hands are elevated in gauntlets, on the breast the *cross*⁶, the legs are extended⁷, spurs on the heels, and the feet resting on a lion. The ladies heads are rested on cushions separated by *cherubs*, and at the feet of each figure is a desk with two kneeling *clerks*. Around the tomb are niches ornamented with tabernacle-work, but no inscription."

In the wall of the South aisle were buried the grandfather and grandmother of this earl, having made a chantry in it. Leland⁸ saw there "the tumbs and images of three ladys, wherof one had a crouner; and a tumber of a man-child, and a flat tumber *varii marmoris*." Mr. Hutchinson⁹ describes under three arches in this wall three figures which he could not determine whether they represented *ecclesiastics* or *females*: but he found no coronets on them, and concludes, they or one of them, were put there when the aisle was *stalled*, to preserve them. It seems more probable that the stalls and the figures are coeval. He saw the effigy of a child set by the third, not seeming to belong to the place: this it is likely was the "man child" described by Leland.

This Ralph Neville was created earl of Westmoreland by Richard II. a r. 21 but joined Henry duke of Lancaster on his landing at Ravenspur, and was by him constituted earl marshal of England. He defeated the earl of Northumberland, and drove back his army beyond Durham, and the same year took archbishop Scrope prisoner by force.

"The whole of this beautiful piece of antient art is executed in alabaster, and is of that superior excellence that the beholder is at a loss which to admire or condemn most, the elegance of its work or the unfeeling barbarism of those

¹ She was buried with her mother at Lincoln.

⁸ She was buried at Brancepeth.

² *Ibid.* l. 92.

⁴ *Hist. of Durham*, III. p. 261.

⁵ This is a new distinction between the helmet supporting the crest, and that which was worn on the head, which last I always concerned to be a helmet, and always so called.

⁶ Has the historian of Durham so soon forgotten that the Nevilles bore a *salute* for their arms, and that the arms were borne on the coat of mail?

⁷ Are not the legs of the officer extended or strait than otherwise, particularly in this century?

⁸ *Ubi supra*.

⁹ *Ubi supra*, p. 262, 263.

who,

who, for the sake of making a paltry staircase in nearly the middle of the chancel to give admittance to a gallery over its dividing screen, have removed from its original appropriate situation to an obscure part at the West end of the church a tomb sacred to the memory of one of the ancient great lords of Raby castle. The removal of this tomb could not be effected without damaging it very much indeed, as it appears to have suffered much, and that but lately. In looking among some rubbish in one part of the church (no unusual decoration in our holy structures) I found part of one of the small statues which once occupied the niches on the sides; so mutilated that it could not be drawn; yet displaying some sweet angelic traces. The other side and end have the same arrangement of niches and compartments, yet, insensible of their charms, these sacrilegious removers have shoved the tomb into a corner: they are your Goths and your Vandals!

The principal injury the statues have sustained are, the lady's hands, the knight's motto on the frontlet of his helmet, his sword, and the ends of his feet: the angels at their heads, as well as the clerks at their feet, have all been sufferers.

Pl. XXIX^{**}. contains various ornamental parts of the habits drawn to a larger scale. XVIX^{**}.

- A. The first lady's head-dress; on the side of the face the hair is enclosed in an ornamented band; the forehead has a rich bandeau, over which is a splendid coronet, the whole composed of ornaments made up of jewels and beads.
- B. The border of the second or open robe, the edge of the outer robe, the fibula, and cordon, which fastens it; they are all composed of ornaments and beads.
- C. The wreath round the knight's helmet.
- D. Part of the motto on the frontlet.
- E. The decoration of the helmet over the ears and part of the chain or mail armour at F. appearing from under it, and covering the chin and neck.
- G. The ornament on the seam of the helmet.
- H. Collar of SS. with an ornament appendant by a triangular ringlet.
- I. Perpendicular seam on the arms, thighs, legs, &c.
- J. Ornament on the gauntlet.
- K. The enrichment of the elbow: the mail appears again at L.
- M. The end of the belt which held the sword.
- N. The girdle and its dividing finish, the mail armour again appears under it at O.
- P. Horizontal seams on the knees.
- Q. Decoration of the instep, shewing the outside of the spur above the strap; the mail appears again at R.
- S. Decoration of the inside of the spur: the enrichments are studs and beads.
- T. The head-dress of the second lady, in form like the first, but somewhat different in design.
- U. Her collar of SS.
- V. The edge or border of her mantle; the edge of the mantle with the fibula and cordon.
- W. The end of the cordon.
- X. The girdle over her surcot, which does not, as in our day, ascend to the female neck; but here (I make no comparison) is bound round the hip: the enrichments are compound, like the rest.

The whole work was (from apparent remains) gilded and painted.

From these efforts, "says Mr. Carter, whose description of his drawings is here transcribed," some idea may be formed of the magnificence of the design; the sculpture, delicate in the extreme: in short the statues want nothing but the attitude of graceful animation to make them rival the works of the ancient Roman or Grecian artists.

1426. In *Battle church, Suffolk*, is a brass figure of an armed knight with a pointed helmet, sword and dagger, lion at feet. Arms seem three tents; and this inscription:

Hoc latet in lapide corpus quod iohannis
 Colbit in cinere volui solitus bene paratis.
 Alloquitur gratis sic per bustum venientes
 Ne nimis ignorent, per defunctis set ut orent:
 Quisquis es bustum quod vides, sta prelege, plora.
 Iudicii memor esto mei, tua nam venit hora.
 Sum quod eris fueramque quod es: tua post iora
 Commemora's miseros miseris per nunc precor ora.
 Annos erat semel intertextus quod videntur
 Cum subit mortem fidei vix plenus.
 Transiit a tenebris quod dena luce Redebris:
 Proque fide grata consistat sede beata.

1426. The body of THOMAS BEAUFORT duke of Exeter, who died 1426, and by will dated Dec. 29, 1426, 5 Henry VI. proved Jan. 28, the same year, ordered his body to be buried with his wife, in the abbey church of *St. Edmund's Bury*, was supposed to be found in the month of February, 1772, by the workmen in digging among the ruins of the North side of the chapel of the Blessed Virgin annexed to the choir. The outside coffin of wood was intirely decayed; but the leaden one was complete, so close to the body as to shew the form of the head and feet. It lay near the wall, not inclosed in a vault, but covered over with common earth, and the body was wrapt round with two or three different sheets of cerecloth, which being removed, it was as entire as if it had not been buried two months. Mr. (now Sir) Thomas Gery Cullum, surgeon, at Bury, went as soon as he heard of the discovery, Feb. 20, and in a snowy evening examined it in the open air on his knees, and gave a particular account to Dr. Charles Collignon, late professor of Anatomy at Cambridge, who communicated it to the Royal Society in June following¹. On first moving it a quantity of offensive fluid ran out of the small holes in the lead, which some took for pickle, but which was more probably the blood, as part of the blood and juices discharged themselves in taking out the heart, &c. The bowels had been taken out very clean, but in the place where they should have been was near a pint of blood and black water such as is to be seen in bodies that have been dead only a fortnight, and a mass that seemed to be part of the lungs; and the integuments and muscles stuck very close to the vertebrae of the back. The cavity looked fresher than that of the thorax. The pericardium and diaphragm were quite intire. In cutting into the large muscle called Psoas that goes down on the side

¹ Phil. Trans. LXII, p. 465. Art. 33.

of the loins, there were very evident marks of red muscular fibres. The other muscles had lost all their red colour, and were become of a dark brown. The tendons were strong, and retained their natural appearance. The dura mater was intire, with the brain, which last was of an ash-colour, with some small appearance of the medullary or white part. The coats of the eyes were as perfect as in a body dead but a few weeks, and had not lost their glistening appearance. Under the lead were some small remains of rotten wood and a few large nails, which dropped to pieces on handling. The cerecloth must have been put on hot, or was so exactly applied to the parts that the piece which covered the face retained the exact impression of the eyes and nose." This is in the hands of Sir Thomas Gery Cullum; and Mr. King persuades himself is a striking representation of the illuminated portrait of the Duke in the Benet College MS. described by Mr. Tyfon. *Archæologia*, II. 195.

The features of this mask are seen only in concave, being hid externally by the great thickness of the wrapper, composed of many coats, and they are only the eyes and nose; for the haste of the workmen destroyed the rest. Much of the dark hair is torn off with the mask. The body was reinterted in a wooden shell, seven feet deep, at the foot of the North pillar of the centre tower, which will remain its memorial till Dr. Symonds performs his promise, in composing an epitaph, or till the identity is better ascertained.

Sir T. G. Cullum has the right hand in spirits, and another person in the town the left; the cuticle has separated, and the flesh looks quite brown, but still may be seen the small porous appearance of the skin, and the nails remained. The tendons of the wrist were found on dissection supple and moist, and even retained their fine shining appearance.

William of Worcester puts the duke in the Lady chapel, on the North side of the choir¹.

Thomas Beaufort was the youngest of the three children of John of Gaunt by Catharine Swinford. He was created earl of March, admiral of the fleet of Henry IV. to the Northward, in the fifth year of his reign, and four years after captain of Calais, and 10 Henry IV. admiral of the North and West seas for life; next year chamberlain of England and admiral of Ireland, Aquitaine, and Picardy. 13 Henry IV. he was advanced to the title of earl of Dorset. 1 Henry V. and appointed lieutenant of Aquitaine; the year following ambassador to France to treat of a marriage with Henry and Catharine; the following year governor of Harfleur, on the taking of it by the English, and knight of the garter. He commanded the rear at the battle of Agincourt, and was constituted lieutenant of Normandy, and attended the funeral of the duke of York before mentioned. 4 Henry V. he was created duke of Exeter for life; and being on pilgrimage to Bridlington, relieved Roxburgh castle besieged by the Scots; and returning to Normandy, took the city of Evreux, and defeated the earl of Armagnac's army, though far superior in number to his own. He was at other sieges and battles there the following year, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Baugé, where the duke of

¹ The situation of the Lady Chapel at Bury is confirmed by others at Ely, Lincoln (*Effex in Archæol.* III. 312.) Gloucestery, (*Ibid.* I. III. 81.) Oseny, (*Ibid.* II. 20.) Christ Church, Oxford, now the Latin chapel (*Willis Cath.* II. 400.) Peterborough, pulled down 1611. (*Ibid.* II. 407.)

Mr. King, having attentively examined the foundations of the abbey church, which were laid open 1773, conceived he was enabled to ascertain the site of this Lady Chapel, on the North side of the choir. He also supposes, with great probability, from the writings of William of Worcester, there were two Lady Chapels at Bury; one at the East end, the other on the North side of the choir. Whether therefore this body was that of the duke of Exeter or not does not affect this part of the discovery.

Clarence lost his life. He assisted as one of the mourners at the funeral of Henry V. and was guardian to Henry VI. during his minority; and in the French wars during the five first years of the reign of Henry VI. He married Margaret daughter of Sir Thomas Neville of Horneby, knight, who died before him, and had a son, Henry, who died young¹. He made his will, as above, at his manor of Greenwich, directing his body to be buried with her in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin annexed to the church of St. Edmund Bury, and that no sumptuous nor pompous costs should be made, and only five wax tapers standing on five candlesticks be placed about his corps, and the like at the several masses; that as many poor men and poor women as he was years of age should bear a torch at his funeral, each in a gown and hood, and receive a penny a-piece, and every poor person coming to his funeral to receive a penny; and on his and his wife's anniversary the abbot, if present, 6*s.* 8*d.* the prior 3*s.* 4*d.* and every monk 20*d.* for which he gave to the monastery 400 marks. To the Carthusian abbey of Mount Grace, Yorkshire, he bequeathed £. 40. yearly from and after the time of her decease, so long as the said house continued charged with a pension from Joan queen of England to the priory of Hinckley: to the high altar of the church of the parish where he should happen to die the accustomed mortuary; 100*s.* to the fabric or ornament of the said church, and 6*s.* 8*d.* to each priest in the said parish at the time of his death, and 3*s.* 4*d.* to the parish clerk. To every house of Carthusians in England, except that of Mount Grace, five marks: To certain recluses of St. Peter's at Westminster £. 10. to several women recluse 20*s.* each. To every sick person in the hospitals of St. Mary, St. Bartholomew, St. Thomas, and St. Giles, and Elfying Spital, all in or near London, 12*d.* a-piece. To the five prisons of Ludgate, Newgate, Fleet, King's-bench, and Marshalsea, £. 100. for the discharge of prisoners. To the order of Franciscans in England £. 40. to that of friars preachers £. 20. and to that of the Carmelites £. 20. To the collegiate church of Windsor his cross of silver gilt with his arms, two basons of silver gilt enamelled with the Nativity and Annunciation; a pair of censers silver gilt; a complete suit of vestments, a chalice and patten, and two cruets of silver gilt: 500 marks or more, as a compensation to religious houses in France to which the priory of Hinckley belonged, as a compensation for the appropriation of certain houses of the same order by Henry IV. to his new foundation at Shene, and for the appropriation of Hinckley priory to that of Mount Grace, to which last house he left a crucifix of silver gilt with a beryl in the foot; to Wormegay priory, Norfolk, a suit of vestments, a pair of candlesticks, his principal holy-water *stoppe* and brush. To St. Mary's chapel at Bury, on the *North* side whereof he was to be buried², a suit of vestments, a chalice and paten, two cruets, two candlesticks, all of silver gilt, and a missal. To Berking nunnery, a suit of vestments. To his sister Joan countess of Westmoreland a book called *Tristram*³. To his brother Thomas Swynford⁴ a cup and cover of silver gilt. Besides legacies among his esquires and servants, the dean, priests, clerks, and boys of his chapel £. 100. to be laid up as a chest for the use of the poor scholars of Queen's College, Oxford, as a loan; and the like sum to Trinity College, Cambridge, for the like use. After payment of his debts, and before the receipt of the wages due to him from the king, and of his legacies, out of the surplus of his effects, amounting to five hundred marks, one hundred marks was to be equally divided between the priory of Wormegay, the

¹ Dugd. Bar. II. 125, 126.² In cuius parte *heriali* dispono tumulari.³ The romance of that name.⁴ His another's son by her first husband, Sir Gates Swynford, who seems to have been one of his esquires.

abbey of West Dereham, the nunnery of Crabhoushe', the priory of St. Denys by Southampton, the nunneries of Thetford, Mafham, and Blackborow; one hundred for masses; one hundred for the prisoners; one hundred for lepers; and one hundred to *mend the roads* in the counties of Suffolk and Essex. Remainders to the houses of poor religious and mendicants, and to portion out poor maidens, and £.111. sterling to each of his five executors; and to each of the supervisors of his will a cup and cover silver gilt. He directs that a tomb be made for himself and his wife in the aforesaid place of their burial, for which he left one hundred pounds sterling, if necessary, to be expended in the best manner on this work; and orders five secular chaplains to be appointed for two years after his decease, and to say mass for them both. Then follows a kind of codicil, enumerating his several mansions, advowsons, reversions, and other lands and tenements, in the counties of Suffolk, Hants, Norfolk, and Kent.

I have been thus particular in giving an abstract of his will, printed by Mr. Nichols, in his valuable *Collection of Royal and Noble Wills**, because it contains more judicious dispositions than usually occur in the wills of that time.

After the probabilities that have been urged by the learned in support of the assignment of the body found as above to the noble testator, it may seem presumption in me to differ from them. But the duke's own specific direction in his will (which they had not before them) appears to be decisive evidence that his body could not be found on the *South* side of the chapel, as represented in Mr. King's plan†. All conclusion from likeness of features supposed to be retained in the mask must fall to the ground on a view of the mask itself, which, by its thickness, exhibits the eye and nose only *en creux*, and the haste of the workmen destroyed the lower part. No other body was found with it, as might have been expected.

Mr. King‡ says, the duke of Exeter "left behind him the character of a wife and faithful statesman." Monf. Rapin says, "he knew not the qualities of the duke of Exeter, having met with no historian that gives us his character§," I have not found any authority for contradicting M. Rapin.

RICHARD ESTCLESSY, who died rector of *Peckham East*, c. Kent, May 20, 1426. 1426, has, in the chancel of his church, his effigies in brass, with a youthful countenance, and in the office of high mass consecrating the eucharist. The habiliments of this priest vary from some others in that the outer garment is like the surplice now worn with a short capuchin cloak with the cowl hanging behind. It is engraved by Mr. Thorpe, *Custumale Roffense*, Pl. X. fig. 3. p. 139.

About the beginning of this century was dug up in the ruins of *Haverfordwest* priory a figure of a bishop, supposed to be the monument of DAVID 1426. CHERBURY, bishop of Dromore and archdeacon of Brecknock, who, by his will, dated Nov. 9, 1426, directed his body to be buried here, and left a legacy towards rebuilding the priory cloisters. Ware says he was buried at *Ludlow*, in a monastery of his own order, which was the Carmelite.

* or Wigenhale.

† P. 250—264.

‡ *Archæol.* III. pl. xv. p. 313. In Mr. Culhane's account before cited it is said to have been found on the left hand side of the *chair* of the chapel of the Blessed Virgin.

§ *Ibid.* 314.

§ V. 227.

1426. Of the several monuments of the family of *Cornwall* in the chancel of the church of *Burford*, c. *Salop*, the oldest is an elegant little figure of *ELIZABETH* of *Lancaster*, second daughter of *John* of *Gaunt* duke of *Lancaster* and *Blanche* his first wife, under a pointed flowered arch with finials, within which was formerly painted this inscription, as given by *Sandford* ¹:

Here lyeth the bodie of the noble prince's daughter of *John* of *Gaunt* duke of *Lancaster*, own sister to king *Henry* 3rd. wife of *John* *Holland* earl of *Huntingdon* and duke of *Exeter*, after married to *Sir John* *Cornwall* knight of the *Garter* and lord *Fanhope*. She died in the fourth year of *Henry* 4th.
A. D. MCCCCXXVI.

Thus restored from the evanescent original, by the care of the present resident portionist the Rev. Mr. *Ingram*, in 1791; and at the expense of the Rev. *Foller Walker* *Cornwall*, of *Delbury*, in this county, canon of *Windsor*, and a descendant of this noble family; who also laudably ordered the inscriptions on the other monuments of the *Cornwalls* in this church, which were obliterated, to be restored:

"Here lyeth the body of the most noble *Elizabeth* daughter of *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, own sister to king *Henry* the Fourth, wife of *John* *Holland* earl of *Huntingdon* and duke of *Exeter*, after married to *Sir John* *Cornwall*, knight of the *Garter* and lord *Fanhope*. She died the fourth year of *Henry* the Sixth, Anno Domini
MCCCCXXVI."

Her effigy, in long hair, is adorned with a coronet of oak leaves and pearls intermixt, a purple mantle guarded with ermine, close sleeves buttoned and bordered, neck band, studded belt of roses and squares: under her head two cushions supported by angels: a dog at her right foot lifting up her robe. Above, *Old France* and *England*; on the left the arms of her father the duke of *Lancaster*: Gu. in a bordure Az. semée of fleurs de lis, 3 lions guardant crowned O. impaling *Old France* and *England*.

Ermine in a bordure engrailed.

S. bezanté a lion rampant, G. *Cornwall*, impaling *Old France* and *England*.

Her first husband, *John* *Holland* earl of *Huntingdon* and duke of *Exeter* and half-brother to *Richard* II. was attainted and beheaded 1 *Henry* IV. for plotting the death of that prince, and buried at *Pleshey*.

Her second husband, *Sir John* *Cornwall*, was grandson of *Richard* de *Cornubia* a natural son of *Richard* earl of *Cornwall* second son of king *John* and brother to *Henry* III. He was born at sea in *Mount's Bay*, and baptized in the adjoining parish church of *Markenshaw* ². At the battle of *Agincourt* he took *Lewis* de *Bourbon* count of *Vendosme* prisoner; and was created by *Henry* VI. baron *Fanhope* and *Milbrook*. He died at *Amptill* 1443, and was buried in the chapel of the *Blessed Virgin* founded by himself in the church-yard of the *Black Friars*, *London* ³. His portrait, in his surcoat of arms, Ermine, a

¹ *Sandford*, p. 239.

² *Q. Market Jew*.
³ His will, dated Feb. 10, 1443, was proved at *Amptill*, before the archbishop, Jan. 6, 1443. *Reg. Stafford & Kempe*, fol. 119. *Stone's London*, p. 374.

lion rampant G. crowned O. in a border ingrailed S. bezantè, with that of his wife in her ermine mantle and furcot, having on the former her arms quarterly, Old France and England, under a label of three points Ermine, were in a window of Amphill church, engraved in Sandford, p. 259. A penon of her arms above in a bordure A. and Az. and below his arms radiated in a garter: all under a canopy, whose pillars are wreathed with scrolls, charged with *lesfave dieu* alternately.

Before her tomb is a wooden chest with a figure of the same material in armour, his head supported by two angels on a helmet, his hair cropt, armour plated, ovals at his shoulders, hearts at his elbows, at his feet a lion crowned, with an iron tongue. A ledge of oak leaves runs round the chest, which is hollow and empty. On the South side this inscription, in modern letters:

"The year of his age twenty, and in the year our Lord God 1508."

Arms of Richard earl of Cornwall, under a label of three. At the East end of the tomb the same arms, between the whole lengths of St. Edmund and a female saint holding an arrow.

At the North side of the chest traces of the old inscription,

*Januarii Anno Dni millesimo quingentesimo primo cuius
Anime propitiatur Deus. Amen.*

This is most absurdly supposed to be John, husband of the above lady, but really belongs to one of his descendants, who, as appears by traces of the original inscription died 150.

On the North side within the rails is a painting on board, 6 feet by 8, of three personages standing, of the same family of Cornwall, 5 feet and a half high. The first is a lady dressed in black, with a ruff, black laced coif, treble gold chain. Her hands are elevated, and there is a ring on the third finger of the right hand, one with a stone on the little finger of the same hand, and a similar one on the left: from her girdle hangs at her feet a little book in red and gilt binding with clasps, and a pearl appendant to it*. Before her is a man in a black gown with long sleeves, small ruff, long piked beard, and ruffles plaited as his ruff. On the fore finger of his right hand a gold ring with a round stone, having, I think, the impression of a Roman head; on the little finger of the same hand another with a square stone; on the little finger of his left hand a gold ring with a blue stone. At his feet a shield Ermine in a bordure bezantè, a lion rampant G. crowned O. the arms of *Cornwall*. Before this last is a man in complete armour of plated steel, the joints and skirts of which are laced; shock hair and whiskers; laced cravat falling over his armour; his helmet at his feet; his sword across behind his thighs, his gauntlets on his hands. Between these two men hangs a tablet in a frame inscribed in Roman capitals:

O Lord our sowles receive
And ek our sinns forgyve
With ioye thys worlde we leave
And hope wyth the to lyve
Through Chrift our Lord
Amen.

* This date is wrong as appears by the traces of the old inscription on the North side.

* The form and furniture of this book reminds one of the Prayer Books of Queen Catharine Parr, of which so much has been said in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LX. pp. 618. 700. 703. 785. 799. 986. 1100.

At the lady's feet, in small letters, the name of the artist who executed the whole.

Melchior Salabofs.
Fecit, An'o Domini, 1588.

On the bafe is painted a corpe in a shroud, 7 feet 8 inches long¹, and on the middle pier over it in gilt black letter :

For as you are so once was I
And as I am so shall you be,
Although that ye be fair and young
Wise, Welthy, hardy, stout and strong.

This corpe beyond doubt represents that of Edmund Cornwall, the strong Baron, in his exact proportion. It shuts up with doors, divided from the upper ones, and on the pannel of the Western is painted an armed knight, exactly like the former, kneeling at a desk and book, and over him,

"Sir Thomas Cornwayll of Burford, knyght, sone unto Sir Edmund Cornewayll, knyght, lyeth buried at Acton nere London, who dyed about An'o Dom. 1537, æt. 70, whose father Sir Edmynd was Buryed in the Blak Fryers at London, in the chapell of Sir John Cornewayll, lord Fanhope."

Before him the arms of *Cornwall*.

On the opposite door a lady habited as above described kneels at a desk and book, before her a raven S. the arms of *Corbet*, and over her

"Here lyeth Dame Anne Cornewayll, wife unto Sir Thomas Cornewayll and daughter unto Sir Richard Corbet of Morton, knight, by Dame Elizabeth, his wife, daughter unto the lord Ferrys of Chartley, after married unto Sir Thomas Leyghton, knight, which Dame Anne died Anno Dom. 1548, had issue 78."

The upper doors within are painted in pannels, with six apostles each.

On the West door,

S'cts Matheus.		S'cts Marcus.
S'cts Petrus.	Regard not these picturs,	S'cts Paulus.
S'cts Philippus [*] .	but follow the lord.	S'cts Jacobus [†] .

On the East door,

S'cts Lucas.		S'cts Joannes.
S'cts Andreas.	as did the apostels	S'cts Thomas.
S'cts Bartholomeus.	in lyff and in word.	S'cts Simon.

^{*} From these dimensions and the magnificent appearance of the knight in armour, the tradition of the place calls him the *strong baron*, presumes him to have been of uncommon proportion, and relates wonderful stories of him. Mr. Habington has left this character of him: "He was in mind an emperor from whom he defended [Richard King of the Romans]; in wit and stile so rare; to comprise all in few words, and that so clearly, such store of matter as scarce ever saw any to equal him, none to excel him. He was mighty of body, but very comely, and excelled in strength all men of his age. For his own delight he had a dainty touch on the lute, and of such sweet harmony in his nature, as if ever he offended any were he never so poor, he was no friend with himself till he was friend with him again. He led a single life, and before his strength decayed entered the gate of death." Nash's Works. II. 418.

[†] With a clubbed stick reversed and book.

[‡] With sword and book.

On the outer fascia of the case this inscription in two columns :

"Here lieth Richard Cornewayle, esqier, and jenet his wife, which Rich¹ was sone and heire to Sir Thomas Cornewayle of burforde, knight; which jenet was doghter and heir unto he'ry woga' esq. and katherin his wife, one of the heires of David Matheu of Rhaidre, by hys wyf, w'ch was heyr to veell. of tortworth, which he'ry was son and heyr to Sir John wogan of wiston, knight; rich¹ died A. D. 1568. æt. 75. jenet died A. D. 1547. æt. 40.

Second column :

"here lieth Edmonde Cornewayll, son and heyre to Richard Cornewayll and jenet his wyfe, who beinge never married, died withowte issue, in the yere of his age 50, in the yere of owr lord 1585, leau'g his lands and goods u'to his welbeloued brother Thomas Cornewayle, now liuinge, who hath caused this monumet to be made, for the memory of his worshipfull pare'ts and most loui'ge brother, in the yere of owr lord 1587."

Between the two columns is a most beautiful little painting of the crucifixion and the Virgin and St. John, and under it, in capitals,

I beleve that cryft was
crvcified, dead and bvyied.

In the pediment above is painted the day of judgment, Christ enthroned, on his right hand *venite benedicti*, on his left *ite maledicti*, with several figures representing the blessed and the condemned; and under it this inscription,

I belieue that chryft shall come
to judge the quick and the dead.

On the West column is a painting of the same size, with the Nativity of our Lord, and under it in Roman capitals :

I believe that Cryft was borne
Of the Virgyn Mary.

On the East column a painting of the same dimensions, of Christ just risen out of his grave, with this inscription in Roman capitals :

I beleve that Cryft dyd ryfe the thyrd day fro' death to lyfe.

On the base of the East column,

Your debt you shall to nature pay
Therefor thynk on the later day
And pray to God that he may fend
You grace to make a Godly end.

On the base of the West column,

—th¹ death so certayne ys and shure
And so uncertayne ys the houer,
Regard the concell whych I gyve
Lyve well to dye, dye well to lyve.

¹ Perhaps *sub*.

The outer face of the upper doors is covered with arms, quartered and single. The two quartered coats are as follow,

1. *Cornwall, Mortimer, Leyntall, Lanton, Wogan, Guys, Stanton, Graye of Codner, Percy, Argill, Le Comin, Harforde, Whyryot, Roche, Valence, Mountcheney, Marshall and Strongbow* earls of *Pembroke, Tarkarde, Cleoment, Reece ap Theoder, Mackenzie, D . . . of Barfcort, Pembridge, Claybroke, Matthew of Reyder, Veel of Tartworth*. Crests, raven and cockatrice.
2. *Cornwall, Mortimer, Leyntball, Lanton, Gray of Codner, Percy, Argill, Le Comin, Valence, Mountcheney, Marshall and Strongbow, D of Barfcort, Pembridge, Wogan, Guyes, Stanton, Harforde, Whyryot, De la Roche, Tarkarde, Cleoment, Reece ap Theodore, Cb bo Matthew Reyder, Veel*. Crest, a raven. Motto, *La vie durante*.

On the West door the following single coats with superscriptions.

Cornwall quartering *Barry A. and Az.* on each bar four fleurs de lis counterchanged.

Mortimer of Burford and Richard's castle.

A. on a bend *S.* cottized *A.* 3 estoiles *A.* pierced *S.* *Leyntall of Hampton.*

S. a bend lozenge *A.* *Lanton.*

Barry of 6 *A.* and *V.* *Legraye of Codner.*

A. a lion rampant *V.* with a crescent *A.* *Percy earl of Worcester.*

Paly of 7 *A.* and *S.* *Earl of Argill.*

G. in a border fleuri 3 gerbes *O.* *Le Comin of Scott.*

Barry of 10 *A.* and *V.* 10 martlets *G.* *Valence earl of Pembroke.*

A. on 3 inescutcheons *barry* of 5 *G.* and cheque *A.* and *S.* *Mountcheney.*

G. a bend lozenge *A.* *Marshall earl of Pembroke.*

A. on a chief *Az.* 3 crosses patee fitchè. *Strongbow earl of Pembroke.*

S. 3 gerbes *A.* *Mark.*

A. 3 piles *G.* a canton vair *A.* and *V.*

A. a fess *G.*

Barry of 5 *G.* and cheque *A.* and *S.* . . . of *Barrscourt.*

Barry of 6 *A.* and *V.* a bend *G.* *Pembridge.*

A. on a chief *S.* 3 martlets *A.* *Wogan of Wilson.*

On the East door,

G. a chevron *Erm.* *Guyes.*

Barry Vaire A. and *Az.* a canton *G.* *Stanton.*

G. 3 spread eagles *A.* *Harforde.*

A. a chief. a lion regardant *S.* *Whyryot.*

G. 3 roaches naant *A.* *Delarocbe.*

G. a chevron between 3 escallops *A.* *Tarkarde*

Bendy nebule A. and *S.* on a chief *G.* 3 plates *A.* *Cleoment.*

G. in a bordure inverted *A.* a lion rampant *A.* or *O.* *Reece ap Theodore.*

Paly of 7 *A.* and *Az.* on a fess *G.* 3 estoiles *A.* pierced of the field. *Th.bo.*

S. a lion rampant *A.* *Matthew of Reyder.*

A. on a bend *S.* 3 deer trippant *A.* *Veel of Tortworth.*

Mr. Lethieullier, who slightly describes this monument, supposes the painter to be the same which *Ghirardino*, a Milanese; neither of the names occur in Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting in England,

On the floor within the rails, at the foot of this press, is a brass figure of 1500. a lady resting on a flowered cushion, in a veil, a cordon on each side of her elevated hands from her neckband, close mitten sleeves buttoned on wrist; two slits like pockets in front of the petticoat. On each side of her head *Cornwall* impaling two lions standing. Two other shields under these gone. On the ledge, beginning from the West,

† *ty gift dame elisabeth
fem'e a mont' Edmon de Cornewaylle
q' moruſt*

On the tiles under the table arms of *Cornwall*, *Mortimer*, &c.
On a stone slab, within the rails,

Depositum
Elizabethæ Thomæ Cornwall militis et baronis de Burford
filiae natu quartæ quæ viceſimo quarto menſis Octobris,
A^o Dⁿⁱ M DCLXXV. in D^{no}
obdormivit in ſexageſimo
nono ætatis anno.

Againſt the Eaſt wall a mural monument, with the coat of *Cornwall*.

In memoriam Eliz.
Thomæ Cornwall militis et baronis de
Burford et Annæ uxoris ejus filia natu
quarta hic depoſita viceſimo ſexto
die Octobris, A. D. 1675.
Si pietas et priſca fides virgine digna
Et ſenis et juvenis mira pudicitia,
Si charitas inopes paſcens medicanſque cubantes,
Conſequitur laudes juſtaque ferre rogi,
Hanc merito celebrant præſens et poſtera ſæcla
Præbentem hæc oculis conſpicienda ſuis;
Sex nempe undenos et tres impleverat annos,
Sanctaque fido manens caſtaq' larga manu,
Nunc linquit mundum immundum cæloq' potitur,
Et Chriſti ſponſi ſemper amore nitet.
Heu fuit, heu vitam conſumpſit ſlamula febris;
Viva aſt virtutis gloria morte caret.

Againſt the South wall within the rails a man in armour and hair, and a lady in ruſſ, coif, and mantle, kneeling to a deſk. Over them *Cornwall* impaling O. a bend between two cottisès S. charged with 3 eſtoiles *Harley*; ſupported by lions rampant G. bezantè, and crowned O. Creſt the ſame. Motto, *La vie durante*.

Upon an arch over the heads of the man and woman is inſcribed,

This monument was made by the appointment and charge
of Sir Thomas Cornwall, knight, in the year of our Lord God
One Thouſand Six Hundred and Thirty.

Above the man are the arms of *Cornwall*, above the woman thoſe of *Harley*.

"O Lord, our ſouls receive! &c." as on the painting.

TRI-UNII DEO SIT HONOR ET GLORIA.

Here lieth the body of Thomas Cornwall, son of Richard, brother to Sir Edmund Cornwall baron of Burford, who tooke to wife Katherine daughter to John¹ Harley of Bromptonbrian, in the county of Hereford, by whom he had issue four sons, vid. Sir Thomas Cornwall, Sir Francis Cornwall, Sir Edmund Cornwall, and Sir Richard Cornwall.

This inscription has been repainted.

Under the South window of the chancel, on a wooden shelf at least four inches thick, ledged like a stone slab, is a leaden plate of a lady standing in profile, in the pointed headress of the time, laced neckerchief and tucker, fallen ruffles, belt, and double cordon. At her feet a group of six daughters in the same headress; and six sons in their hair. Round the ledge this imperfect inscription;

Here lyeth Elizabeth Deuorbe dowter unto Sir Walter deuorbe of Webbeley, knyght of the most noble order, and lorde ferres of chatley, weche Elizabeth was wi to Sir Thomas leyghton, knyght, of Stretton in le dale, weche Elizabeth dep'ted ow't off thys transitory Worlde
In the yere of owre lorde gode M^cCCCCXIIJ.
Whose soule ihu have

On the wall above are painted three shields with *Corbet* impaling A. a fess G. in chief three pommies.

The second fingle.

Quarterly, per fess indented G. and O. impaling the second.

On the ledge in front,

"Renewed by Sir Thomas Cornwayl, knight, anno domini 1630."

Under a sharp pointed arch in the South wall of the choir is a stone seat with two round holes cut in the stone, and in one of them three fragments of a leaden case, about three inches long, which once enclosed a human heart. Within the arch, under the figure of a heart, this inscription renewed;

"O lord, my contrite heart and meek
Do not refuse, I the besek!

Here lyeth the heart of Edmund Cornwall, esq.
son and heyre to Sir Richard Cornwall of Burford, knight, who travelling to know foreign countries, died at Colene the 14 yere of Henry VI. and willed his servant to bury his body there, and to inclose his heart in lead and carry it to Burford to be buried. The said Edmund married Elizabeth the eldest daughter of Thomas Barr, knight, of Herefordshire, by which Elizabeth the said Edmund had a son named Thomas and a daughter named Elenor, this

¹ This John Harley was ancestor of the earls of Oxford, sheriff of Herefordshire 3 Edw. VI. and 3 Eliz. Constable of Conway castle, 1568, and died at the age of 85, 1606. His daughter Catherine was married, first to John Cresset, and after to John Cornwall baron of Burford, and died 1623, Feb. 16, aged 84. Collins, IV. 241. So that this inscription is imperfect.

Thomas married Elizabeth daughter and heyre to Sir Robert Lintall of Hampton, in Herefordshire, by his wife dame Lucy one of the cousins and heyres unto the last lord Gray of Codner, and had issue by her Sir Edmund Cornwall; the daughter named Elenor was married to Sir Hugh Mortimer of Cuyeward, by whom she had one daughter and heyre who was married to

Sir Thomas Worft¹, knight, ancestor to the lord Delawarre, now living, who had by her a daughter, married to Sir Edward Guilford, knight, who had issue by her Anne, that most beautifull lady, wife unto the valiant duke of Northumberland, father and mother to the noble Ambrose earl of Warwick and the knyght² excellent Robert earl of Leycester, and to the lady Catherine wife of Henry lord Hastings earl of Huntingdon, and to lady Mary wife of Sir Henry Sidney, knight of the garter, by whom he had issue Sir Philip Sidney, knight, and Sir Robert Sidney created earl of Leicefter."

In the spandrils *Percy* impaling *of Barriscourt* quartering *Pembroke* and *Percy* impaling *Harley*.

On a board guarded by iron spikes which formerly stood on the stone seat under this arch, is the following imperfect inscription:

To God my fowle I will through Chryft in Heaven hie,
And then my body to be interd where I shall hap to dye,
My heart unto my native soyle for burial I betake,
My faith unto my friends I yeeld, this is the will I make.

Over the monument of John of Gaunt's daughter is another mural monument with a knight in armour bareheaded, and a lady in a ruff, purfled sleeves and mantle, at a desk. No inscription remaining, except over the desk the lines before cited,

"O lord, our foules receive, &c."

Cornwall impaling *Harley*: supporters and crest lions G. bezantè, as on the other mural monument.

Behind the pulpit, which almost conceals it, a mural tablet, with the arms of Cornwall and thus inscribed,

Here lieth
the body of Gilbert
Cornwall second
son of Thomas
Cornwall baron of
Burford, and Anne his
wife, departed this
life Nov. 10, 1676, æt. suæ 22.
Com. Salop.

¹ West.

² right.

' Dr Nash ' represented the series of family monuments in a perishing state, from the dampness of the church; and expressed a wish, that "some industrious antiquary would rescue from destruction these antient memorials, which in a few years would not be legible." My curiosity was awakened to pay them a visit, July 10, 1792; and I take this opportunity to acknowledge the obligations the public, as well as myself, owe to the attention and politeness of the Rev. Mr. Ingram, the resident portionist of this church, which he has put into complete repair, and by raising the nave considerably above the ground, from which the descent into it was by 4 or 5 steps, and by fixing casements in all the windows for the free circulation of air, which ought to be much recommended for the salubrity and preservation of all churches, prevented the further ravages of time and damp. The whole is now pewed, and cycled, and all the monuments and inscriptions cleaned and painted at the expence as above.

Mr. Cornwall of Delbury before mentioned has a pedigree of the Cornwall family as far back as Henry the Second. There is a gentleman in Tenbury who has now in his possession the strong Baron's walking stick, a curious piece of antiquity made of quartered oak, about the size of a strong man's wrist, with a square iron head as big as a large fist, which runs down on each side of the stick in plates or lining, with screws two thirds of the length. A little above the center of gravity is a hook, by which he slung it to his belt or girdle. On the head in Roman capitals is "E. C. (or Edmund Cornwall,) me defend."

The portions known by the name of the first, second, and third of the rectory of Burford, are in the gift of George Bowles, esq. of Wanstead in Essex, who is lord of the manor here, and at Tenbury, as also lord paramount of the hundred. His uncle bought the last remains of the Cornwall estate in this neighbourhood, which at one time by all accounts was immense. He has a good house here, which is now let out to a tenant.

² Worcesterhire, II. 148. note.

* * The few other monuments in this church are a slab for "Elizabeth daughter of John Blunt, esq. of Harrington, c. Lincoln, wife of Thomas Waites of Barraillon, Gent. who died the 21st day of May, and was interred the 23d of the same, in A. D. 1666." An evident memorial of the great plague.

Over the door of the North chapel or vestry of the chancel, now neglected,

M. S.
Thomas Morris,
qui ob. Jan. 7. 1752.
annos nat. 74.
et
Elizæ conjugis
que obiit Apr. 3, 1742.
an. nat. 63.
T. M. & P. M. filii
parentibus opt. cariss.
posuerunt.

On a slab in middle of the chancel between two crosses fleury on steps cut in T. B. S. B.

Over John of Gaunt's daughter a mural monument for "John Smyth of Stoke of this parish, esq. Dec. 25, 1782, æt. 69." S. on a chevron O. 3 fleurs de lis S. between 6 crosses paté fichè O.

Another for "Thomas Smyth, high sheriff of Worcesterhire and Salop, who died 24 Jan. 1750. 72." Smyth with a shield of pretence Az. a chevron Erm. between three leopard's faces O. in chief three hatchcocks.

In the North window of the nave,

"Near this place lie the remains of the late Jonathan Green, Gent. he died O.S. 22, 1767, aged 73. He was an affectionate husband, one of the best of fathers, and ever faithful to his trust"

Against the East window,

"William Wormington, A. M.
Rector of the 2d portion of Burford, rector
of Stanton Lacy, co. Salop,
and chaplain to lord Craven.
Died Dec. 7, 1754. 57."

Against the East wall without, a monument for "Edward Northall, A. M. . . . de Burford, Mar. 3, 1725, 41."

The church is strongly buttressed on the North side. The West tower is low and square, and has been half raised with brick. On the South side of the church, on three or four steps, is a base supporting a small portion of a cross.

Burford was no parliamentary barony; it being found by inquisition; 40 Edward III. that this manor was held of the king to find five men for the army against Wales; and by *service of barony* the lord thereof, Sir Gilbert Cornwall, is called baron of Burford, but was no lord of parliament. When the tenure of this manor by barony was first created is uncertain; though without question the honour vested in the De Seys, lords here temp. Richard I. and descended to the Mortimers. Upon the partition between Talbot, who married the eldest daughter and coheirs of Hugh de Mortimer, and Cornwall, who married the youngest daughter, to whose share the site of Burford fell, the privilege of barony annexed to the tenure either devolved to the heirs of the eldest sister by Talbot, who held a moiety of Burford, or perhaps was extinguished, seeing that after the reign of Henry III. the manner of creating barons by tenure was discontinued, and no formality used in conferring, or in some instances in continuing that dignity, but by writ of summons to parliament: the first of these might probably be the reason why the descendants of Sir Geoffry Cornwall, who married the youngest daughter of Mortimer, never sat as barons in parliament, though always termed barons of Burford, *ratione tenuræ*.

In the middle of the chancel at Tredington, c. Worcester, is a slab on which 1427. Mr. Habington describes a brass figure of a priest in a *cope and surplice*, praying, surrounded with this inscription in old letters; but the date not to be made out:

Inceptor legum facit hic in carne Ricardus
Cassp, rector erat hujus & ecclesie:
Henrici quinti quondam fuit ipse sacerdos,
Eboracensis canonicus = = = = =

On two shields a chevron between three griffins heads erast.

Mr. James Bowen of Shrewsbury thus describes it, 1772²:

"On a coarse grey marble is a brass effigy of a priest, and on a border going down each side the fore part of his gown are the letters R. E.³ several times repeated. And round the marble on a fillet of brass was an inscription, most of which is now torn away and gone; the remainder being as follows,

cum xpo mu'do decuit isto [three Griffins heads] gaudia semp'
habens hoc roget ista legens = = = = Henrici quinti.

At the bottom of the stone the two shields before mentioned, and between them on a trefoil
ad
laude dei.

RICHARD CASSY was rector of Tredington till 1427⁴, and prebendary of Osbaldwic in the church of York from 1414 to 1427⁵, when he seems to have died. He appears, by his epitaph, to have been chaplain to Henry VI.

¹ MS Collections for Shropshire, in my possession.

² Ibid.

³ Rather R. C. being initials of his name, as on Sleaford's monument, before, p. 9.

⁴ Nash Worcester, II. p. 431.

⁵ Willis, Cath. I. 156.

1427. JOHN WOODNESBERGH prior of Canterbury had a stone inlaid with brass, at the foot of his predecessor Chillendene, in the nave of the cathedral, with this inscription :

*Esse nece substratus Jon Woodnesbergh tumulatus.
Hujus erat gratus prior ecclesie numeratus,
Quem colit ornatus hic tantus ubique novatus;
Per loca plura datus sit sumptus testificatus,
Auctor erat morum, probitatis, laudis, honorum,
Largus cunctorum cunctis dator ille laborum,
Quique prioratum rexit sub schemate gratum
Annos hunc plenos per septenos quoque denos :
Quadringentis mil. ejus bis quoque denis
Annis septenis Domini nondum sibi plenis.
- - - cum tibi Christe - - - agone
Quem precibus pone radiantis forte corone.*

THOMAS CHILLENDENE, predecessor of Woodnesbergh, a great benefactor to the church, on which he bestowed great repairs¹, and for which he procured from the pope the pastoral staff and sandals, and liberty of solemn benediction, had a figure in brass in the nave near his friend and patron archbishop Arundel, with this inscription :

Hic jacet d'ns Thomas Chyllendene, quondam prior bujus eccl'ie, decretorum doctor egregius, qui navem istius eccl'ie ceteraque diversa edificia quamplurima quoque opera laudabilia de novo fieri fecit. Pretiosa insuper - - - ecclesiastica multaque privilegia insignia huic eccl'ie acquisivit : qui postquam prioratum bujus eccl'ie annis viginti, 25 septimanis et quinque diebus nobiliter rexisset, tandem in die assumptiois b'e Marie virginis diem suum clausit extremum A° D'ni MCCCC IX. cujus aie propitietur deus. Amen.

JOHN SALISBURY and JOHN ELHAM, two other priors, of whom the first died 1445, and the latter 1446, were also buried in the nave, with inscriptions, and probably brass figures.

I have put all these four together, conceiving the four stones, with the marks of brasses, removed, on new paving the nave, 1787, into the cloister, where I saw them in March that year, may have laid over them, though it is no longer possible to ascertain them.

One of these stones, eleven feet by three and a half, has the brassless figure of an abbot under a treble canopy, with four saints, two shields at top, and two on each side his head, and round the whole a fillet.

Another stone, twelve feet by four and a half, has the brassless figure of an abbot under a canopy, lifting up his right hand as giving the blessing, in his left a staff surmounted by a cross botone; five saints on each side of the canopy, and two shields on its point: a fillet round the whole. This from the attitude of the right hand I would ascribe to CHILLENDENE or to archbishop Arundel.

A third, twelve feet by four and half, five inches and a half thick, shews traces of a fine figure of an abbot, sided by three saints in a broad pillar, two more above his staff, which is like a round-headed baton. A fillet round the whole.

A fourth stone, twelve feet by four and a half, four inches and a half thick, has a brassless figure, so worn that one could scarcely pronounce it that of an abbot.

A fifth had a smaller figure of an abbot.

¹ In 1427, W. de Gyltingham, a monk of this church and a famous historian of the affairs of this church, from which the names of the paintings to be made to adorn it on festivals. Mr. Dart thinks the painting of Becket's murder at the foot of Henry IV's tomb before mentioned, p. 32. was one of them. Canterbury, p. 185.

"Archbishop Arundel was buried at the East end of the body, and as is supposed near the middle of the nave, under a large grave stone formerly inlaid with brass; but on the removal of which no remains of coffin or grave were found. On taking up the pavement at the East end of the North aisle of the nave, where, according to Somner, his monument and chantry were placed (the wall at this place has still the appearance of having had some building adjoining to it) was found a leaden coffin. Of a cast inscription on the breast of it the words *Venerab. Primat* only were legible: the body had been wrapt in a robe or garment of silk, worked with gold, and edged with velvet. The best judges on the spot concluded these to have been the remains of Archbishop Arundel. There did not remain any traces at all of the burial of Sir William Roos either above or underground."

In *Nayland* church, Suffolk, brass:

1427.

*Hic jacent Johannes Ewell quondam Fuller istius ville et
Agnes uxor ejus [qui] quidem Johannes obiit vi] mensis Octo-
bris anno dñi milleno CCCC XXXII lra donical Quorum
animabus propitetur deus. Amen.*

The words in hooks supplied from Weever, p. 771, who dates it ten years later.

On a stone near the chancel, with a woman's head and eight children, single, this imperfect inscription:

*Hic . . . dñs Sekun ac Johanne . . .
marcii anno domini MCCCC XXXII.*

This is not in Weever.

In *Fakenham* church, *Norfolk*, a half priest in brass. Arms above gone. 1428. Below two rondeaux, in one two cross keys, and round them, *Aperite mihi portas justitie*; in the other a pelican with expanded wings pecking its breast. All that remains of the inscription is = * = *Die Sabbati* = * = * But it belongs to HENRY KEYS rector 1428.

In the antechapel at *New College, Oxford*, a brass figure of a priest in a kind of cloak, and from the sides of it towards the bottom a kind of buttons or frogs. Under him:

*Hic jacet magister Joh'es lowthe quonda' istius collegii socii
ac juris civilis p'fessor qui obiit XXXII die mensis Julii anno
dñi millimo CCCC XXXIIII. cujus anime p'picietur deus.
Amen.*

On a scroll from his mouth:

*Diferere mei deus secundum magnum * = = meum.*

Sir THOMAS ERPYNGHAM, one of the most famous warriors of the age, of 1428. whom see Blomefield's *Norfolk*, III. 645, by will dated on the Purification of the Virgin Mary, 1427, proved Oct. 27, 1428¹, directs his body "for to be beried" withynne the cathedrall chirche of the Holy Trinite in the cite of Norwich, "beforn the Croos cleped the *Browne rode*, where as my sepulture ys made and

¹ Letter from Rev. Dr. Berkeley, vicechan, dated April 8, 1788. See before, p. 36.

² Reg. Chichele, I. f. 404.

"ordeyned."

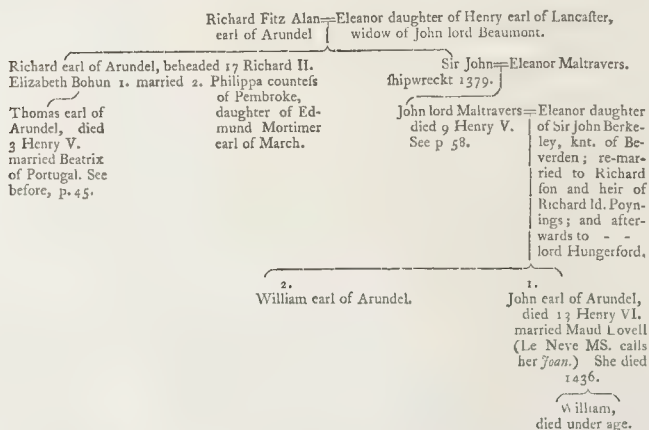
"ordeyned" In Mr. Blomefield's plan of Norwich cathedral his grave is put between the North pillars of the choir. The word *Belbar* (which was probably his motto) remains on a brass label at one corner of the stone¹.

His first wife, Joan Walton, died 1404; his second, Joan daughter of Sir William Clopton, also before him: by whom he left one daughter, married to Sir William Philep of Denington, Suffolk². He built the fine church of St. Andrew; whose nave is the common hall³.

1428. Sir THOMAS COLEPEPER, knight, by will dated the Sunday before St. Simon and St. Jude, 7 Henry VI. proved March 8, 1428, directs, "mon corps estre sevelye en l'abbeye de Begghame⁴ par cause que l'esglise est del annu-
"ciation n're dame en le lieu on mon sepulture d'alebastre eit fait⁵."

NICHOLAS COLEPEPER, one of this family, by will dated and proved 1434, directs his body to be buried in the church of the Annunciation at Begham; before the altar of St. Laurence, near his mother⁶.

1428. Sir THOMAS POYNNGES, lord St. JOHN, by will dated on the eve of St. Thomas the Apostle, 1428, proved March 12, 1428, before Thomas Brown, LL. D. the archbishop's chancellor, in a place "vulgariter nuncupata *Halfnaked*," (q. *Halfnaker*) leaves his body to be buried "infra cancellum eccl'ie monachalis prioratus de *Boxgrave* ex parte boriali cancelli predicti juxta tumbam d'ne Philippe quondam comitis de Arundell et de Penebrok nuper uxoris mee cum *una petra marmorea plana* supra dictum corpus meum ponend⁷ et jacend⁸." Dugdale⁹ calls this lady *Eleanor*, and makes her widow of John lord Maltravers, cousin and next heir male to Thomas earl of Arundel. She died 1455, as hereafter. She was in fact younger daughter of Edmund earl of March, and sister to earl Roger, was married first to John Hastings earl of Pembroke; secondly to Richard earl of Arundel; and thirdly to John Poynings lord St. John; but had no issue by any of them.



¹ Blomf. II. 517.

² *Bayham*, c. 506.

³ Ib. III. 646.

⁴ Reg. Chich. I. 403, 404.

⁵ Ib. II. 515.

⁶ Ib. 417.

⁷ Ib. 403, 406.

⁸ Bar. I. 322.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM BARROW bishop of Carlisle, who died at Rose castle, Sept. 4, 1429; 1429¹ by will dated Sept. 1, 1429, proved March 5, 1429², directs his body to be buried in the parish church of St. Mary, at *Carlisle*, in a chantry founded by him in honour of St. Catharine, now the minor canons' vestry.

In the South transept at *Carlisle* a black marble altar tomb with four quatre-foils and a figure recumbent in *pontificalibus* is ascribed to this bishop, who was translated hither from Bangor, 1423³.

Sir GERARD BRAYBROKE, knight, by will dated Mar. 12, 1427, proved 1429, July 11, 1429, directs his "body to be buried in the cherche of *Colmoord*, in "Bedfordshire, afore the meddes of the high auter, under a flat floon of marbre "with fuche devys as thenketh to my executors⁴."

JOHN RIKYNGALE bishop of *Chichester*, who died 1429, by will dated April 2, 1429, and proved July 14, directs his body to be buried in his cathedral, in a place to be chosen by himself or his executors, and a marble stone with the figure of a bishop and his name to be laid over him, as soon as it can well be provided by his executors⁴.

Godwin was informed the following lines were inscribed on the tomb :

Tu modo qualis eris ! quid mundi queris honores ;

Crimina deplores, in me nunc te speculeris,

En mors ante fores, quæ clamat omnibus adsum.

THOMAS MONTACUTE last earl of SALISBURY of that name, slain by a bullet at the siege of Orleans, by the shevers of a window out of which he was looking, Nov. 3, 1429, was buried at *Bisbam* abbey, then called *Bustlebam Montacute*, where by a codicil to his will, dated April 12, 1427, he directed a chantry-chapel to be erected ; which codicill I shall recite at large, from the register of archbishop Chichele, I. f. 406, a.

"In Dei nomine. Amen. Per presentem codicillum cunctis appareat evidenter quod xx die Marcii, 1427, Nos Thomas de Montecuto, comes Sarum et Pertici ac d'nus de Morte Hermeri in plena sanitate mentis et corporis existentes, pro corporis n'ri sepultura finaliter disposuimus, volentes quod summa quingenta marcarum per executores n'ros levetur de terris in manibus feoffatorum n'rorum dimissis ad edificandum quahdam capellam in honore beate Marie virginis ultra summum altare in parte orientali ecclesiæ monasterii de Bustellisham, de longitudine xl pedum et latitudine xx pedum ac murorum altitudinis xx pedum : in cujus medio tumbam fieri volumus de quatuor pedum altitudine continenter tria loca distincta, quorum medius locus altior erit aliis duobus per medietatem unius pedis in quo corpus n'rm volumus inhumari. Et ex uno latere n'ro reponi volumus corpus d'ne Alianore quondam predilecte confortis n're defuncte, ex altero vero latere n'ro sepelli volumus si voluerit corpus d'ne Alicie dilectissime uxoris n're : quæ quidem tumba fiet de lapidibus marmoreis planis cum epitaphiis et ymaginibus n'ris in laminis ereis n'ras personas significantibus ; sed si nos ab hac luce discedere contingat antequam dicta capella facta fuerit vel incepta, tum volumus ut dicta tumba cum omni festinatione fabricatur, et in loco predicto situetur, circa quam tumbam fieri volumus parvum domicilium de meremio ad modum parve capelle cum altare ad missas ibidem pro anima n'ro cotidie

¹ Reg. Chich. I. 419.

² Godwin, p. 768. Willis, 294.

³ Reg. Chichele, I. 411—413.

⁴ Volo quod lapides marmoreos ymagines ipsius ac nomine meo insculptus ponetur super corpus meum tam cito post mortem meam quam bonifere parari poterit per executores meos. Reg. Chichele, I. 413.

celebrand'; quod domicilium ibidem ut prefertur permanere volumus quousque dicta capella honeste fabricatur, qua facta volumus ut dictum domicellum deponatur et missa predicta ad summum altare dicte capelle cotidie celebratur cum speciali collecta in testamento nro plenarie conscripta. Pro cujus quidem capelle edificatione ut prefatur volumus ut medietas totius summæ levatæ de terris in manibus feoffatorum nror' dimissis annuatim per dictos executores nros fideliter expendatur in factura dicte capelle usque ad plenariam solutionem dicte summe quingentar' marcarum. Et dicta capella sic ut prefertur facta, si aliquid remanserit de dicta summa 5 marcarum volumus ut per manus executorum nror' inter pauperes dividatur. Dat. Lond. die et anno supradictis sub sigillo et signo nro manuale."

By his will he directed, "that neither his wife nor his executors shall make any great entertainment, or have a solemn herse for him at his funeral, or that any large and sumptuous lights for worldly pomp should then be provided. But when it should happen that his body was carried through any cities or towns of his native country, four torches only should be lighted at its entrance therein, and borne therewith. Moreover, that on the day of his trentall twenty-four torches should be provided, and four other lights to be about his corpse at the solemnizing the exequies and masses then to be celebrated for his soul, and to be borne by twenty-four poor men, all clothed alike. That to every poor person coming to his trentall 4d. should be given for the health of his soul, by the hands of his executors, fifty-four persons being first chosen out of the whole number then present, unto whom he directed that his most beloved wife should with her own hand give 20d. apiece. He gave to the monastery of Buttleham £. 100. sterling out of his moveable goods for a daily mass for his soul, in a place appointed for the purpose; and that two canons of the house should immediately after the mass of the Blessed Virgin ended, before his tomb say for ever the Psalm *de Profundis*, the Lord's Prayer, the angel's salutation, and this prayer, "*Deus cui proprium est miserere semper et parcere propitiare animæ famuli tui Thomæ, et omnia ejus peccata dimitte ut mortis vinculis absolutus transire mereatur ad vitam.*" with these prayers also, *Inclina*, and *Fidelium Deus pro animabus parentum et progenitorum nostrorum inibi sepultorum*, &c." That his wife cause, as soon as possible after his death, 1000 masses to be celebrated for his soul, and the souls of all the faithful deceased; and three masses, during her life and if possible in her presence, daily in such places in England as she and his executors should think fit; and that three poor people, if they could be found, should be daily, by the care of his executors, brought to his wife, who was to reward them with one mess of meat, one loaf, and one quart of milk, with her own hands: and that 3000 masses be celebrated with all speed for the souls of all the companions of the order of St. George of the Garter, in recompence for those masses which had been by him forgotten," &c. &c.

Alice second wife of this earl, daughter of Thomas Chaucer, esq. and widow of Sir John Phillips, knight, survived him: and two years after married William de la Pole earl of Suffolk, who was beheaded at sea 28 Henry VI. She died 1475, and was buried at Ewelme, as hereafter.

James', his natural son, to whom he left the manor of *Ludlow*, in Kent*, had a monument in the South chancel of that church, which belonged to the manor-house, an altar-tomb of Caen stone or brown marble, on which was his effigies in brass in armour, bareheaded, broken off at the feet from the inscription, on which it rested, and lying loose on the stone; and when Mr. Thorpe

* Misalled by Dugdale, Bar. I. 652. *Jebu.*

* Philpot, p. 526.





Wm Belbford
Wm Belbford

(Remains of the Beauport Family at Berkeley)

revisited the place 1768, it had been thrown about and lost. One of the shields of arms, *Montacute* quartering *Montbermer*, was given to Mr. Thorpe's father, and is still preserved in his family¹. The other, and the inscription, were lost long ago.

Before the rails of the altar in *Little Hadham* church, c. Herts, are several 1430. brasses for the *BAWDS*, who held the manor from Henry III. to 1505. On the North side is a knight in armour with sword and dagger, lion at his feet, helmet under head: his lady by him, lion or dog at her feet. Six children, gone. Arms at alternate corners (the others gone) 3 chevrons; *Bawd*, 6 escallops.

Another slab has the middle part of a large brass knight in armour, with a gorget of mail and sword, three chevrons on his breast.

Another has in the centre this shield, *Bawd* impaling Three of the four symbols of the evangelists at the corners; and a plate with this inscription:

*Hic jacet Thomas Bawd, filius William Bawd, milit. qui
quidem Thoas obiit
XXIII die Maii, anno d'ni M CCCC XXX. & maria ux' dicti
Thome obiit XI^o
die mensis Aprilis, anno d'ni M CCCC XXXII. quorum*

The rest hatcht out, as in innumerable other instances.

Under a double quatrefoil, having a shield of the arms of *Bawd*, with a mullet of difference:

*Hic jacet Waltus Bawd, fil' Walti Bawd, militis, qui obiit
III^o die februarii anno d'ni M CCCC XXX.*

The rest hatcht out.

Mr. Lethieullier engraved this memorial of THOMAS BEAUFORT duke of 1430.
Exeter, found in the ruins of Barking abbey, dated 1430. Pl.

*d'ns Thomas Belbford dux de excess
an'o d'ni M CCCC XXX.*

XXX.

round a cross.

It is not improbable this was put over the cell or locker wherein were repositied the suit of vestments which by his will he left to this house². They were of black and green velvet and gold, with white fringes, and consisted of one chesible and two dalmatics, three albes, three amices, two stoles, three maniples, and three copes.

In the same ruins was found, 1745, this stone, also engraved at the same Pl.
gentleman's expence.

*M. harri belbford
mi Wyeh*

XXX.

¹ Customale Roff. p. 125. Reg. Rossenfe, 769.

² See before, p. 85.

A memorial, probably of his brother the cardinal bishop of Winchester, who may have been a benefactor to this nunnery in his life time; for it is not inserted in his will.

I find, by Mr. Willis's list¹, that Margaret Swinford was abbess here before Catharine de la Pole, who was abbess 1439. This Margaret was probably related to the mother of the duke and bishop, who, in consideration of this, might bestow some favour on the house.

1430. On the North side of the chancel at *Little Horkeley* a large grey stone with two brass knights, and this inscription round the ledge, at the corners of which are four angels :

*Hic jacent Johes Swinburne et Andreas frater ejus qui vero
Johes obiit in vigilia sancti Georgii anno domini millmo
CCCCXXX et dicitur Andreas obiit in vigilia sancti Gregorii, anno
domini millmo CCCC . . . aiaab' p'piciat' deus. Amen.*

Arms. A a saltire engrailed S. *Boutetort*.

G. three boars' heads coupee between 6 crofs crofslets botone 3. 2. 1.

A. *Swinburne*.

Swinburne impaling the saltire.

Swinburne under a label of three points.

These were two sons of Sir Robert Swinburne beforementioned vol. I. p. 152. by Joan daughter and heir of Sir John Boutetort. John died April 22, 1430; and Andrew, March 11, 1418².

1430. In the antechapel at *New College, Oxford*, under a small priest in a rochet with a stiff cape, only this remaining: two shields gone.

= = * * * * = = s holis humatus.

On a label,

*Aspice sum quod eris
pro me precor* = * =

HUGH HOLES, fellow here, son of Sir Hugh Holes, justice of England, had an epitaph here in Wood's time, of this date; but as given by Mr. Gutch, p. 207, it does not answer to this.

Among the many fine brasses that adorn the North side of the floor of this antechapel are several figures of priests robbed of their inscriptions, so that it is not easy to assign to them those in the above book.

A fine large priest with R M alternately on his cope, mittens on his hands, scroll from his mouth, and plate at feet, gone.

These may be the initials of RICHARD MALFORD, warden of the college, who died Oct. 20, 1403.

A short crofs with a lamb at the foot: the brass gone.

A small priest in long hair and gown, purse at his girdle; plate and shield gone.

¹ Mit. Ab. II. 77.

² Morant, Essex, II. 234.

Two master masons of Henry VI. and VII. are concerned in the following 1430. inscriptions on brass, in the church of St. Peter at *St. Albans*, lost since Weever's time :

*Hic jacet Thomas Wolvey Latomus in
arte necnon armiger illustrissimi princi-
pis Ric. secundi quondam regis
Anglie qui obiit anno dni MCCCCXX.
in vigilia Scti Thome Martyris. Cujus
anime propitiatur deus. Amen.*

"This man, says Weever¹, as far as I understand by this inscription, was the master mason or surveyor of the king's stone works; as also esquire to the king's person." Salmon² believed it should be *Lapitonus*; a strange blending of Latin and Greek.

The other inscription runs thus :

*Hic jacet Richardus Wolvey, Lathontus
filius Johannis Wolvey cum uxoribus suis
Agnete & Agnete & cum octo filiis & decem
filiabus suis : qui Richardus obiit * =
ann. MCCCCXC quorum animabus = =*

In the cathedral of *Lincoln* is a curious gravestone over a *mason* of that church, almost perfect, except in that material part the year of his death; the latter figures being obliterated. On each side of him is his trowel and square :

*Hic jacet Ricardus de Gynnisburgh olyn
cementarius hujus ecclesie qui obiit
duodecimo kalendarum Junii An Dni MCCC . . .*

This is not in Sir William Dugdale's survey of this church in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa* : nor do I recollect seeing it in any of my visits to Lincoln. It is probably in the cloister, and long since broken to pieces.

Sir THOMAS BROMFLET, knight, by will dated Sept. 8, 1426, proved Jan. 25, 1430. 1430, in which year he died, Dec. 31, directs that his body be buried wherever it shall please God; viz. if he died at Wemmyngton or elsewhere in the county of Bedford then in the parish church of Wemmyngton, before the high altar, under a flat stone³ : if at Bromflet, then in the parish church of South Cave : and if at Lonneburgh, before the high altar of the church there⁴.

He was chief Butler to Richard II. a. r. 19; comptroller of the household to Henry IV. and applied by Henry V. with four others, to convene the county of Bedford together, to raise money for the recovery of Normandy⁵. He was lord of the manor of Swindon, c. Northampton, and of Wymington, c. Bedford, in the church of which last he was buried, and has a monument inlaid with brass, here represented with that of his lady, MARGARET, daughter of Sir Edward St. JOHN, lord of Barlavington, c. Suffex, and of Anastatia daughter and coheir of William de Aſton or Aton, by a daughter of William lord Vesfy, whence the title of lord Vesfy was derived to his son Sir Henry⁶. She died Oct. 2, 1407, leaving issue five sons and one daughter.

¹ *or Wolvey.*

² P. 582.

³ P. 91.

⁴ rather *Lathontus*.

⁵ Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, I. 119.

⁶ *basia petra*.

⁷ Reg. Chichele, I. 437, b.

⁸ Dugd. Bar II. 234.

⁹ Hist. of Wymington, Bib. Top. Brit. N^o XXIX. p. 10. et alt. ibi cit.

¹⁰ Leland, Itin. I. 20.

Pl.
XXXI.

"On the floor of the great chancel at *Wimington*, on a blue stone, is the portrait of a knight in brass, at full length, completely armed; his head resting on his helmet with his crest, a wolf or fox's head issuing from a coronet. At his feet a lion. Over his head another brass plate inverted, with this inscription: On each side his shoulders *Brounset's* arms; S. a bend jessant 6 fleurs de lis O'."

1.

2.

*Laus Thome tressit Brounset, deus omne sceleris,
Regis h. ex domo pincerna fuit regionis,
Dignus ad hoc utique sit Tresorer hospitique
Hic rex iussisset ut Tresaurarius esset,
O tibi sunt similes pauci, dignissime Miles,
Subvestri fesso migrasti sine medello
Miles discrete, melioris vigne porte,*

*Qui post discessit hac tumba morte quiescit
Hujus et ipse bonus pro facis conditionis.
O. quarti sibi que: quia verax dixit ubique
Anglis mansisset ex sensu ni renouisset
Namque gradus abiles scandent sensu juveniles,
Anno milieno quarter et C ter quoque deno.
Det Xte lete te sedem scandere mete.*

Close to this on the left is a similar stone, with the figure of his lady in the reticulated headdress and veil, mantle, surcot, and cordon: at her feet a dog collared, and round her a fillet of brass containing these lines:

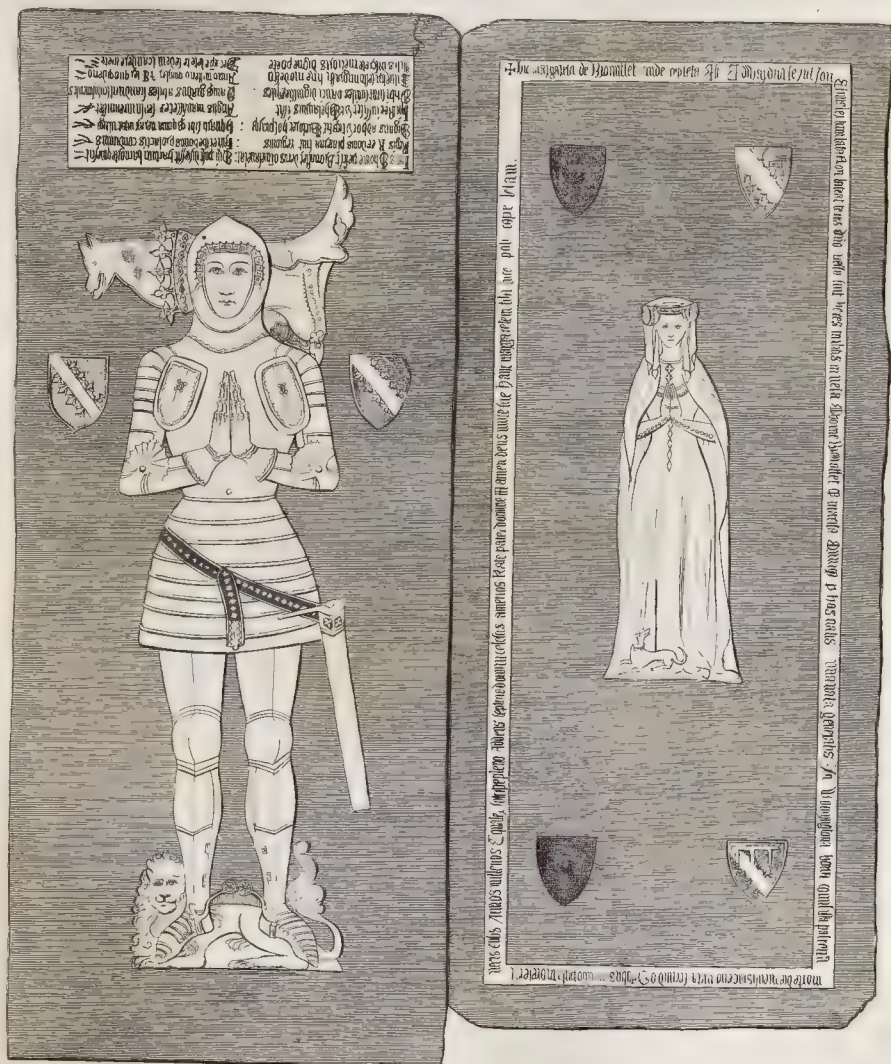
*Hic Margareta de Brounset laude repleta,
Est Edward nata septuon chibaler tumultata.
Non lateat te res, d'no Uessii fuit heres,
Militis in vita Thome Brounsetque marita.
Quinque per hos natis, una nata generatis:
In Wyningtonga bona corruit ista pat. ona,
Parte die mensis viceno vicia secunda
Octobris mundo puta more ferit necis ensis.
Ann s millenos C quater suscipe plenos,
Addens septenos domini celestis amenos.
Pate pater domine flamen deus unice tue
Hanc Margaretam tibi luce poli cape letam.*

On this stone were escutcheons at each corner; only two remain; *Brounset*, single, as before, and under a label of 3.

1430. RICHARD FLEMMING bishop of *Lincoln*, who died at *Sleford*, Jan. 25, 1430¹, has a monumetal and chapel in the North wall of the East part of his cathedral. Within the chapel resting on three arches, under a canopy of three handsome arches is his figure, in free-stone, pontifically habited. On the slab, on the outside is inscribed a cross in a circle; and under the slab a skeleton in a shroud, as on other tombs. This in Dugdale's Survey of this church, in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*², and in bishop Sanderfon's MS. is called, "a *death* in his sheet." At the bishop's head and feet are two shields, with a crucifix, or, as Dugdale, a sword point in base, and two others, with his arms, Barry of six A. and Az. in chief, three fusils; or, as Dugdale, three lozenges G. a mullet G. and over it a mitre; on the second bar a mitre, A. a mullet S. for difference. His epitaph hung up on a tablet, now gone, may be seen in Willis's *Cathedrals*³.

Bishop Sanderfon and Le Neve in his note on Dugdale's account, seem to have taken the skeleton below for the gravestone of Robert Fleming dean of *Lincoln*, who died 1483, brother or kinsman to the bishop, and buried hard beside him⁴.

¹ Cooper, ubi sup. p. 18, 19.² See his Register. Godwin, 297.³ B. viii.⁴ P. 55.⁵ Godwin, 297.



P. Thomas Bromflete, Lady of Hemmington.



The bishop was advanced from a canonry of this church to the see 1426, and when four years afterwards the pope translated him to York, of which county he was a native, and in whose diocese he had been beneficed, the king forbade his acceptance of it. He founded Lincoln College, Oxford, 1430. but died intestate the same year¹. He had the character of a learned man, but his treatment of Wickliffe's bones by order of the council of Sienna favours too much of the intolerance of the times he lived in.

Within this chapel is a modern mural monument for Dr. John Inett chanter of Lincoln, installed chanter Feb. 27, 1681, died March 4, 1717, aged 70; his wife Mary died Nov. 26, 1727, aged 76. His sister, Ellen Roe, wife of Thomas Roe of Lichfield (both daughters of Richard Harrison chancellor of Lichfield) aged 71.

At the entrance of St. Paul's chapel in *Westminster Abbey* is a plain altar 1431. tomb adorned with five shields in garters in starred quatrefoils, under a fur-^{PI.} bait arch, at whose foot an eagle and lion hold pennons with XXXII.

Quarterly, 1. A lion rampant. *Robfart.*

2. Three buckles.

3. A cross engrailed between four waterbougets.

4. A wreath of laurel.

and a cross engrailed between four waterbougets. *Bourcier*, quartering the lion.

The tomb is hollow and empty, covered with a double roof of oak *en dos d'ane* having on the South side a cross patee.

Over the centre of the arch stands a shield, the quarterings worn out. Crest, on a helmet a faracen's head coupé S. in a bonnet turned up or faced O. surmounted by a catharine-wheel, the crest of *Roe*, painted on the first fascia.

The five shields on the tomb bear faint traces of the barry and bend, the cross engrailed fingle, and quartering

On each side of the screen of this chapel V. a lion rampant O. *Robfart* * 6 times, now effaced.

On the second fascia among twenty shields remain the lion rampant quartering *Gray*. Two bars, and four times the bendlets G.

Two bars quartering a cross twice.

Blank, impaling Az. or G. eleven bezants.

The lion impaling a cross engrailed, and the two bars. Angels hold each two shields per pale, quartered with the water bougets.

On the upper or North fascia angels hold these shields by pairs, which on the South side were in an inverted order; the greater part gone.

1. O. a chaplet V.

2. G. 3 buckles O.

3. A. on a chevron S. 3 boars' heads O. a label of 3.

4. O. two lions passant guardant, quartering A. a cross patonce.

5. G. 11 bezants.

6. O. 2 lions passant under a label.

7. Quarterly 1. 4. G. a fess indented between six lions rampant; 2. 3. barré of 14 O & G. a border with martlets.

8. A cross between four escallops S.

9. O. 3 chevronels G.

10. *Bourcier* quartering G. billeté O. a fess O.

11. Erm. 3 fesses coupée G. *D'abridgecourt*.

12. Per pale O. & G. a bend counterchanged. *Chaucer*.

13. The chevron and boars' heads without the label.

¹ Reg. Chichele, I. 428, b.

* Ailmore gives Sir Lewes' lion an escallop on the shoulder G.

14. G. three Catherine wheels O. *Roet*.
15. G. Six eaglets displayed O.
16. Seme of crofs crofslets, two trumpets in pile. *Lord Williams of Tame*.
17. Crufulé a Lion rampant crowned G.
18. A. billeté O. a crofs O. under a label of 3 G.
19. Party per pale indented O & G.
20. G. a falcon volant O. *Birmingham*.

Above separated by a single waterbouget and falcon volant, these six coats,
Barry of 8 O & A. a bend G. impaling V. or Az. a lion rampant O.
The lion rampant quartering a fefs charged with a mullet, and in chief
a fefs indented.

The two last coats impaling each other.

A lion rampant quartering three peels.

G. a lion rampant quartering the fefs and barr.

The lion single.

On the South side,

The lion rampant single.

Ditto quartering the peels.

Ditto impaling the bend and mullet, and chevron in chief.

Ditto quartering ditto.

The fefs and barrs impaling the lion rampant.

The fefs and barrs quartering the bend and mullet and chevron in chief.

On the embattled cornice at top Catharine wheels.

Above the door, on each side two blank shields.

On the cornice is painted,

Hon nobis dñe non nobis sed vñ tuo da gloriam:

Under it four times repeated,

L'honneur a dieu a nous mercci.

In the upper part of the arch over the tomb was, in Mr. Camden's time,

Learn to die to live ever.

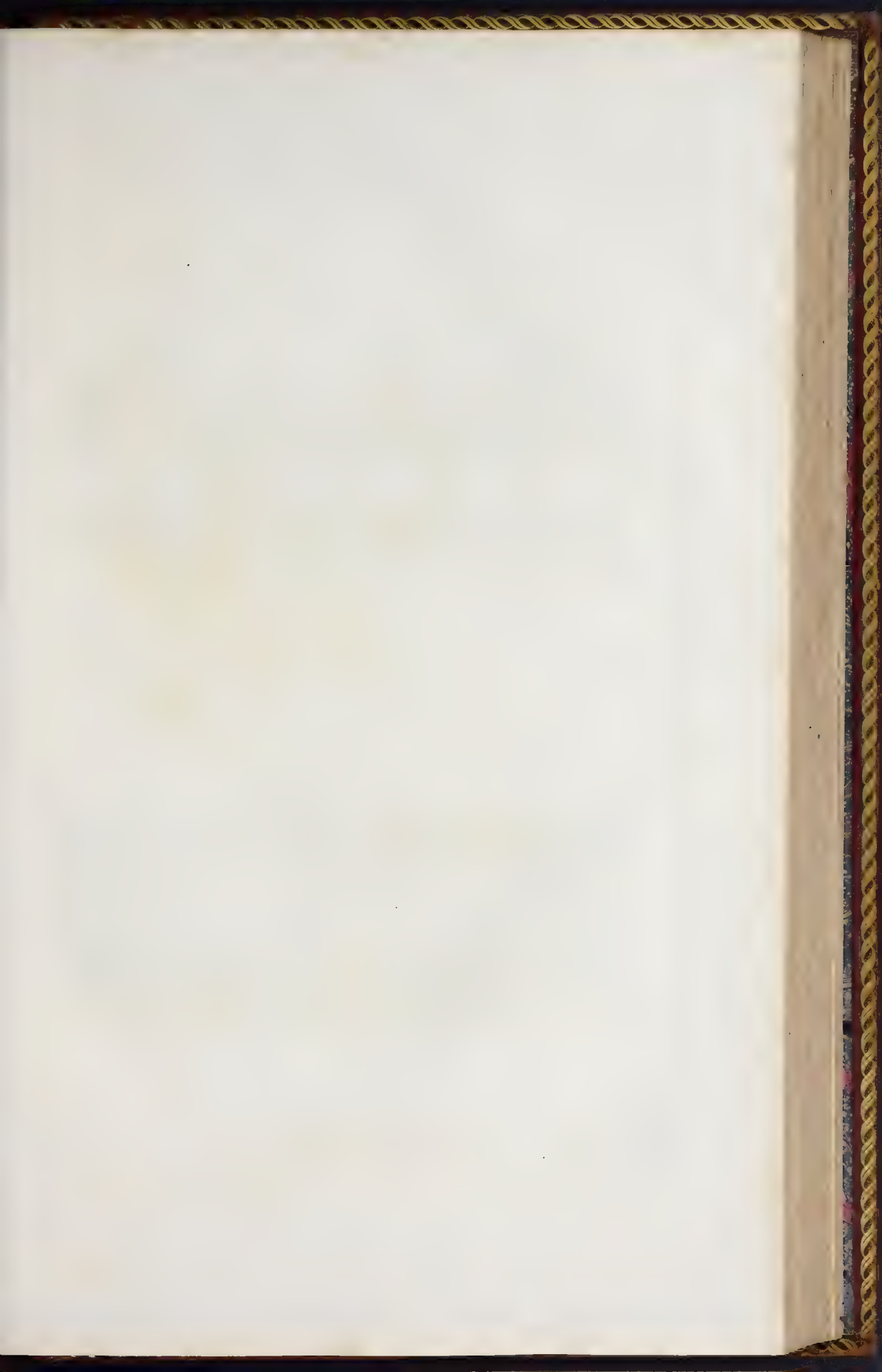
Of which only the tops of five letters, formerly gilded, remain at present.

This monument belongs to *Lodowick ROBERT*¹, native of Hainault, standard bearer to Henry V. knight of the Bath, and afterwards of the Garter, 9 Henry V. and keeper of the common seal of the order 2 Henry VI². He married *ELIZABETH* daughter and heir of Bartholomew Bouchier, who died 10 Henry IV. and was buried at Halstead in Essex. Whether he assumed the title of Lord Bouchier, or had summons thereby to parliament, as had her first husband Sir Hugh Stafford, knight, does not appear. He occurs in the register of the Garter as Lewis lord Boucer chamberlain to the king 3 Hen. VI. and in the subsequent lists to the fourth year. He died before his lady, who was buried with him 11 Henry VI. leaving her estate and titles to her second cousin grandson of her uncle.

The arms above described are those of several considerable families in England and Hainault. Among the rest those of *Roet*; Sir Payne Roet, father to Chaucer's wife, and Catharine Swinford dutchess of Lancaster, being of Hainault. The arms of *Stafford*, his wife's first husband, O. a chevron G. are added, to give consequence to her second.

¹ Dugdale, Bar. II. 128, calls him *Roffhart*, and quotes H. 12. in office Armor, f. 2. a but Camden writes it Sir John Robert. Mortant. II. 213. Robhart. Ashmole, Robhart. In the Register of the Order, 9 Henry V. Sir John Robert's fact. He was a companion before that year, and he died, Dec. 24, 1450. and was buried in the Grey Friars church, London. See his epitaph in Stowe, 346.

² Reg. Garter, Anliss. p. 87.





Philippa Duchess of York. 1431.

The following inscription round a free-stone slab in the lower North transe 1431
 sept at *Lincoln* commemorates a person perhaps of as much consequence in his
 day as Lord Bourchier, though less known to fame :

*Hic jacet Richardus Clough quondam virgarius istius eccl. qui obiit duodecima
 die mensis Decembris, A. D. m° cccc° xxxi° cuius anime propicietur deus.*

Arms: a fess between two chevrons.

JOHN CHAUNDELER rector of *Bradlead* directs to be buried within the chan- 1431
 cel of his church, in the place where the sepulchre of our Lord is accustomed to
 stand at Easter. His will is dated Monday the feast of St. Linus, 1431 : proved
 Feb. 4, same year¹.

PHILIPPA, duchess of YORK, and lady of the Isle of Wight, by will dated 1431.
 in Carisbrook castle, on St. Gregory's day, 1430, proved Nov. 13, 1431, says,^{Pl. XXXIII.}
 "Jeo elue sepulture de feint eglise per mon corps es l'eglise conventuell de
 "Westminster²."

Accordingly we find a beautiful monument for her in St. Nicholas's chapel
 at *Westminster*, which formerly had a wooden canopy of three arches resting
 on four oaken pillars, and in the pediments the arms of *Fitzwalter*, and
 barry nebule of 6 A. & G. on a bend Sa. three plates³, and on the points of
 the centre arch *Old France* and *England* quarterly, under a label of 3 A.
 charged with 9 torteaux. *Edward Plantagenet* duke of York. On the sides of the
 tomb, in starred quatrefoils,

O. a fess between three chevronels G. *Fitzwalter*.

Barry nebule of 6 A. & G. on a bend S. three plates.

Edward duke of York, impaling O. a cross engrailed S. *Mobun*.

Mobun impaling a lion rampant queue fourche. *Burgher*®.

Mobun fingle.

At the feet,

Edward duke of York and *Mobun*; each fingle.

On the wooden canopy above was painted the Deity and crucifix, on a blue
 sky of stars of gold.

On the altar-tomb lies on two rich tasseled cushions under one flowered the
 stone figure of a lady in a plaited veil and wimple, gown and mantle, the cuffs
 and facings fur, or ermine, as Sandford⁴, her feet folded up in the mantle.

Round the ledge this inscription in Roman capitals,

PHILIPPA FILIA [E]T [COHÆRES JOHANN]IS D'NI [MOHUN DE
 DUNSTER UXOR EDWARDI DUCIS EBORA[CENSIS MORI]TUR
 AN° D'NI [1433].

All that now remains are the letters out of the hooks, and the whole is on the
 North ledge, which could not possibly have held all that Sandford and Dart give;
 nor does the former give the right date of her death, as appears by her will.

Camden⁵ says she was married,

1. to Walter Fitzwalter.

2. to Sir John Golofre, of whom before, Vol. I. p. 155.

3. to Edward Plantagenet duke of York, slain at Agincourt, of whom
 before, p. 46.

¹ Anstis, 88.

² Reg. Chichele, I. 405.

³ Not explained by Sandford.

⁴ P. 382.

⁵ Reges, &c.

and describes her figure as *peplo induta*; which Dart calls, *robes of an antient form*: and Keepe, *robes of estate*.

Dugdale¹ says she was the eldest² daughter of John last lord Mohun of Dunster, and married to Edward duke of York. Mr. Le Neve, in a MS note in his copy of Dugdale, gives her *four* husbands, in the following order:

1. Edward duke of York;
2. Lord Fitzwalter;
3. Sir J. Golofre;
4. John lord Vefey:

But this last he queries, with reason, for that title ended with William, 8 Edward II³.

Her will further directs, that at the place where she died, and every place where her body rested in its way to Westminster, her exequies should be performed with dirge over night, and before the removal thereof in the morning a mass of requiem; each priest assisting at the said service to receive 12*d.* and that twenty marks, more or less, be spent and distributed on the road, in masses, alms, and other charges: that, being arrived at Westminster, twenty-four poor men, clothed in long gowns⁴ and black hoods, each bear a torch at the dirge, and at the mass of requiem in the morning each to receive 20*d.* in money: the herse to be covered all over with black, and a very handsome herse of wax⁵ of the same proportion⁶ set on it, and on the day of the funeral six marks and forty-pence to be distributed between 1000 poor men and women, a penny to each. A thousand dirges to be sung on the first day, and the thousand masses the next; and to each priest 4*d.* as soon as possible, for her soul and all Christians; 13*s.* 4*d.* to two men for their trouble in distributing the money at the dirges and masses: to the abbot and prior of Westminster each 13*s.* 4*d.* on the day of the dirge, and on the next day 6*s.* 8*d.* and to each monk 3*s.* 4*d.*; and to each priest coming to the funeral for dirge and to sing mass 12*d.*; twenty pounds to buy russet cloth for cloaks and hoods for 100 poor men and women; twenty marks to two honest priests to say mass and St. Gregory's Trentall for her soul and all Christians a whole year; to fourscore poor men and women bedridden £. 13. 6*s.* 8*d.*; twenty pounds or more, at the discretion of her executors, for the expence of her funeral, and twenty pounds to buy black cloth for her household the day of her funeral⁷. She left money to the monasteries of Christchurch Canterbury, Chertsey, Barkyng, and Stratford, to pray for her soul; also to the nuns of Brinham and Goryng and the college of Fotheryngay, and to every house of the four orders of Friars in London coming to her funeral 20*s.* Among legacies of plate she remembers her son Walter lord Fitz Walter, and leaves 100 marks to Thomas Chaucer. The residue of her goods to be divided into four portions, for masses, relief of prisoners and poor, and repair of roads⁸.

3 Henry V. she obtained a grant for her life of the lordship of the Isle of Wight, which had been granted to the duke of York⁹.

¹ Bar. I. 493.

² In Sir R. Worsley's History of the Isle of Wight, p. 66, she is styled *third* daughter.

³ Dugd. Bar. I. 25.

⁴ *hospesants, hospeland s, hospelands*, or as in her husband the duke of York's will: not as Dugdale, *hospelands*.

⁵ i. e. a frame shaped like a herse to set wax lights on.

⁶ *de la mesme effize. q. mesme.* Dugdale seems to have read it *mesme*, and translates it *small proportion*.

⁷ *put solitz mit meigie enconvoertre.*

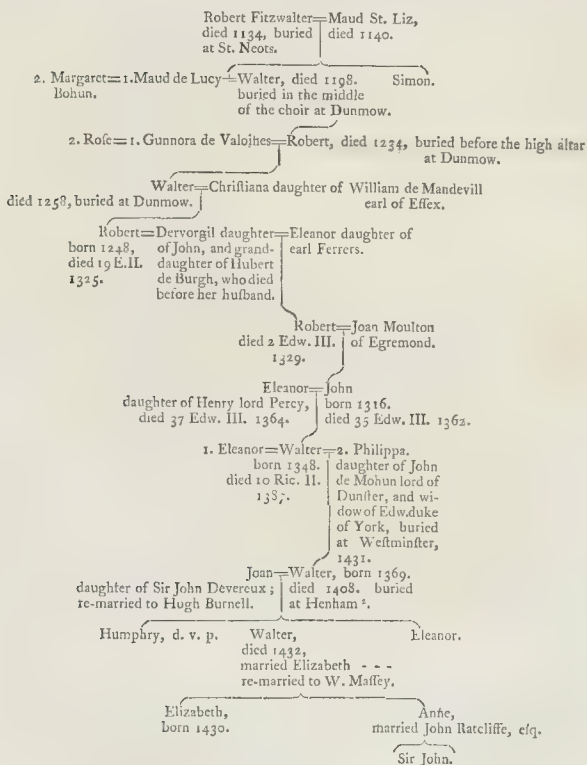
⁸ *male est. amissio.* Royal Wills, 224—228. where the date of her death is put two years too late. Keepe, 263, gives it 1271, and so it is under the plate of her tomb in Dart.

⁹ Worsley's Hist. of the Isle of Wight, p. 67. and Appendix, p. xxviii.

WALTER FITZWALTER lord FITZWALTER, the last of that family, by will ¹⁴³²₁ dated April 10, 1431, bequeaths his body to be buried in the priory of *Dunmow*, appointing that his executors should make an arch in the wall, near to the grave of his mother, and that therein the bodies of himself, his wife and children, as also the bones of his mother, should be deposited, allowing the charge of forty marks to be bestowed thereon. He died the following year; as may be seen by the probate of his will, dated Nov. 10, 1432¹.

P E D I G R E E of F I T Z W A L T E R,

From Dugdale, Bar. I. 218—223.



¹ Reg. Chichele, II. f. 432.

² See his will, dated at York July 20, 1408. Reg. Arundel, I. 254. Sandford, p. 383, drops him; and makes Walter, who died 1432, 10 Hen. VI. son of Walter and Philippa.

He distinguished himself early in the wars in France, and was taken prisoner in the battle wherein the duke of Clarence lost his life: but being released was in the expedition into that kingdom 1430⁴.

The family ended in his two daughters, of whom the younger married John² Ratcliffe, esq. in whom the title was revived³.

We have evidence of the burial of only three of the earlier branches of this family at Dunmow, besides this lord, his mother and family. The only monuments remaining there are given vol. I. p. 30, 31. pl. vi. vii. If they should rather be thought to be of a later date than there assigned, and to belong to one of the family in the reign of Edward III. or Richard II. the arms will not suit any of the matches of that age; but rather belong to *Valoines*. The chancel of the conventual church having been pulled down at the dissolution, the surviving monuments are out of their places.

1432. In the North aisle of *Langley* church, c. Bucks, a grey slab with a plate inscribed,

*Orate pro anima Elizabeth filia rogi Gyfarde de Asbyfforde
nup. ur.*

*Richd Clopton, quae obiit in vig. scilicet petri mes junii A. dñi
MCCCCXXXIII.*

One shield and the figure gone.

1432. In the most Eastern of the three arches on the North side of the chancel at *Bennington*, c. Herts, is a monument of the reign of Henry VI. as appears by the style of ornamenting the roof of the arch, in the centre of which is a singular figure of an angel with six wings displayed, holding two figures headless, as himself, in a sheet, and so conveying to heaven the souls of the two persons, whose figures are on the tomb below, which is embattled and adorned with seven blank niches at the side; the arch over it flowered and terminating in a bouquet, and sided by puffed finials.

The knight is bearded, in a pointed helmet adorned with a frontoon of oak leaves; under his head a helmet surmounted by a dog's head issuing from a coronet; he wears a collar inscribed with capital letters too much defaced to be now made out, his belt lozengy, at his right a dagger; at his left was a sword of which only the hilt remains; he wears his spurs, and has a lion at his feet.

His lady, at his right hand, has the close headdress of the time, and besides the two angels which, as usual, support her tasseled cushion, a third whole length lying on it holds her head in his lap. Round her neck is a double necklace and cross or quatrefoil appendant. Her habit is a mantle over a close robe with sleeves to her wrists. At her feet two little dogs with studded collars.

This monument belongs to Sir EDWARD BENSTED, knight, younger son of John Bensted, whose monument has been already described, Vol. I. p. 88. He represented the county of Hertford 7 and 20 Richard II. and 1 Henry IV. and was also sheriff of the two counties of Essex and Herts 1400. and died 1432 or 3, having married JOAN . . . who died 1448, leaving issue one son, Edward or Edmund, who ratified his mother's title in this manor 11 Henry VI⁴.

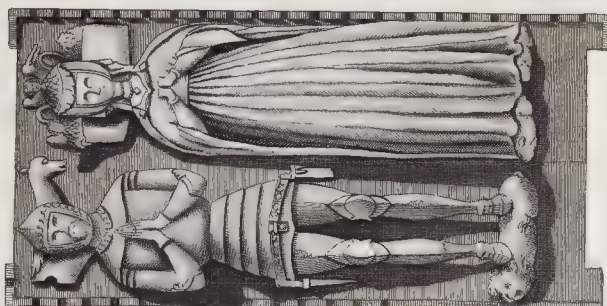
¹ Dugd. Bar. I. 223.

² Not *Trenant*, as Dugdale, lb. 223.

³ Dugd. Bar. II. 285.

⁴ *Curney*, II. 118, 135, and *Le Neve's Mon. n. theston*; from *Morant's Essex*, I. 34. 318. II. 495. See also a pedigree of this family, before given, Vol. I. p. 93.

Without



St. Edward - Bensted, Kn. in - Bennington Church, 1433.





Joan, Lady Colham, 1433.

Without the rails of the chancel at *Cobham*, c. Kent, lies a brass figure of 1433.
 JOAN granddaughter of the founder of the college there, representing a lady in Pl.
 a veil, looser boddice and mantle than the other ladies in her company, close XXXV
 sleeves from the elbow, and mittens; little dog at her feet. By her stand six
 sons in their hair and four daughters in the reticulated headdress. At her sides
 on shields a fess between six cross crosslets (*Pernell*), quartering 2 bars nebulé,
Delapole, her father; impaling the arms of *Cobham*, on a chevron three lioncels
 rampant, and *Cobham* quartering 2 bars nebulé. Two shields at top have *Cobham*
 single, and impaling *Courtney* her grandmother. On each side her head labels with

Ihu, mercy,

and over it,

*Ihu, mercy,
 Lady, help.*

At her feet seven mascles, 3, 3 & 1 *Braybrook* impaling *Cobham*, and a chevron
 charged with a lion rampant, *Brooke*, impaling *Cobham*.

Under her, in two lines,

*Hic jacet Johanna d'na de Cobham quonda' ux d'ni Regi-
 naldi Braybrook militis que obiit
 in die sancti hilarii e'pt anno d'ni mill'mo CCCC XXXIII
 cujus aie p'piciet' deus. Amen.*

This good lady, heiress of the barony of Cobham, is said to have had five
 husbands. The first was Sir Robert de Hemenhale, knight¹, by whom she had
 two sons, who died infants. He was buried in Westminster-abbey, under a large
 stone, to be seen in Thynne's time.

The second was Sir Reginald Braybrook, second son of Sir Gerard Braybrook,
 who died 1405, and was buried here, with his sons, who died young, as before
 mentioned, p. 17. by whom she left an only daughter Joan heiress to her estates
 and barony.

The third Sir Nicholas Hawberk, who died 1407, and was buried here, as
 before described, p. 22. together with their son Nicholas².

The fourth the martyr Sir John Oldcastle hanged and burnt 5 Henry V. for
 Lollardism and enthusiasm.

For her fifth and last husband she contented herself with Sir John Harpeden,
 knight, who however got nothing by her; for her estates and title passed with
 her only daughter and heiress to Sir Thomas Brooke of Somersetshire, whose
 great-grandson was buried here. His monument is engraved Pl. XXI.

It is remarkable that she is styled the wife of her second husband, Sir Regi-
 nald Braybrook.

MARTIN LERCHDEKEN canon of *Exeter*, by will dated in his house at Exeter, 1433.
 on Whitfun Monday, 1430, proved June 13, 1433, bequeaths his body to be
 buried in the chapel of St. Gabriel, within the cathedral church of Exeter, "as
 it was granted to me, and registered in the exchequer, if I chanced to die in
 "or near the city³."

JOHN bishop of Dromore, by will dated and proved 1433, directs 1433.
 his body to be buried in the chancel of *St. Mary Somerset*⁴.

This bishop does not occur in the lists in Ware or Harris.

¹ Le Neve MS. n. ex Claus. 9 Hen. IV. m. 5, on Dugdale's Baronage, penes me. MS history of the house of Cobham,
 by Francis Thynne, penes C. Ord. clq. p. 18.

² Not *Juba*, as Mr. Halliell. l. 491, note [g]. It is also *Jebannes* in Registrum Rossensis, p. 765.

³ Prout olim erat mihi concessum, et registratum in scaccario, &c. Reg. Chicheley. l. 436, 437.

⁴ Reg. Chicheley. l. 437.

1433. BENEDICT NICHOLS bishop of St. David's, by will dated and proved 1433, directs his body to be buried in the Virgin Mary's chapel at *St. David's*, before her image, and that a marble stone be laid over him, with his name insculpt¹.

He was one of the four bishops who joined with the archbishop of Canterbury in condemning Sir John Oldcastle lord Cobham to death for heresy. He died June 25, 1433².

1433. THOMAS POLTON bishop of Worcester, by will dated Dec. 6, 1433, directs his body to be buried in the conventual church of Brytlesham, of the Augustine order, in the diocese of Salisbury, whereof he was, and had long been, a brother, in that part of the church where his executors should think best³.

He died at the council of Basil, and was buried in that city⁴, as was JOHN LANGDON bishop of *Rochester*, who died at the same council⁵.

1433. In the North chancel of *Northfleet* church, Kent, is the figure of a man in armour with a lion at his, and his wife with a dog at her feet; and below only *et Katherine uxor ejus*.

Arms above, two bars between three annulets single, and impaling a chevron between three columbines.

These figures, representing Sir WILLIAM RIKHILL and CATHERINE his wife, are engraved in the *Custumale Roffense*, Pl. XXX. p. 136⁶.

Weever⁷, from Stowe, says, Sir William Rikhill the father was one of the King's justices, an Irishman born, the vehement urger of accusations against Thomas of Woodstock duke of Gloucester and Thomas Arundel archbishop of Canterbury, 21 Richard II. 1397.

1433. In the same chancel is this inscription on a brass plate,
*Hic sub pede ante altare jacent Willelmus Rikhill arm.
 filius Willelmi Rikhill militis primogenitus et Katherine
 uxor ejus que obiit XXXIII Aug. MCCCC XXXIII qui
 quidem Willelmus obiit in die . . . MCCCC quorum . .*

Weever⁸ gives two epitaphs of the LEVENTHORPS, a family of Leventhorp-hall, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and lords of the manor of Shingey hall, at *Sabridgeworth*, c. Herts.

*Hic jacet Johannes Leventhorp arm. qui ob. 27 mensis Maii, 1433. et
 Katharina uxor ejus que ob. 15 Oct. 1431, Quorum, &c.*

This JOHN was one of the executors of the will of Henry V. and represented the county in parliament in the reigns of Henry V. and VI.

*Hic jacet Johannes Leventhorp arm. qui obiit ultimo die mensis Maii,
 MCCCC LXXXIIII, & Joanna uxor ejus que obiit XXIX Augusti,
 MCCCC XLVIII.*

This JOHN was son of the preceding, and married JOAN daughter of John Barrington of Barrington hall, Essex, and obtained of Henry VI. a market and two fairs for the town, and licence to enclose a park.

Whether the lines which immediately follow in Weever were part of this latter epitaph or not they are now nailed against a pillar of the South aisle:

*En jacet hic pulvis. putredo, vermibus esca,
 Et famulus mortis, nam vita jam caret ista.
 Hic nil scit. nil habet, nec virtus inde relucet.
 Cerne luto vilis, horror, terror, fetor orbis,
 Opprobrium cunctis ac est objectio plebis,
 Hic, frater, aspice, spira suffragia pro me.*

¹ Reg. Chichele, I. 438.

² Godwin, 583.

³ Reg. Chich. I. 388—441.

⁴ Godwin, 466.

⁵ lb. 514. Reg. Chich. I. 464, 465.

⁶ P. 331.

⁷ See also Bibliotheca Top. Brit. N^o VI. p. ii. p. 41. Reg. Roff. 753, 756. Kilburne's Kent, p. 204.

⁸ P. 549.

In the South aisle are large figures in brass of a knight and lady, a greyhound at his, a dog at her feet; three fleurs de lis quartering three lions passant guardant in pale; also three lions passant guardant, under a label of 3 points with fleurs de lis.

Another stone there has a brass figure of a man and woman in shrouds, holding each a heart in their hands. Arms, 3 fleurs de lis quartering a lion.

These may have belonged to the epitaphs in question, and other monuments in this chapel; but Salmon¹ gives different arms to the Leventhorps.

The figure of AGNES, sister of John Leventhorp, who died 1444; also of ISABEL BOYS, wife of another John Leventhorp, who died 1481, remains without the epitaphs given by Weever.

I shall add here all the monuments in this church of this century.

In the chancel,

*Hic jacet Galfredus Jocelin² et Katharina ac Joanna uxores
ejus qui obiit 15 Jan. a. d. MCCCCXXII³ ejus aie p'picietur
deus. Amen.*

On the South side of the chancel is a rich blue marble canopy of four arches and two diamonded pillars, with a cornice of oak-leaves and fascia of roses, two quatrefoils in front. Against the wall were once brasses of a knight, two wives, and six children, with labels to the Trinity.

Weever's inscription on Sir *Ralph Jocelin* knight of the Bath at the coronation of Edward IV's queen, twice mayor of London, 1464 and 1476; who died 1478, and was son of GEOFFREY above mentioned, is gone, as is that other in Weever in memory of John Chauncey, esq. who married the heiress of the Leventhorps, died 1477, and was an ancestor of the Historian of Hertfordshire.

But in the North aisle remains this undated.

Of your cherite pray⁴

For the soule of William Chauncey;

On whos soule Jesu have mercy!

In the choir at *Barton on Humber*, c. Lincoln, is or was on a marble slab a 1433. brass figure of a man with this inscription about his head,

*Credo q'd redemptor meus vivit et novissima die resurrec-
turus sum et in carne mea videbo salvatorem meum.*

Round the stone,

Hic jacet Simon Seaman quondam civis vinitarius ac Aldermanus London¹ qui obiit 13 die mensis Augusti Anno d'ni MCCCCXXXIII² ejus anime et o'um fidelium defunctorum propitiatur deus. Amen.

Barry wavy a crescent. *Seaman*³.

Under the communion table at *Tickhill*, c. York, a stone with this in text letters round it,

*Hic jacet Will'm Osteel'd, et . . . : uxor ejus qui obierunt
p'mo die . . . ano d'ni MCCCCXXXIII. quorum aiabus
p'piciet' de.*

between them a cross and IHS. Arms, three maidenheads.

On another flat stone round a cross,

*Hic jacet . . . Eliert qui obiit nonodecimo die mensis junii
anno domini MCCCCXXXIII. ejus aie p'piciet' de.*

¹ Salmon, 267.

² *Jolyne*, W.

³ *uxor*. W.

⁴ not as W. *Joy a Paten-asser and an Ass.*

⁵ Harleian MS. of Lincolnshire church-notes, before quoted.

In the chancel at *Gillingham*, Kent, is a stone inlaid with a rich brass cross, much defaced, on a base of arch work, on the ledge round it,

✠ Es testes r'pe quod
non Jacet hic lapis iste Corpus ut ornatur sed spiritus ut
memoretur. heus
tu qui transis medius magu
[puer an sis pro me funde preces quia sic]
michi sit venie spes'.

At the bottom of the cross,

Hic jacet magister Will'ms Beaufitz qui obiit R^{ex}
die me's maii anno d'ni MCCCCXXXIII cui' a se p'piciet de'

1433. In a fair chapel on the South side of the choir at *Ewelme*, Oxfordshire, is an altar
Pl. tomb of grey marble, inlaid with brass figures of a knight and lady. At his feet, an
XXXVI unicorn. At her feet a lion queue fourche, *Burghersh*. Over his head and between
them were three wheels, the arms of *Roet*, borne as his own coat by Chaucer, his father having married Philippa youngest daughter of Sir Payne Roet, and sister to Catharine Swinford who married John of Gaunt. The shield below him now gone, was, as represented in the print of Geoffrey Chaucer and his progeny prefixt to Speght's edition of his works, a bend between two frets. *Despenfer*, impaling a lion rampant queue fourche; *Burghersh*. Over her a shield with a lion rampant queue fourche, *Burghersh*. Under her *Roet* quartering *Burghersh*.

On each side were two rows of brass shields, seven in each row.

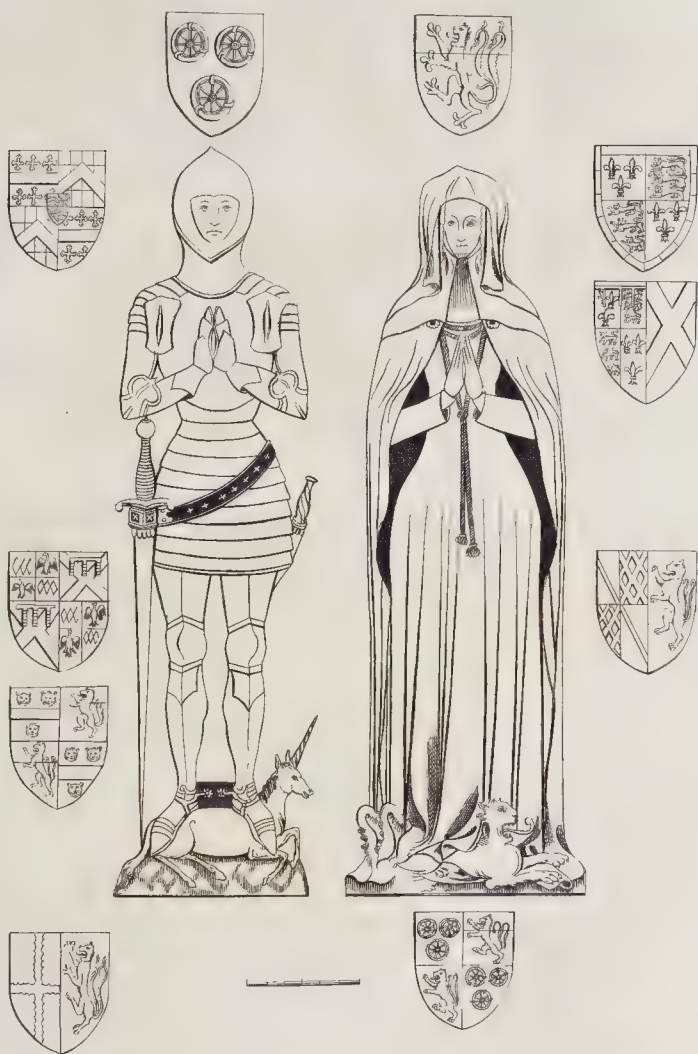
In the upper row,

1. Within a bordure gobone France and England. *Beaufort* earl of *Somerset*. See E. in the plate.
2. Quarterly modern France and England, over all a label of 3 points. *Richard Plantagenet* duke of *York*, impaling a saltire. *Neville*. See the plate F.
3. In a bordure gobone quarterly modern France and England. *Beaufort* earl of *Somerset*.
4. A bend between two frets. *Despencer* impaling a lion rampant queue fourche; *Burghersh*: for *Edward* lord *Spencer*, who married Elizabeth Burghersh. See G. in the plate.
5. *Roet* quartering *Burghersh*.
6. In a bordure gobone quarterly modern France and England. *Beaufort* as before.
7. *Montacute* quartering *Monthermer*, impaling *Burghersh*.

In the lower row,

1. A fess between six cross crosslets; *Beauchamp*: quartering cheque a chevron, Ermine; for *Newburgh* earl of *Warwick*. On an escutcheon of pretence three chevronels, *Clare*; quartering *Despencer*. See A. in the plate.
2. *Beaufort* as before.
3. Three lozenges, *Montague*; *Monthermer* quartering an eagle displayed, impaling a cross engrailed, *John* lord *Mobun* of *Dunster*.

* See the concluding lines in the epitaph of William Lyndewood, p. 53. They occur also in others at Algarby, Lincolnshire, and in Temple church, Bristol, 1396.



Brufes of Sir Thomas Chaucer's Lady at Enwelm.

4. Three lozenges, *Montacute*, quartering an eagle displayed, *Monthermer*; quartering a saltire surmounted by a label of 3 points goboné. *Neville*. See B. in the plate. *Thomas Neville* third son of *Ralph* first earl of *Westmorland*, having married Alice daughter and heir of *Thomas Montacute* earl of *Salisbury* (who was second husband to Alice Chaucer) by his first wife Eleanor daughter of *Thomas Holland* earl of *Kent*, was created in her right earl of *Salisbury*, and quartered her arms before those of his own family.
5. Az. a fess between three leopards' faces O. *Delapole*, quartering *Burgberf*. See C. in the plate.
6. *Montacute* and *Monthermer* impaling *Burgberf*.
7. A cross engrailed, *John*, lord *Mobun* of *Dunfer*, impaling *Burgberf*, he having married Joan Burgherf. See D. in the plate.

At the head only two shields, one over the other.

France and England quarterly, under a label of three; *Richard Plantagenet* duke of *York*, impaling *Roet* and *Mobun* of *Dunfer*.

At the feet four shields.

1. G. a saltire Arg. *Neville*, impaling *Richard Plantagenet*, duke of *York*;
2. Barry of 6. over all a bendlet, impaling a lion rampant.
3. Quarterly, 1. 4. A lion rampant. *Percy*. 2. 3. Three lucies hauriant; *Lucy*; impaling *Neville*.
4. Two lions passant guardant in pale impaling *Burgberf*.

At the head a flowered ledge of brass.

He is in plated armour, gauntlets not fingered, shoulder pieces like shields, elbow pieces like escallops, and wears a sword and dagger. She has the veil and wimple, mantle, surcot, and cordon.

This tomb belongs to Sir THOMAS CHAUCER, kn't. lord of the manor of Ewelme, son of the poet, and last heir male of that family, born about 38 or 39 Edward III. sheriff of Oxford and Berkshires, constable of Wallingford and Knaresborough castles, keeper of Knaresborough forest for life, chief butler of England, 1 Henry IV. and owner of Ewelme and Donnington. Jane queen of Henry IV. granted him, 12 Henry IV. for his good service, the manors of Woodstock, Haninbrough, Wotton, and Stuntesfield. He married MAUD, daughter and coheirefs of Sir John Burgherf, who died 1431, on the Saturday next after the feast of St. Philip and James: and left by her a daughter Alice, wife of the duke of Suffolk, whose monument will be described hereafter. The epitaph, now torn from this tomb, is thus given by Leland¹:

Hic jacet Thomas

Chaucer, armiger, quondam D'ns istius ville et patronus istius ecclesie:
qui obiit 18 die mensis Novembris anno D. 1434.

Et Matildis uxor ejus, quæ obiit 28³ die mensis Aprilis, Anno D. 1436.

"Sum say," adds Leland, "that this Chaucer was a marchant-man, and had "about £. 1000. by the yere, and that wollesakkes be yn Ewelme in token of "marchaundise. And menne say likewise, that he mindid the fundation of the "hospitale of Ewelme, and also the hospitale by Dunnintoun castle. But William "duke of Suffolk did build them booth."

Mr. Tyrwhitt⁴ thinks there are many circumstances which might incline us to favour the opinion that Thomas Chaucer was not the son of the poet. But

¹ *Imp. II. f. 6.*

² The print has 27.

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³ The print of this tomb, before referred to, has *Decembris*.

⁴ *Life of Chaucer*, p. 22. 117.

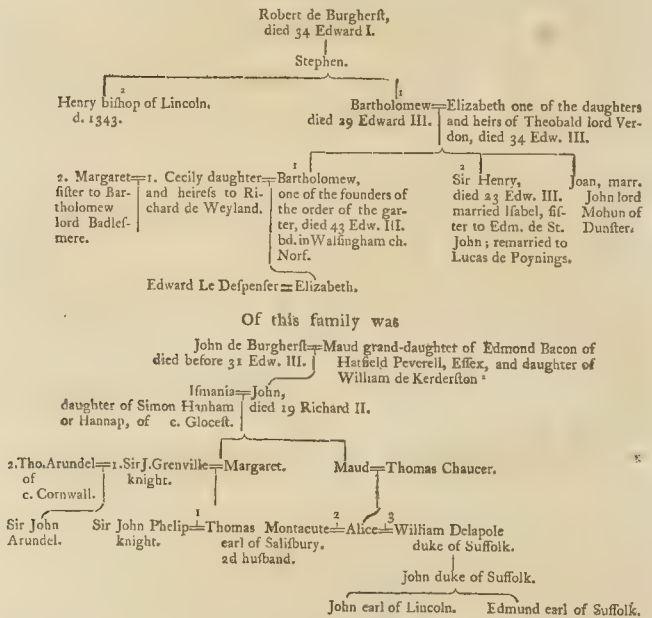
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the arms of Roet single intermixt with others on the dutchefs of Suffolke's tomb plainly prove the relationship of the persons buried here to Geoffrey Chaucer, who married Philippa sister of Catharine Swinford, and with her coheir of Sir Payne Roet. Sir Thomas Chaucer his son, buried at Ewelme, took the arms of Roet, G. three Catherine wheels O. as his own, and marrying Maud daughter and coheir of John de Burgherft of Ewelme, their only daughter Alice wife of William Delapole duke of Suffolke assumed the arms of Burgherft, a lion, as above, which are impaled with Delapole, Montacute, &c. on her fine tomb there.

Alice had before two husbands, Sir John Phelip, knight¹, and Thomas Montacute earl of Salisbury, who died 7 Henry VI.

PEDIGREE of BURGHERST,
from Dugdale's Bar. II. 34—37.



1435. JOHN CLYDEROWE, bishop of Bangor, by will dated the last day of March, 1434, in the eleventh year of his consecration, proved Dec. 13, 1435, directs his body to be buried in his cathedral, if he happened to die there or within two days journey, on the right hand of the chapel of St. John Baptist and Evangelist, in an honorable manner like a Christian bishop¹: but if he died near Creyford, twelve miles from London, then to be buried before the image of St. Paul in the wall, and if possible by John bishop of Rochester; and his tenement near the rectory house door there to be put into the hands of some of the parishioners, to find a lamp before the image of St. Austin there.

¹ Kennet, Par. Ant. 579.

² Morant, II. 129.

³ Honorable more pontificali Christiani. Reg. Chichele, fol. 454.

He barely appears in Godwin's list, but is supplied by Richardson from Anstis, who says he was canon of Chichester, clerk of the Apostolic Chamber, appointed by the pope to this see 4 Henry VI. 1424. 1431, had leave from the king to visit the holy sepulchre, with seven persons, eight horses, &c. ' and was going to the council of Basil, 1433 '. He died at Crayford, Dec. 12, 1435, and was buried there '.

JOAN lady BERGAVERN, by will dated Jan. 10, 1434. proved Nov. 19, 1435. 1435, directs her "wretched body to be buried in the queer of the Frere "Prechours of Hereford in a new tumb, by my worthy lord ond sumtyme husband Sir William Beauchamp, on whoos soule God have mercy "!

She was daughter of Richard and sister and coheirefs of Thomas earl of Arundel, beforementioned, vol. I. p. 165. and II. 45. and widow of Humphrey Bohun earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton. Her will is printed at length by Sir William Dugdale, "that by it the greatnes and state wherein the nobility "of England in those days lived may in some sort be discerned." In this view I have thought it worth inserting in the appendix: "I wil, says she, that my "bodi be kept unburied in the place where it happeneth me to dye unto the "time my *maigne* be clothed in black, my hors, my chare, and other conveyance made, and then to be carried unto the place of my burying, "before reherfed, with alle the worship that ought to be done unto a woman of "myn affate."

JOHN earl of ARUNDEL lord MALTRAVERS, by will dated April 8, 1430, 1435. proved Feb. 15, 1435, 13 Henry VI. wills his body to be buried in the Trinity College at Arundel, in the wall between the choir and the altar of the Blessed Virgin of the said college.

He was the successor of Thomas earl of Arundel, beforementioned, p. 45. and being slain at the siege of Gerberoy castle, near Beauvais, his leg being broken by a shot from a culverine, he was buried in the Friars Minors at Beauvais '.

In the chancel at *Battel*, under this figure in brass,

1435.

Hic jacet Willms Arnold armig.

qui obiit III die debr.

A. D. MCCCCXXXI. cujus anime propitiatur Deus.

ROBERT FITZ HUGH bishop of London, who died 1435, had in the middle of the choir ¹ of old *St. Pauls*, a stone with his brass figure episcopally habited, in a rich flowered mantle, his right hand blessing, his left holding his crozier; and four shields with London single and impaling three chevronels braced, a chief, and the latter twice single, and round the ledge this inscription, in which there is something more approaching to classical poetry than in any of the preceding.

¹ Rymer, X. 493.

² Ib. 542.

³ Godwin, 624.

⁴ Reg. Chich. I. 455, 456.

⁵ Bar. I. 240.

⁶ household.

⁷ Dugd. Bar. I. 322.

⁸ In the Presbytery, a little above the throne. Godwin. On the South side of the choir. Richardson.

Nobilis antistes Robertus Londoniensis,
 Filius Hugonis hic requiescat, honor
 Doctorum, flos pontificum¹, quem posulat² Ely,
 Romae basilicæ³ regia facta refert.
 Plangit eum papa⁴, rex, grex, sua natio tota,
 Extrema gens, si qua noverat ulla suum⁵?
 Gemma pudicitiae, spectrum⁶ pietatis, honoris
 Famaque iustitiae, formula pacis⁷ erat.
 Hors violenta rapit libentem, unde cui mors
 Extitit mortem⁸ vita beata tulit.
 Mille quadringentis triginta quinque sub annis
 In festo Mauri⁹ coelica regna petit.

He was son of Henry lord Fitz Hugh, who died 1424¹¹, rector of St. Leonard Eastcheap, 1401; canon of Lismore in Ireland, 1406; warden of King's Hall at Cambridge, and chancellor of the university, 1423; LL. D. prebendary of Grindale in the church of York, 1418¹²; of Hansacre, in that of Lichfield, between 1408 and 1428¹³; rector of St. Peter's, Northampton, 1428¹⁴; prebendary of Ailesbury, in the church of Lincoln, 1419 or 1429¹⁵; archdeacon of Northampton, 1419¹⁶; embassador to the emperor¹⁷ and the pope; consecrated bishop of London, 1431, in the city of *Fuld*¹⁸; sent to the council of Basil, 1434, and shortly after his return, which was before the end of 1435, was elected bishop of Ely, but died at St. Omer's before his intended translation, Sept. 22, 1435¹⁹. Newcourt makes him die Jan. 15, 1436.

By his will, undated, but proved Feb. 12, 1435, he directs his body to be buried, if he died in England, or within three days journey of it²⁰, in the church of St. Paul, above the choir²¹, before the high altar, if he have not rebuilt the bishop's throne, under which he would however wish and desire to be buried²².

1435. In the Lady Chapel (now the library) at *Hereford*, near the door, a large black stone has inlaid in *white stone* the figures of a knight and lady; the lady gone: at his feet a dog. A white ledge round the figures, and this inscription in brass at their feet,

Hic jacet Ricus Delamar armiger, qui obiit primo die
 mensis Februarii, Anno Domini millimo
 CCCC XXXI. et Isabella nuper uxor Ricardi Delamar,
 que obiit XXIII die mensis Februarii,
 Anno Domini millesimo CCCC XX. quorum animabus
 propicietur Deus. Amen.

¹ Pontifici, Weaver. ² *centulit*, W. ³ Basilicæ, W. ⁴ omitted in Weaver.
⁵ *eris*, W. ⁶ *plum*, W. ⁷ The idea or image. ⁸ *juris*, W. ⁹ *et mortuar*, W.
¹⁰ The festival of St. Maurus was Dec. 20; that of St. Maura the Virgin Sept. 20; that of St. Maurice, who is here
meant, Sept. 22.
¹¹ Dugd. Bar. I. 404. ¹² Ib. 449.
¹³ Willis, I. 139. ¹⁴ Reg. Gynewell episc. Linc. Bridges, I. 446. Milton, in the church of Linc. 1419. Willis, II. 222.
¹⁵ Willis, lb. 132. ¹⁶ Willis, lb. 111. ¹⁷ *Felice*, Newcourt.
¹⁸ in civitate *Fuldensi*, ex Registro.
¹⁹ Weaver, 300; and Godwin; and epitaph.
²⁰ *prope ad 3 dietas*. ²¹ *supra chorum*. ²² Reg. Chich. I. 457.

Arms. Two chevrons indented, single, and impaling and quartering in a border engrailed a bend charged with

Dr. Stukeley¹ calls this "a *fine brass* of Isabella wife of R. D. obiit 1421."² He omits two other adjoining stones, one inlaid in the same manner, an old man in buttoned mittens and buttoned skirt, with a dog at his feet, in a double quatrefoil on a cross³; the other having the outlines of white stone, a monk under an arch of white, his head left; but neither of them an inscription.

WILLIAM GRAY bishop of Lincoln, who died Feb. . . 1435⁴, by will dated 1435⁵ at his episcopal manor of Bugden, Feb. 11. 1435 proved March 9, same year, appoints his body to be buried in that chapel in his cathedral church, wherein mass was daily celebrated in honour of the Blessed Virgin, in the middle of the chapel, between the entrance and the great reading desk⁶.

He was dean of York; consecrated bishop of London, 1426; translated to Lincoln 1431⁷. He dissolved⁸ the college or chantry founded by Sir William Golding, 1315, for a master and four secular priests at the altar of St. Mary in the church of St. Margaret at Stansted le Thiel, or St. Margaret, in Hertfordshire, which in his visitation, 1429, he found neglected, and united it to Elsing Spittle in London; from which house were sent two priests to reside and minister there⁹. He was a benefactor to Bugden church, in the windows whereof Browne Willis saw his arms: G. a lion rampant in a bordure engrailed Ermine¹⁰. But no memorial remains of him in his cathedral

The tomb of JOHN of LANCASTER, duke of BEDFORD, third son of Henry IV. 1435¹¹ in the cathedral at ROUEN, is marked with a simplicity unknown in the monuments of the great in this age. It was originally only a tomb of black marble between two pillars, in the North side of the choir. So that the report to Sandford¹², that the figure or *portraiture* of the duke was broken by the Huguenots, 1462, does not seem well founded. There remained affixed to the pillar at the foot of the tomb a tablet of brass, with his arms in a garter, between two ostrich feathers, with scrolls, and probably his motto, and under the buckle of the garter a root, which the priests called *La racine de Betfort*. The description and drawing of it in Sandford was made by Sir William Dugdale when Norroy 1648. In the duke's will I find the furniture of his chapel was "*de radicibus auri super velvetum rubrum*." They are thus represented behind his portrait in his missal and as a border round the frame of it. The shield of arms, Sandford adds, was stolen away, being *silver*: more probably it was rather lost, like a thousand other shields only of brass or enamelled. The inscription on the tablet was as follows:

Cy gist feu de noble memoire treshaut et puis-
sant prince Johan en son vivant Regent
le Roialme de France, Duc de Bedford, pour le q'l
est fonde une messe estre ch'un jour p'petuelle-
me't celebree a ceste autel p le college des clere-
tins inc'rine't ap's prime, et t'spalla le xiiii^{or} jor
de Septe b l an mill CCCC XXXI au quel
xtiiii^{or} ior semblableme't est fonde por luy ob'
sole pnet en ceste iglise. Dieu face p'don a son ame'.

This is one of the commemorative plates so common in the churches of France.

¹ Itin. I. 67.

² Q. if this belonged to Sir Peter Grandison. Ieland, It. VIII, 86.

³ Dr. Richardson on Godwin, p. 297, says, the license for electing his successor is dated Feb. 1. i Pat. 14 Hen. VI. m. 6, but this was the following year, 1436. ⁴ Reg. Chichele, I. 451, 459. ⁵ Godwin, p. 188. ⁶ Not founded; as Godwin.

⁷ Mon. Angl. III. p. ii. p. 190. Chauncy, p. 284, 285. Newcourt, I. p. 891, 892. Tanner, Not. Mon. p. 188. The only old monument in this little church is a cross fleury and two shields, formerly inlaid with brass, and round the legs: PVR:SA: ALICE:PRIES. Weaver adds, LE IOVR. Perhaps for some of the *Colingtons*, lords here in the 12th and part of the 15th century. Weaver gives an epitaph on John de Goldington, son of Sir John de Goldington, knight.

⁸ Cathedr. I. 55.

⁹ P. 314.

His will, dated Sept. 10, 1435, in the castle at Rouen, and proved Oct. 7, 1441, directs that his body be buried in the church of our Lady at Rouen, if he died in Normandy; if in Picardy, in that of our Lady de Morivelle; if in England, in Waltham abbey. He left to either of these the whole furniture of his chapel of his palace of Tournelles at Paris, originally the house of a chancellor in 1320, and in 1422 the residence of the duke of Bedford, who enlarged and beautified it so much that Charles VII. and succeeding kings of France preferred it to their palace opposite to it. After the unfortunate death of Henry II. at the tilting match, the lifts for which reached from this palace to the Bastille along the Rue des Tournelles, Catherine of Medici disliked it so much that she persuaded Charles to pull it down. It was completely demolished by Henry IV. who built the Palais Royal on its site¹.

The duke left all his estates to his wife Jaquetta, except the castle of Hajaputa or Harapute, to his natural son for life².

His first wife Anne, daughter of John duke of Burgundy, died 1432, and is buried in the Celestines church at Paris, where her monument, with her portrait and epitaph, was lately to be seen: his second Jaquetta, daughter of Peter of Luxembourg earl of St. Paul, survived him, and remarried Sir Richard Wideville afterwards earl Rivers, by whom she was mother of Edward IV's queen, and died 1472³.

In that beautiful and rich Missal or Book of Offices⁴ presented by the dukes to the duke's nephew Henry VI. and probably the work of some French or Flemish artist, are the only portraits remaining of him and his dukes. He is represented kneeling to St. George, in a rich robe embroidered and furred at the sleeves and neck: round his neck a rich collar with a falcon volant appendant: on his head, which is close shaved, a small furred cap; on the middle finger of his right hand a ring. The saint is in complete armour, having over it the mantle of the order lined with ermine, fastened by a cordon, with the garter on the left shoulder; under the mantle a surcoat with the cross of St. George in front, and a small standing cape studded with two rows of precious stones. A nimbus round his head. Behind him stands his armour bearer, with his arms on a pennon and on his shield. The desk at which the duke kneels is covered with a cloth embroidered with roots on paly of blue, white, and red, with his motto, *A vous entier*. The hangings of the stone vaulted chapel behind him are paled, and inscribed in the same manner, and those more before him are studded with gold and blue roses on a red ground. Behind him is a chair like the ancient curule chair, but with a back to it. The roof of the chapel is vaulted with stone, and in the windows, which have inside shutters, are coats of arms. Round this picture are five martyrdoms of saints. The first represents a saint on horseback aimed at by two men on foot with staves; St. Eric, king of Sweden, murdered by his enemies, 1290, as he was coming out of his chapel at the head of his guards⁵. The second a saint fastened to St. Andrew's cross, with pots of fire fastened to his hands and feet⁶. The third St. Matthias fawn asunder. The fourth St. John in the caldron of boiling oil. The compartment on the left side represents a saint thrown headlong into a well; St. Sigismund king of Burgundy, first cousin to St. Clotilda, wife of Clovis, who being defeated by Chlodomer son of Clovis, A. D. 517, was thrown into a well near Orleans. Over the four first and at the right side under the fifth is a scroll with the motto as before, which incircles his arms⁷ below,

¹ St. Foix, *Essais Hist.* sur Paris, I. 41.

² Sandford.

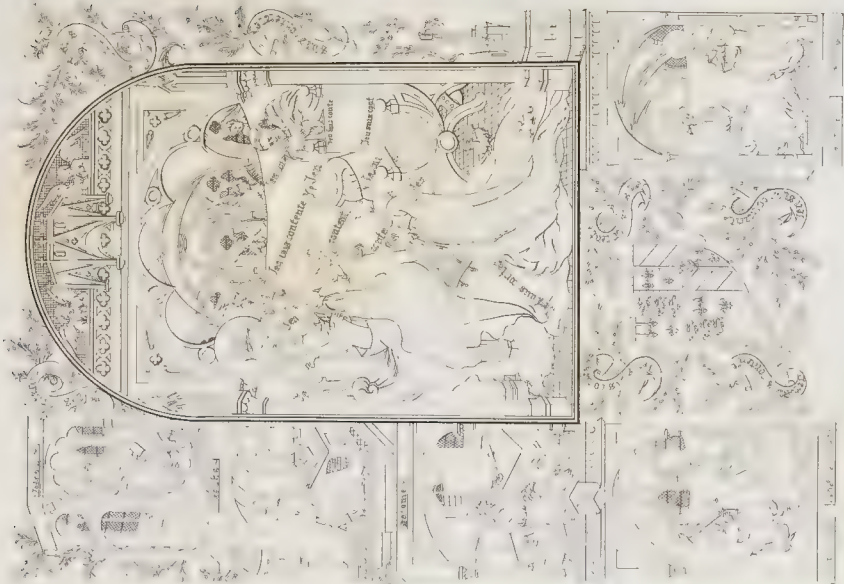
³ Royal Wills, p. 270—276. Dugd. Bar. II. 202.

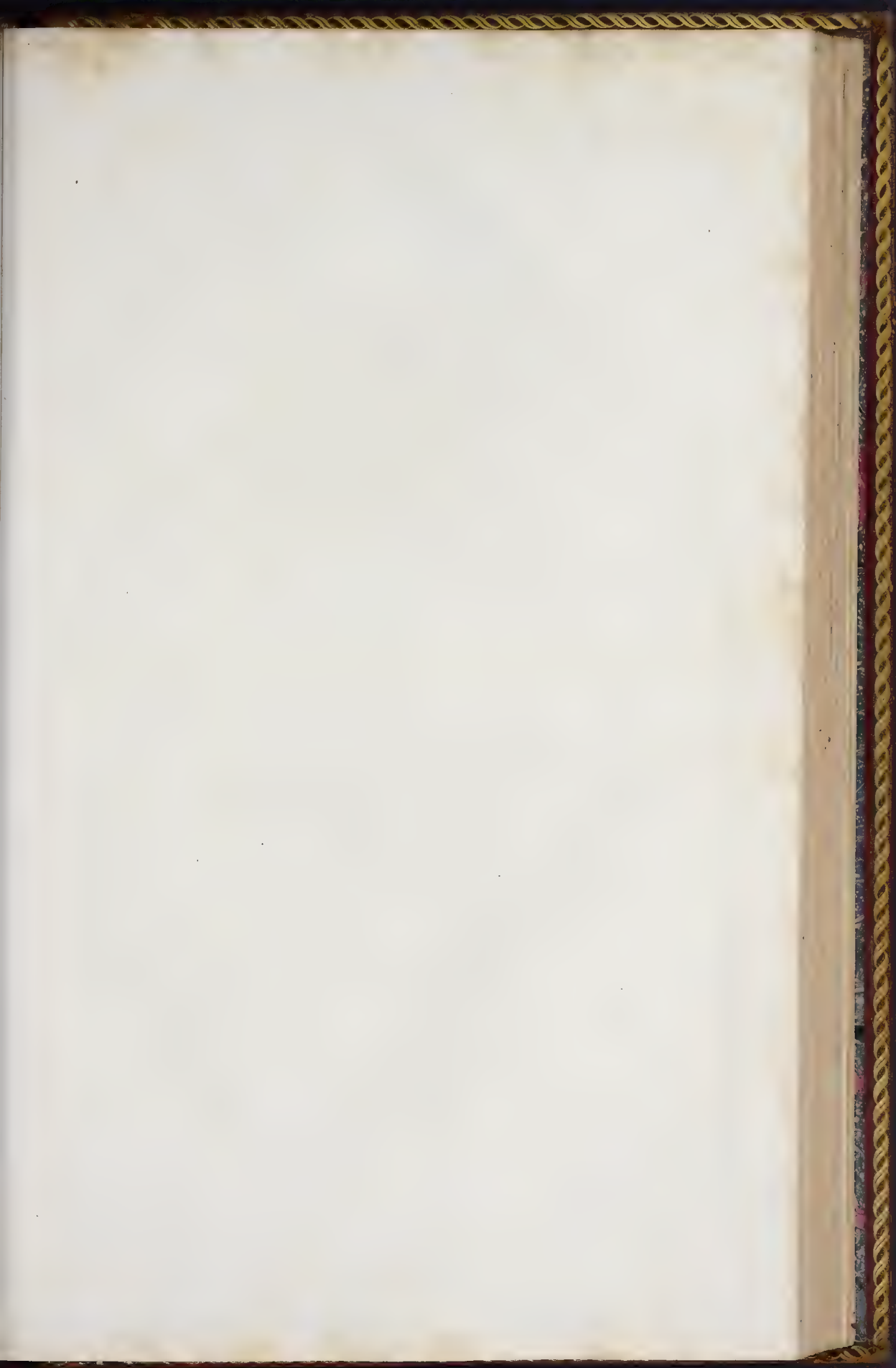
⁴ As it is styled in the record of gift in it.

⁵ So Henschenius.

⁶ The martyrdom of St. Andrew (though here represented differently from the accustomed mode) has no less than the preceding ones a particular connection with the country of the dukes: Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, instituted the order of the Golden Fleece, in honour of St. Andrew's cross, which is the badge of it, and is called *the Cross of Burgundy*.

⁷ The duke's arms on his feet in Sandford, p. 246, are France and England quarterly, over all a label of five points, the two towards the dexter side of the escutcheon Ermine, to shew his descent from John duke of Lancaster, and three charged with fleurs de lis, to shew his descent from Henry duke of Lancaster. Crest, a lion passant guardant crowned and gorged with the same label, and placed with his helmet between two feathers wreathed with scrolls containing some illegible letters: traces of an antelope's hoof for supporter. In a window of St. Stephen's church, Walbrook, his arms were supported by two eagles, A. gorged with large coronets composed of roses O.





Old France and England under a label of 5 Arg. and Erm. and Az. counterchanted, supported by an eagle volant Arg. gorged with a ducal coronet, and an antelope Sable. The border round the whole picture is made up of roots.

The duchess kneels to her patroness and namesake St. Anne (here by a strange anticipation representing the Virgin Mary her daughter) habited in the veil and wimple, by whose side is the child Jesus with the globe, and between them a young female saint crowned with a crown surmounted by five crosses, and while the left hand of the last rests on the shoulder of the infant Jesus her right hand turns over the book held by her own mother. The duchess wears the mitred headdress richly fronted with roses and pearls and reticulated at the ears; round her neck a necklace of pearls: her robe is embroidered in the same pattern as the duke's, and on her skirt are a brown and white dog. Behind her a chair shaped like the ancient curule chair, having on a boss in the centre a coat of arms enamelled. On it leans a venerable figure, probably of Joseph, and its back, like the hangings of the chapel, is embroidered with flowers, and this motto, *J'en suis contente*. Over the screen of hangings look four angels playing on musical instruments. The roof of the chapel is vaulted, and on the top or cornice of the porch are two more angels. On the left side of this picture sit three figures at desks and books: the first is superscribed *Joachim*, the second *Cleophe*, the third writing at a higher desk *Salome*; three successive husbands of St. Anne. In a fourth compartment sits a female saint and a person conversing with her. Under him *Alpheus*, another name for Cleophas, under her *Matria Jaques* representing his wife and the mother of St. James the Less. The corresponding compartment at the other side below has a similar conversation-piece, representing Zebedee and his wife Salome, otherwise called Maria, subscribed *Zebedee Maria Salome*. Over this last is painted a church, and over it two scrolls, paly red, white, and blue, with the motto, *J'en suis contente*, which is repeated at the other corner at top and four times on branches with berries round the arms of the duke impaling those of the duchess.

Az. in a border gobone A. and G. three fleurs de lis O. *Burgundy* modern; quartering Bendy of 6 O. and Az. *Burgundy* antient', without supporters; and on a shield of pretence O. a lion rampant S.

She bore quarterly 1. 4. a lion rampant queue fourchee G. crowned O. *Luxemburgh*. 2. 3. a star of 12 points A. *Baux de Andre*.*

Vertue engraved the duke's portrait, and under it his arms and supporters, with the motto *A vous entier*: at the corners of the plate in rondeaux his and her portrait. Round his the same motto: round her's, *J'en suis contente*.

Another drawing in this missal represents a female saint crowned, in a mantle, surcot of ermine, and kirtle, her train supported by a lady in the reticulated and mitred headdress richly studded with pearls, her mantle girded round her waist, and behind her another lady in the veil headdress, delivering a shield Az. charged with three fleurs de lis O. held by a man in armour with a singular cap, to a king standing in complete armour: behind the king is a man in armour, with mail gorget and a surcot, and at the king's feet kneels, as if buckling on his right spur, a herald in a tabard charged with O. A fess between three mullets G. quartering Arg. Over the building in which this transaction passes is the figure of the Deity encircled by cherubim delivering the first described shield to an angel. Another angel hovers behind, over the right corner of the picture, where the same female saint, with her attendants, and the addition of an old man, is represented in a forest among wild beasts meeting an old man with a beard and nimbus, who kneeling presents to her the same arms on a mantle: in the back ground is seen a church. This is the legend of the changing the arms of France from three toads to three fleurs de lis, in the reign of Clovis, A. D. 500, as represented in tapestry in one of the halls at the Marriage of Charles the Bold duke of Burgundy and Margaret of York, as described by John de Haymis, knight, lord of Louvegnies, in his ac-

* Sandford, p. 312.

* Ib. p. 313.

G g 2

count of that ceremony¹; "Item comment un hermite apporta a la ditte royne [Clotildis daughter of Chilperic, king of Burgundy and neice of Gondebaut, king of Burgundy, married to Clovis, king of France]² "un drap d'azur à trois fleurs de lis d'or que l'ange luy avoit donné, et le delivra la ditte royne a son mary le roy Clovis pour le porter comme ses armes en lieu qu'il les portoit d'or a trois crapaux de sable." Fauchet³ adds, it was pretended, that the abbey of Joye en val, in the forest of Laye, near the royal castle of St. Germain, near Poissy, was founded on this occasion, because they shewed there a fountain, where this escucheon was revealed to a hermit; whereas this abbey was not founded till 1222⁴, and the whole story is of no older date than the reign of Charles VI⁵. The anachronism was not detected in the duke of Bedford's time; but the legend has supplied a handsome compliment; and it is not improbable that the figure intended for Clovis may be a portrait of Henry VI.

Philip Augustus king of France first introduced the fleurs de lis into the arms of France in the crusade of 1190.

The last particular in this beautiful missal is this attestation of its being presented by gift of the dukes and by order of the duke to king Henry V. by one of the king's servants, who, by the 15th line, appears to have been his physician:

"Memorand. qd. xxiiii die Mensis Decembris fuit i' vigi' natiuitat' Xpi anno d'ni Millmo CCCC XXX". Et serenissimi ac i'vicississimi principis Henrici dei gratia Regis francie et Anglie Anno nono Illustris p'ncipissa Coniux collateral' vicioriosi p'ncipis d'ni Duc' Bedfordie Patru' D'ni n'ri Regis Soror germana inclit' p'ncipis Duc' Burgundie Ducissa Bedfordie Dicto serenissimo Regnor Regi p'sente ornatissimo libru' Matutinar' horar' Canoniar' Comedacois et foicii funeralis cu' ceteris Devocionum cultibz ut patet oculo tenus p'pulcris et su'ptuosis nimiu' ex dicti d'ni mariti sui consensu et voluntate cordiali attulit optulit contulit et donavit. Unde ex p'cepto dicti d'ni mei ducis Bedfordie in hiis meis literis cirographis Ego d'ni Regis ad p'sonam servitor ad sanitatem viteque cons'vacacione consulens Tunc p'sens et predicta cognoscens hui' memora' de donacionis gesta p'pe ymaginē dicti d'ni mei ducis Bedfordie sup' signu' meū manuale inscribo fateor et Attestor ad laudem Regis Regu' dei creatoris et Vignis Virginu' d'ne n'ro marie virginis post partu' atq' omiu' scor' dei in celis familiariu' ac dom' n'ri regis consolaco'em et co'modu' qui co'suet' a X'to p'sper in Scla' sclor'. Amen. S. I.

This missal, eleven inches long by seven and a half wide, and two and a half thick, bound in crimson velvet, with gold clasps, on which are engraved the arms of Harley, Cavendish, and Holles, quarterly, was the property of the earl of Oxford, and descended to his daughter, the late dutchess of Portland. At the sale of her effects, May 24, 1786, it was purchased by Mr. Edwards, bookseller, of Pall Mall, for £. 213; his Majesty declining the unequal contest for a relique of his ancestors most worthy of a place in his cabinet.

The three drawings, and a fac simile of the grant, having been engraved at the expence of the proprietor, have been since purchased by me for the further illustration of this work.

¹ Ex MS. cod. 1468. Chiflet Litium Francicum, p. 34. The story is differently told in another French MS. Chronicle, cited by Chiflet, p. 31.

² On the death of her uncle Gondebert, A. D. 511. she lived in retirement at Tours, and was canonized after her death, A. D. 545.

⁴ Fauchet and Chiflet ubi supra.

⁵ Antiquités Gauloises, B. I. c. 18. p. 117. Tillet des dignités du couronne de France.

In All Saints church at *Hertford*, was an English epitaph on William Wake
Yeoman of the duke's horse, and Surveyor with king Henry VI.

"Here lyeth under this stone William Wake
And by him Joane his wife and make,
Sometime Yeman of John duc of Bedford's hors,
And lat Surveyor with king Henry the Sixt he was
Gentylman mad he was at the holy grav.
On qwos foul almighty God mercy hav' !

No traces of this remain at this time, unless the braslefs figures of a man and woman in the North transept can be supposed to have belonged to it. The rage for crusading having expired before this time it is not easy to explain the fifth line.

In the North aisle of St. Stephen's church at *Norwich*, under two figures:

D vos omnes picturas istas intuentes devotas ad Deum
fundite preces pro animabus Roberti Brasyer istius civitatis
aldermanni & maioris, & Cristiane uxoris ejus. Quibus
requiem eternam donet Deus. Amen.

ROBERT BRASIER was mayor of *Norwich* 1410, represented the city in several parliaments of Henry V. and by will, proved 1435, ordered his body to be buried in St. Mary's Chapel.

I infer this for the mention of *picturæ* applied to brass plates, to be added to the instances adduced in the introduction, p. xcvi. So Richard II. is said in his epitaph to lie "sub marmore *pictus*," though his statue is in *brass*.

SIMON SIDENHAM bishop of *Chichester*, by will dated Jan. 11, 1437, proved 1437. Feb. 6, same year, ordered his body to be buried before the high altar of his cathedral, where no memorial of him remains.

The beauteous CATHARINE of France wife of Henry V. was buried with 1437. her husband at *Westminster*; but on the building of Henry VII's chapel her corpse was taken up, and the coffin being decayed was put into a wooden chest, and placed near her husband's tomb, at the East end of the Fryers (as Stowe calls it) where it continued ever since, the bones firmly united, and the flesh and skin dried up like tanned leather. Of late years the Westminster scholars amused themselves with tearing it to pieces; and one in particular, who bore a principal character in the police of India, lies under the imputation of having contributed in an especial manner to that havoc. I can just remember seeing some shapeless masses of the mummy, of a whitish colour. Near it hung a tablet with an epitaph in Latin and English verse. See Sandford, p. 286. It is now under lock and key, near her husband's tomb, waiting for the next opening of the royal vault for her last repose.

"On the South side of Henry V's tomb is a wooden chest or coffin, wherein part of the skeleton and parched body of Catharine Valois his queen (from the waist upwards) is to be seen; of which many fabulous stories are reported for her lying here: but the truth is, that when Henry VII. caused the old chapel of our Lady (at the entrance whereof this queen was entred) to be pulled down, the workmen finding her coffin among others to be well nigh sunk and damaged, what remained of her body was taken thence, and placed in this *capsula*, nigh her husband, where it hath remained ever since."

¹ Chaucer, p. 260. Weever, p. 542.

² Kerpe, p. 155. See also Weever, p. 475, who explodes the silly tradition of the vergers in his time, that she was so buried "by her own appointment," in regard of her disobedience to her husband for being delivered of her son Henry VI. in Windsor, the place which he forbade.

This princess underwent as many vicissitudes in her death as in her life. She was the prize of the conquest of France, and from the united throne of England and France descended to the bed of a simple gentleman, Owen Tudor, "whose person so absolute in all the lineaments of his body, that the only contemplation of it might make a queen forget all other circumstances," says Sandford, attracted her; who was imprisoned for marrying her; and whose issue by her ascended the throne of England. The time of her second husband's death is not ascertained by our historians¹; but a free-stone figure in armour, having on his breast a lion rampant debriused by a tau, and at his feet a lion under an arch, on the North side of the choir at *St. David's*, is shewn for his; though Browne Willis, in his survey of that church, p. 69. from a MS. of the time of Elizabeth, calls it that of *Rhys y Gregg*, or the *Hoarse*, son of Rhys ap Tudor. Owen's son by this princess was buried in the same cathedral, as will be seen hereafter.

She was youngest daughter of Charles VI. king of France and his wife Isabel of Bavaria, and was born October 27, 1400, married to Henry V. June 3, in the church of St. Katherine at Troyes, by Henry de Savoisy, archbishop of Sens, crowned at Westminster, Feb. 14, 1420, by archbishop Chichele, and died Jan. 3, 1437. 16 Henry VI. in the monastery of Bermondsey, whether she retired for sanctuary or devotion. On the 8th of February her body was brought to St. Katherine's by the Tower, thence to St. Paul's, and so to Westminster-abbey, where it was interred in the chapel of our Lady².

In her charter, dated at Hertford castle, she is styled, *Katherine par la grace de Dieu royne d'Angleterre et de France*, et fille a Charles roy de France et dame d'Ireland. Her seal thereto appendant has, under a royal crown, the arms of her husband, France and England quarterly, impaling, Az. three fleurs de lis O. France; (Henry VI. having reduced the fleurs de lis to three, in imitation of her father :) supporters two antelopes gorged with coronets chained and linked together under the base point of the escutcheon, being the first supporters Mr. Sandford found borne by any of our queens. The circumscription of the seal is,

**Sigillum Katherine filie Caroli regis
Francie regine Anglie & domine Hibernie.**

The like impalment, but without crown or supporters, was painted in the windows of Christ Church near Newgate, and many other places³.

Two dowager queens of England died this year, Catharine and Joan dowager of Henry IV.

It is a curious circumstance, little noticed by our historians, that Richard II. and the son of the prince who deposed him, married two sisters: Richard's queen was under age at her marriage, and after Richard's death was sent back by Henry V. with her jewels, but without her jointure⁴, after he had in vain solicited her for his son⁵. She was married to Charles duke of Orleans, who was taken at Agincourt, 1415. She died 1409⁶.

¹ In Rymer's *Fœd.* XI. 439. is a grant from Henry VI. 1460. of the keeping of certain parks in North Wales to his beloved Esquire Owen Tudor, which Carte, II. 758. refers to for the beheading of queen Catherine's husband, after the battle of Mortimer's cross, 1460; whereas Rapin, V. 327. 383. affirms it was his younger son and namesake.

In All Saints Church at Hertford is an epitaph on John Hunger, master cook to this queen, 1435. (Salmon, 43.)

*Je eust maistre Jehan Hunger jadis maistre
Cuisin de la Reine Katherine lequel trespassa le 3^e ja
v'embre l'an de grace 1435 dont Dieu ait l'ame.*

Of his figure, which the blank shews to have worn a long clois coat and eropt hair, remain only the long pointed shoes.

In St. Nicholas's church, in the same town, pulled down since Weever's time, was one for John Fresh, porter of her household (*janitor hospitii*) Weever, 542; and for John Pyner butler to the queen of England (Jean) 1419. (Ib. 543.) In the former church was one for Isabel Newmarche maid of honour (*denicella*) to Isabel second wife of Richard II. (Ib.) and in the latter one for Alice Tymellow lady of honour (*denicella*) to Catharine duchess of Lancaster, 1396, and to John de Chandry (*notarius*) ringier to the duke (Ib.) I question if any two other churches can shew such a collection of officers of the household.

² Sandford, p. 285.

³ Rapin, V. 33.

⁴ Ib.

⁵ See before, p. 29.

⁶ Montfaucon, Mon. Franc. III.

Near the third North arch of the nave of *Hereford* cathedral is a brassless 1438. stone for a priest, with a canopy, on whose point a shield with a cross cheque. The arms of St. *Ethelbert*, three crowns, gone. In the arch France and England quarterly.

Hic jacet d'nus Will'us Lochard quondam huj. eccleie canonicus ac residentiarius et p' centor ejusd. eccleie insup' decan s'c'e Beriane lib'e capelle regie in Cornubia qui int' [alia bona que hunc] contulit eccleie magnam structura' in occidentali parte ejusdem [eccleie = = = = =] XIII die Septembris an'o d'ni millimo] = = = =

I read the name as Browne Willis gives it, LOCHARD. In the History of Hereford, p. 118. it is LOMAN.

WILLIAM LOCHARD was precentor 1434 or 5; and prebendary of Brillinghope in this church. He died Sept. 24, 1438, and by will dated Sept. 24, 1438, and proved April 29, 1439, appointed his burial in this cathedral, where he bequeathed £. 1000. to be laid out in erecting a chantry for him'. The inscription sets forth that he was in his life-time a good benefactor to the West tower; but whether he built it from the ground, as some of the present members of the church infer, may be doubted from the style of architecture more resembling that of king John's reign, to which Speed refers it.

WILLIAM DERBY orders his body to be buried in the charnel of *Tyryngton*, in 1438. a grave to be made of stone*.

ANNE countess of *Stafford*, *Buckingham*, *Hereford*, and *Northampton*, and 1439. lady of *Brecknock*, eldest daughter of Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester, of whom before, vol. I. p. 156. and mother of archbishop Bourcher, by her will, "made in Englysh tonge, for every man's redyng and understendyng," dated Oct. 16, 1439, directed her body to be "buried in the chirche of *Lanthon*, by side Gloucestre, in the place whether I have befor ordeyned to be mad my tombe." This tomb, with a series of other of her husband's family, is lost in the ruins of the abbey, now converted into a farm yard.

RICHARD BEAUCHAMP earl of Warwick, son of earl Thomas before mentioned, p. 5. has in the magnificent chapel of our Lady by him built, adjoining to the collegiate church of St. Mary in *Warwick*, a sumptuous and elegant monument. It is an altar tomb of grey marble, set round with figures of copper gilt, and their arms enamelled on shields in starred quatrefoils below. On the slab lies his figure of brass gilt, large as life, inferior to none in England, except that of Henry VII. in Westminster-abbey, on a table of the same metal, under a hearse of brass hoops also gilt.

But before I enter into a particular description of this tomb, I shall transcribe from Sir William Dugdale's *Antiquities of Warwickshire* the agreement between the earl's executors and the several artists employed in making it, and erecting the chapel, bearing date June 13, 32 Hen. VI.

"*John Essex* marbler, *William Austen* founder, and *Thomas Stevyns* copper-smith, do covenant with the said executors, Thomas Huggefurd, Nicholas Rodye, and William Berkefwell, that they shall make, forge, and worke, in most finest

* Willis, 539, 560.

² *In charnello in quadam fossa de petris facimul.* Reg. Chich. I. 465.

³ P. 354. 2d edit. I. 445.

wife, and of the finest latten, one large plate, to be dressed, and to lay on the overmoist stone of the tombe, under the image that shall lie on the same tomb; and two narrow plates to go round about the stone. Also they shall make in like wise and like latten an hearse to be dressed and set upon the said stone over the image, to beare a covering to be ordeyned; the large plate to be made of the finest and thickest *cullen* plate, shall be in length viii foot, and in breadth iii foot and one inch. Either of the said long plates for writing shall be in breadth to fill justly the *casements* provided therefore: the hearse to be made in the comeliest wise, justly in length, breadth, thickness, and height thereof, and of every part thereof, and in workmanship in all places and pieces such, and after an hearse of timber, which the executors shall make for a pattern; and in ten panells of this hearse of letters the said workmen shall set in the most finest and fairest wise ten scutcheons of armes, such as the executors will devise. In the two long plates they shall write in Latine, in fine manner, all such *scripture of declaration* as the said executors shall devise that may be contained and comprehended in the plates: all the *champs* about the letter to be abated and hatched curiously to set out the letters. All the aforesaid large plates and all the said two plates through all the over sides of them and all the said hearse of latten without and within, they shall repair and gild with the finest gold as finely and as well in all places through as is or shall be any place of the aforesaid image which one *Bartholomew*, goldsmith, then had in gilding: all the said workmanship in making, finishing, laying, and fastning, to be at the charge of the said workmen. And for the same they shall have in sterling money £. cxxv.

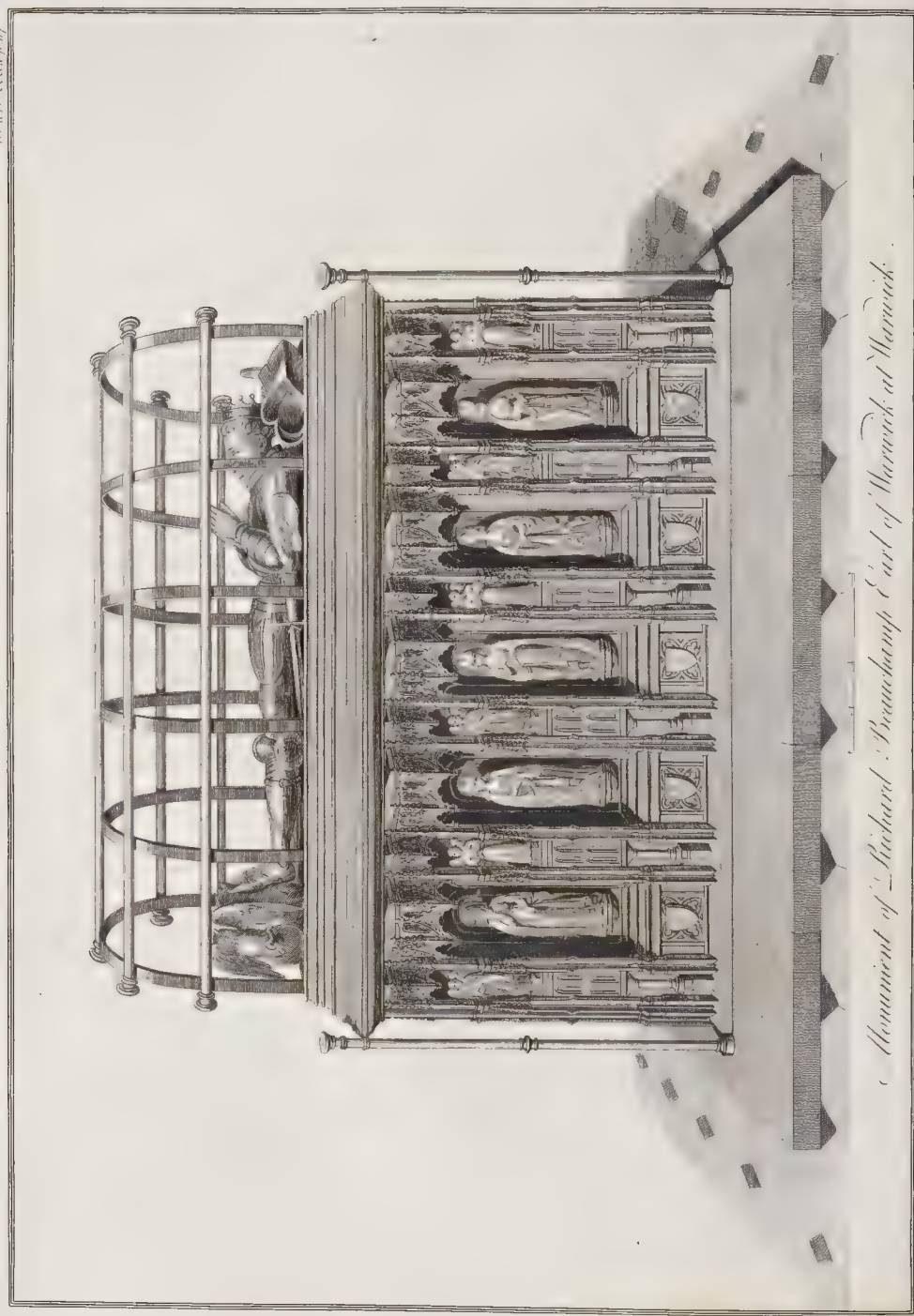
"*Will. Aussen*, citizen and founder of London, xiv Martii, 30 Henry VI. covenanteth, &c. to cast, work, and perfectly to make, of the finest latten to be gilded that may be found, xiv images embossed of lords and ladies in divers vestures called *weepers**, to stand in housings made about the tomb, those images to be made in breadth, length, and thickness, &c. to xiv patterns made of timber. Also he shall make xviii lesse images of angels, to stand in other housings as shall be appointed by patterns, whereof ix after one side and ix after another: also he must make an herse to stand on the tomb, above and about the principal image that shall lie on the tomb, according to a pattern; the stuffe and workmanship to the repairing to be at the charge of the said *Will. Aussen*. And the executors shall pay for every image that shall lie on the tomb, of the weepers so made in latten xiii. s. d. and for every image of angels so made vs. And for every pound of latten that shall be in the herse xd. And shall pay and bear the costs of the said *Aussen* for setting the said images and herse.

The said *William Aussen*, xi Feb. 28 Hen. VI. doth covenant to cast and make an image of a man armed, of fine latten, garnished with certain ornaments, viz. with sword and dagger, with a garter; with a helme and creft under his head, and at his feet a bear musled and a griffin, perfectly made of the finest latten, according to patterns; all which to be brought to Warwick, and laid on the tombe, at the peril of the said *Aussen*; the said executors paying for the image perfectly made and laid, and all the ornaments, in good order, besides the cost of the said workmen to Warwick, and working there to lay the image, and besides the cost of the carriages, all which are to be borne by the said executors, in total £. xl.

* This may justify the parish clerk's expression in his account of this church: but where are the monkish pleureurs criticised on in the preface.



PLATE XXXV. 1847.



Monument of Richard, Earl of Warwick at Warwick.

"*Bartholomew Lambespring*, Dutchman, and goldsmith of London, 23 Maii, 27 Hen. VI. covenanteth to repair, whone, and pullish, and to make perfect to the gilding an image of latten of a man armed that is in making, to lie over the tombe, and all the apparell that belongeth thereunto; as helme, crest, sword, &c. and beafts; the said executors paying therefore £. xiii.

"The said Bartholomew and Will. Austen, xii Martii, 31 Hen. VI. do covenant to pullish and repare xxxii images of latten, lately made by the said Will. Austen for the tombe, viz. xviii images of angells, and xiv images of mourners, ready to the gilding; the said executors pay therefore £. xx.

"The said Bartholomew, 6 Julii, 30 Hen. VI. doth covenant to make xiv scutcheons of the finest latten, to be set under xiv images of lords and ladyes, weepers, about the tombe; every scutcheon to be meet in length, breadth, and thickness, to the place it shall stand in the marble according to the patterns. These xiv scutcheons, and the arms in them, the said Bartholomew shall make, repare, grave, gild, enamil, and pullish, as well as is possible; and the same scutcheons shall set up and pin fast, and shall bear the charge of all the stufte thereof, the said executors paying for every scutcheon xv s. sterling, which in all amounteth to £. x. x s.

"The said Bartholomew, xx Julii, 30 Hen. VI. doth covenant, &c. to gild, pullish, and burnish xxxii images, whereof xiv mourners and xviii angell, to be set about the tombe, and to make the visages and hands, and all other *bases*¹ of all the said images, in most quick and fair wise, and to save the gold as much as may be from and without spoiling, and to find all things, saving gold; the said executors to find all the gold that shall be occupied thereabout, and to pay him for his other charges and labour, either £. xl. or else so much as two honest and skilfull goldsmiths shall say upon the view of the work what the same, besides gold and his labour, is worth: and the executors are to deliver money from time to time, as the work goeth forward, whereof they pay £. li. viii s. iv d.

"The said Bartholomew, iii^o Martii, 32 Hen. VI. doth covenant to make clean, to gild, to burnish, and pullish the great image of latten, which shall lie upon the tombe, with the helme and crest, the bear and the griffin, and all other the ornaments of latten; and the said Bartholomew shall find all manner of stufte for the doing thereof, saving gold, and all workmanship at his charges, the said executors providing gold, and giving to the said Bartholomew such sum and sums of money for his charges and workmanship as two honest and skilfull goldsmiths viewing the work shall adjudge, whereof some of the money to be payed for the borde of the workmen, as the work shall go forward, whereof they pay £. xcvi. iij s. viiij d.

John Bourde of Corff-castle, in the county of Dorset, marbler, 16 Maii, 35 Hen. VI. doth covenant to make a tombe of marble, to be set on the said earle's grave; the said tombe to be made well, cleane, and sufficiently, of a good and fine marble, as well coloured as may be had in England. The uppermost stone of the tombe and the base thereof to contain in length 12 foot of the standard, in bredth 14 foot, and in thickness vii inches; the course of the tombe to be of good and due proportion, to answer the length and bredth of the uppermost stone; and a pace to be made round about the tombe of like good marble to stand on the ground; which pace shall contain in thickness vi inches, and in bredth xviii inches. The tombe to bear in height from the base 14 foot and half. And in and about the same tombe to make xiv principal

¹ Q. parts that are *uncovered*.

houfings, and under every principal houfing a goodly quarter for a fcutcheon of copper gilt, to be fet in; and to do all the work and workmanfhip about the fame tombe to the entail, according to a portraiture delivered him; and the carriages and bringing to Warwick, and there to fet the fame up where it fhall ftand; the entailing to be at the charge of the executors; after which entailing the faid marbler fhall pullifh and clenfe the faid tombe in workmanlike fort; and for all the faid marble, carriage, and work, he fhall have in fterling money £.XLV¹."

The tomb, with the image ftill extant, in polished brafs of the higheft prefervation, witneffes that the artifts were excellent enough to deferve this memorial^a.

The tomb was to coft £.125. fterling, the image £.40. the gilding of the image and its appurtenances £.13. The whole expence of the chapel and monuments, which were not completed under twenty-one years, amounted to £.2481. 3s. 7d.

Pl.
XXXVIII

The figure on the tomb is bareheaded, with fhort cropt hair, and curled beard, the head refting on a helmet and creft, the hands elevated but not joined, the body clad in plated armour, fword at left fide, and at his feet a griffin and a muzzled bear, both feiant.

At the upper ends of four of the poles of the herfe over him are enameled fhields pendant from oak leaves in quatrefoils, with the arms of *Beauchamp* and quarterings, a fhield of pretence charged with three chevronels and a fret quarterly; the upper end of the middle pole has St. George's crofs. At the lower ends of all the poles the like fhields, with the arms of *France* and *England*.

Pl.
XXXIX.

In very rich niches, or, as the covenant calls them, *houfings*, are elegant ftatues of men and women, with arms in ftarred quatrefoils under them as follow, divided by two pair of niches on perks, and fupporting whole length figures of angels holding fcrolls, as here reprefented at large.

At the head,

A lady in the mitred headdrefs and veil, mantle and gown girt round with a belt ending in a lozenge jewel, and holding in her hands a fcroll.

Arms, quarterly, 1. *Beauchamp*.

2. O. 3 chevronels G.

3. Cheque O. and Az. a chevron Erm.

4. A. a bend Sa. quartering G. a fret O. *Deſpenſer*.

Impaling, quarterly, 1. 4. O. 3 mafcles, Az. quartering O. a ſpread eagle, Az. *Montague* earl of *Salisbury*.

2: 3. G. a faltire O. under a label of 3 points, cheque O. and Az. *Neville* earl of *Warwick*.

A man in cropt hair, cloak with falling cape and long fleeves over a coat, whoſe left fleeve is adorned with loops, holding in left hand a book in a bag, his right on his breaſt.

Arms: quarterly, 1. *Beauchamp*. 2. O. 3 chevronels, G.

3. Cheque, as before. 4. *Deſpenſer*.

On the South fide,

1. A man in cropt hair, habited as the laſt, holding in his left hand a fcroll, in his right a mantle,

^a Ex originali penes Balliv. et Burgenſes Warwic.

^b Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, I. 41.

Arms:

From the Tomb of Rich.^d Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.



Profile of the Head of Rich.^d Beauchamp without the Coronet and sword.



At Feet of the Statue

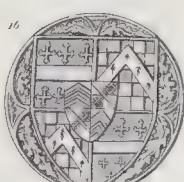
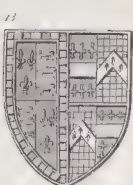


On the end



This is the coat of the Earl

N



On the W end of the five poles the other three are like N^o 15

At the E end of the five poles the other four are like N^o 16



Figures round the Tomb of Richard Earl of Warwick.

Arms: the mascles and eagles quartering the saltire and label.

Richard Neville earl of *Salisbury*.

2. A man cropt and habited as before, holding his mantle in his right hand, and in his left, which is under the mantle, a clasped book.

Arms: In a border A. and Az. *France and England*.

Edmund Beaufort duke of *Somerset*, who married Eleanor daughter of *Richard Beauchamp* earl of *Warwick*.

3. A man as before; his hands concealed under his cloak.

Arms: Quarterly, 1. *Beaufort*.

2. 3. Az. a bend cottized O. between 6 lioncels rampant O.

4. O. a chevron G. *Stafford*.

Humphrey Stafford, duke of *Buckingham*, who married Anne daughter to *Ralph Neville* earl of *Westmorland*.

4. A man in a cloak, the hood over his head and face; his hands crossed downwards hold a clasped book.

Arms: Quarterly 1. Az. in a border O. a lion rampant O.

2. G. in a border engrailed O. a lion rampant O. *Talbot*.

3. O. two lions passant guardant G.

4. O. a bend between six birds' heads G.

John Talbot, earl of *Sbrevsbury*, who married Margaret daughter of *Richard Beauchamp* earl of *Warwick*.

5. An old man bearded, habited as before, in a cloak, the hood up over his eyes; his hands crossed hold a book in a bag.

Arms: G. a saltire Az. under a label of three points cheque O and Az. *Neville*, earl of *Salisbury*.

Richard Neville earl of *Salisbury* married Anne daughter of *Richard Beauchamp* earl of *Warwick*.

At feet.

1. A man habited as before, his hair cropt, his hands laid on each other as counting the beads of his rosary.

Arms: G. a cross florè O. quartering G. a saltire O. *George Neville* lord *Latimer*.

2. A lady in the mitred headdress, veil and mantle: in her croft hands a rosary.

Arms: the foregoing quarterings of *Latimer*; impaling,

Quarterly, 1. G. a fess O. between six mascles, O.

2. 3. Chequè O and Az. a chevron Erm. *Old Earls of Warwick*.

4. *Beauchamp*.

Elizabeth daughter of earl *Richard*:

² On the Saltire two links of a chain.

On the North side.

1. A lady in the same headdress as the preceding, mantle, kirtle fastened high round her waist with a studded belt; close long sleeves : her left hand supports her chin ; her right holds a long rosary.

Arms : Quarterly, 1. *Beauchamp*.
 2. Chequè O. and Az. a chevron Erm. *Old Earls of Warwick*.
 3. *Neville*.

Impaling quarterly 1. O. 3 mascles G.
 2. O. a spread eagle G.
 3. Per pale G. & O. 2 chevrons.
 4. *Despenfer*.

Alice, daughter and heir to Thomas Mountague earl of Salisbury, wife of Richard Neville earl of Salisbury.

2. A lady in the same headdress and habit ; the veil of the mitre drawn over it, holding in her left hand an open scroll, in her right her mantle.

Arms : Quarterly, 1. Az. in a border O. a lion rampant O. *Talbot*.
 2. G. in a border engrailed O. a lion rampant O.
 3. O. two lions passant guardant G.
 4. O. a bend between six birds' heads G.

Impaling *Beauchamp* quartering the chequè and chevron.

Eleanor, daughter of Richard earl of Warwick, married to Edmund Beaufort duke of Somerset.

3. A lady habited in a mantle, the veil of her mitre over her eyes, her kirtle fastened in front by lacing ; her hands crost, and in her left a rosary.

Arms : Quarterly, 1. *France and England*.
 2. 3. Az. a bend cottized G. between six lioncels rampant, O.
 4. O. a chevron G.

Impaling G. a saltire O.

Anne, daughter to Ralph Neville earl of Westmorland, married to Humphrey Stafford duke of Buckingham.

4. A lady in the same headdress, the veil thrown back, and a kind of frontlet appearing between her eyes : her hands clasped a book.

Arms : In a border O. and Az. *France and England*.

Impaling *Beauchamp* quartering the chequè and chevron.

Margaret, daughter of Richard earl of Warwick, married to John Talbot earl of Shrewsbury.

5. A lady in the mitre, the veil thrown back, mantle, gown girt high : in her joined pendant hands a rosary.

Arms as the first on the South side.

Anne daughter of Richard earl of Warwick, married to Richard Neville earl of Salisbury.

The angels hold scrolls inscribed,

Sit deo laus et gloria, defunctis misericordia.

The

The inscription in two lines let into the upper ledge of the tomb, which is of speckled grey marble, is as follows: the double asterisk marks a collared bear; the single one a ragged staff; the badges of the house of Beauchamp.

**** Pretieth devoutly for the souel Whom God assoile of one of the moost worshipful Knyghtes in his Dayes of Honhode and Conning,**

*** Richard ** Beauchamp * late Earl of Warrewick ** lord Despenser of ** Bergevenny, and of mony other grete ** lordships, Whos body resteth here under this tumber, in a fulfaire vout of stone set on the bare rooch, thelwhich visited with longe sicknes in the**

Castel of Roan * therinne decessed ful cristently the last day of

**** April the yer of oure * Lord God A D**

CCCC XXXII, * he being at that tyme ** lieutenant gen'al & govern' of the Roialme of Fraunce and of the Duchie of Normandie by sufficient * Autorite of our Sovaigne lord the King ** Harry the VI. theWhich body With grete Deliberac'on and ful worshipful conduit ** By se

e ** and by * lond was broght to Warrewick the xiiii day of * October the yer abovesaide, and was

**** lade With ful solemne erequies in a feir chest made at Stone in this Chyrche afore the West dore of this * Chapel according to his last Will ** And * Testament * therin to reste til thys * chapel by him devised in his lief ** Were made. Al the Whiche chapel founded * on the Rooch, And alle the Membres therof his * errecutours dede fully make And Apparaille ** by ** the Autorite of his seide Wille And * Testament And ** thereafter By the * same Autorite They dide ** translate * fful ** Worshypfully the seide Body into the vout abovesaide, honured be God therfore | ** * | ** * | ** *.**

When I examined this beautiful monument and chapel in the spring of 1787, I was informed by the person who shewed it, that the floor fell in about thirty years ago, and discovered the body perfect and fresh, till on the letting in the air it fell to decay. The ladies of Warwick made rings of the noble earl's hair.

This earl was born at Salwarpe in Worcestershire, Jan. 28, 1381, 5 Richard II. and had for his godfather king Richard II. and Richard Scrope then bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and afterwards archbishop of York. He was made a knight of the Bath at the coronation of Henry IV. and knight of the Garter about four years after, and performed a pilgrimage to the Holy Land and the tour of Europe. He was joined in commission with the bishop of Durham to treat of peace with the Scots, 12 Henry IV. and was high steward at the coronation of Henry V. a commissioner for peace with France, and constituted captain of Calais. His gallant actions in the king's wars in France, as well as his feats of chivalry, may be seen in Dugdale¹. He fought the French detachment under the earls of Vendosme and Limosin, sent by the dauphin to obstruct him in his progress to treat for the marriage of Henry IV. with the princess Catharine, and slew with his own hands one of the French earls. That

¹ Bar. I. 243. Antiquities of Warwickshire, 2d edit. 405.

king

king appointed him by will governor of his infant son; and, upon the death of the duke of Bedford regent of France, he was appointed lieutenant general of the whole realm of France and the duchy of Normandy, 14 Henry VI'. He raised the siege of Calais against the duke of Burgundy. Nor was he less liberal and munificent in the cause of religion, in founding the chantry-chapel at Guycliff, and a college at Elmley, and building that magnificent chapel at Warwick for the burial of himself and family.

By his will, dated Aug. 8, 1435, 15 Hen. VI. at Caversham in Oxfordshire, he directed that, until the chapel was finished, his body should be laid in a chest of stone, before the altar, on the right hand of his father's tomb, in the said collegiate church of Warwick, to which church he gave an image of our Lady of pure gold, as an heriot, and directed that his executors should cause to be made four images of gold, each weighing xxlb. of himself, in his coat of arms, holding an anchor in his hands, to be offered for him at St. Alban's, Canterbury, Bridlington, and Shrewsbury; and that a goodly tomb of marble should be set on the grave of his first wife in Kingwood abbey, Gloucestershire. To his then wife Isabel he gave all the plate, bedding, and household stuff that he had with her, and whatever else she had since they married, and the great *paytren* bought of the countess of Suffolk, sometime belonging to the earl of Salisbury; and to his son Henry the gold cup with the dance of men and women. His executors were the lords Cromwell and Tiptoft, John Trok-morton, Richard Curson, Thomas Huggeford, William Berkefwell priest, and Nicholas Rody his steward. He died April 31, 1439, 17 Hen. VI. leaving issue by Elizabeth his first wife daughter and heiress to Thomas lord Berkeley three daughters.

Margaret, second wife to the famous John Talbot earl of Shrewsbury, and buried 1467, in St. Faith's under St. Paul's.

Eleanor, married first to lord Roos, secondly to Edmund Beauford marquis of Dorset and duke of Somerset, slain at the battle of St. Alban's 1455.

Elizabeth, married to George Nevil lord Latimer.

And by his second wife Isabel daughter of Thomas le Despenser earl of Gloucester, and widow of Richard Beauchamp earl of Worcester, his first cousin;

Henry his son and heir; and

Anne, married to Richard earl of Salisbury, slain at Barnet 1471.

The portrait of this earl, his three wives and five children, painted kneeling in their several coats of arms in the East window of the Lady chapel here, are engraved in Dugdale's Warwickshire.

The patent constituting him instructor to Henry VI. printed by Rymer ¹, sets forth, that the king, by the advice of his uncles the dukes of Bedford and Gloucester, and considering his fidelity, prudence, probity, good morals, and diligence, gives him full power to provide for the security of his person, and to instruct him in good morals, learning different languages ², nouriture ³, and pleasantry ⁴, and other matters worth knowing and fit for a prince to be instructed in, to exhort him truly to serve God, follow virtue, and abhor vice, by every reasonable way and method, adapted to his capacity and years, and to do whatever is conducive to his state, benefit, and honour.

¹ The bill of his painter for banners, &c. on that occasion may be seen ubi supra; as also the articles of agreement between king Henry and the earl, before his going to that government.

² Feud. X. 399. This instrument is in Latin. A similar one in French may be seen in the Rolls of Parliament of the same date, Vol. V. p. 411.

³ *adlocute variis*.

⁴ *nutriturus*.

⁵ *facilis*.

This beautiful chapel adjoins on the South to the chancel of St. Mary's church. It is divided by three windows of six days on each side, and under each window are seven flat niches, whose upper half is tracery, and the lower less rich, and divided by an embattled fascia, and at each end of each division a niche, as also at the East end of the chapel.

Over the West door within is a rich fascia of vine leaves and grapes under another of roses, and in the centre of both *Beauchamp* quartering chequè and a chevron Erm. *old earl of Warwick*, on a shield of pretence, *Fitzwalter* quartering *Despencer*, held by an angel, over whom are six blank shields. In a fascia of great and small oak-leaves on each side of the door, a rose—griffin—flower—lion and hare. = sprig—oak branch—bear supporting a blank shield before two ragged staves—a vine branch. On each side of the entrance are two beautiful slender niches.

The seats before the stalls have on their backs twelve blank shields in quatre-foils, and on the elbows a lion, a griffin, a bear muzzled and collared. On the two Western seats a lion, griffin, bear, lion. On the North elbow, griffin, lion, bear. The knobs on the sides of the stalls have ragged staves; an angel holding chequè a chevron Erm. a griffin collared and chained, a bear and staff, and staves, acorns, and bear, &c.

On each side of the hautpas or step to the altar is a desk and two steps.

The painted tracery of the North and South windows is damaged and indistinct; but seems to have been like those in the East—angels single and in pairs, and playing on musical instruments.

The East window is composed of arches or mouldings filled with figures. In the outermost on the North beginning from the bottom a female saint crowned holds a sword in her right hand, an open book in her left.

Another holds in her right hand a tower of two stories.

Above these, angels hold A two chevrons G. and *Beauchamp*.

An angel stands with a censer.

Arms in a garter under a coronet, *Beauchamp* quartering chequè a chevron Erm.

An angel standing holds in his left hand a globe.

St. George's cross in a garter under a coronet.

In the centre the Deity in glory holds a globe.

On the other or South side in a garter under a coronet Old France and England.

An angel standing with a star on his breast.

In a garter under a coronet Chequè the chevron Erm.

An angel standing habited in a green vest, *Beauchamp* quartering Chequè the chevron Erm, impaling G. a chevron Erm. between eight crosses patee A.

An angel holding a maunch.

A female saint holding in her left hand an alabaster box, her right hand elevated.

Another female saint elevating her hands in prayer, at her feet a dragon.

On the inner moulding, beginning as before on the North side.

An angel holding in his left hand a censer.

Another feathered, holding in his right hand a sword erect.

Another holding in his right hand a dart, the point downwards.

Another having on his breast G. a cross florè A.

Another having on his breast an open book.

Another standing in armour, as St. George, a cross in his left hand.
Two others feathered standing on each side of the Deity in the centre.
Another feathered holding a lance across his breast in his left hand.
Another feathered holding as it seems an harp.
Another holding G. a saltire A. perhaps *Neville*.
An angel standing in drapery, holding in his left hand a palm branch.
Another similar seems to hold in his left hand a pilgrim's staff.
Another holds a crozier.

Up the two middle bars are eight angels in pairs:

1. With feathered legs, robe, hands on breast.
1. ——— holding an open book.
2. ——— a sword in his left hand, spear in his right.
2. ——— a sceptre.
3. } with four wings, hands elevated and spread.
3. }
4. }
4. }

On the other bar, 1. 1. as before, 2. 2. as before, except that one has a demon under him. 3. 3. 4. 4. as before.

This window consists of a centre compartment divided into three days of two stories, and in the tracery twelve days of inscribed scrolls descending from glory.

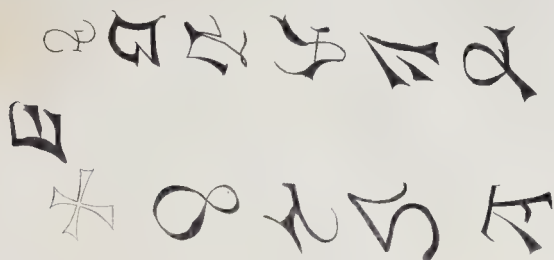
In the lower centre day is the portrait of the founder kneeling in armour with spurs on, and his tabard of arms; *Beauchamp* quartering the old earls of Warwick, chequer and chevron Erm. his hands elevated to a desk with an open book; before him is a whole length of Christ crowned with thorns; behind him, *Mater dolorosa* kneeling. Over Christ a veiled female faint, her right hand down, her left elevates a scroll, on which *Unde hoc in* = = = = Under her *Thomas*. In the middle, over the founder a bearded man in green, holding in his left hand a scroll, *non aperitur*: his right hand in his belt. Under him *Isaias*. On the other side a female faint in flowing hair; over her *hoc b* = = = = *me*; under her *Amos*. All these are bordered by bears and staves. It is not improbable that these fragments originally formed a series of prophets with texts from their writings so frequent in church windows.

On the North side an old man in a floucht broad hat, a scroll in his right hand, his left hand elevated, and far on his left shoulder: a man in a hat casting up his eyes to heaven, his right hand expanded, his left on his breast: *Pater* = = = = *filium*. Over the first an archbishop mitred holding a cross in his left hand, blessing with his right. Over the second figure a man in armour and robe, a sceptre in his right hand, his left extended; under him *Se An* . .

In the south day a bearded faint, his hands elevated and spread, *E lumine* - - - - a faint in a hat, extending his right hand, his left in his belt; over him *Erurge deus* (revert) *Sau patris*. Over the second a bald faint with a crozier and open book. Over the first a female faint crowned, in her left an open book; what is in her right hand uncertain. Under her *Wenefrida*.

* This figure is engraved in Dugdale's Warwickshire.

On the robe of a man under her are the figures or signatures here represented.



The angels in white robes in the tracery of the North window playing on the clavicord and organ are particularly fine; the rest feathered sound trumpets and other wind instruments. Musical notes and sentences now broken are interspersed, viz.

Omnes — ones
ad me — mei
sol — itibere
istu a domino
domina ait
Mundi lux onili tui israel
Et erit salva venit d'ns
Deus de syon rugit et de
Isroba de dom d'ni egrediatur et
Dominabit = " "
Salve sce pater
Exurge Deus '.

* All these windows were glazed by John Prudde of Westminster, glazier, "with the best, cleanest, and strongest glasse of beyond the seas that may be had in England, and with no glasse of England, and of the finest colours of blew, yellow, red, purple, sanguine, and violet, and of all other colours that shall be most necessary, and best to make rich and embellish the matters, images, and stories that shall be delivered and appointed by the said Executors by patterns in paper, afterwards to be newly traced and pictured by another Painter in rich colour at the charges of the said Glazier. All which proportions the said John Prudde must make perfectly to fine, glasse, caceyin it, and finely and strongly set it in lead and solder, as well as any glasse is in England. Of white glasse, green glasse, black glasse, he shall put in as little as shall be needfull for the shewing and setting forth of the matters, images, and stories. And the said Glazier shall take charge of the same glasse, wrought as it to be brought, to Warwick, and set up the same in the windows of the said Chapel; the Executors paying to the said Glazier for every foot of glasse six pence, and so for the whole xxi li. is. x d.

It appeareth, that after these windows were so finished, the Executors devised some alterations, as to add . . . for our Lady; and Scripture of the marriage of the Earle, and procured the same to be set forth in glasse in most fine and curious colours; and for the same they paid the sum of xxi li. vi s. iv d. Also it appeareth, that they caused the windows in the vestry to be curiously glazed with glasse of ii s. a foot, for which they paid L s. The sum to Caxix. foot, i. quarter and two inches. The South windows CCCCCLx. foot, xi. inches. The North windows CCCv. foot. The total DCCCCx. foot, iii. quarters of a foot, and two inches.

Richard Bird and John Haynes, Citizens and Carpenters of London xii. Feb. 28 H. VI. do covenant to make and set up in the Chappell where the Earl is buried, or where the tomb standeth, a pair of Dells of timber, poppies, seats, fills, planks, reredoses of timber, with patens of timber, and a crest of fine entail, with a bowtel roving on the crest. And also the Carpenters do covenant to make and set up, finely, and workmanly a parclose of timber about an Organloft ordered, dained to stand over the West dore of the said Chappell, according to patterns: all these things to be made, set up, fastened, joyued, and ordered in a good sort as those in the Quire of St. Marie's Church in Warwick; the Executors finding all manner of timber, and carriages; and giving and paying to the said Carpenters for the workmanship xi li.

John Brentwood, Citizen and Steyner of London 12. Feb. 28. H. VI. doth covenant to paint fine and curiously to make at Warwick, on the West wall of the new Chappell there, the Dome of our Lord God Jesus, and all manner of devices and imagery thereto belonging, of fair and sightly proportion, as the place shall serve for, with the finest colours, and fine gold: and the said Brentwood shall find all manner of stuffs thereto at his charge; the said Executors paying therefore xxi li. vi s. viii d.

Kristian Colburne, Painter dwelling in London 13. Junii. 42. H. VI. covenanteth &c. to paint in most fine, fairest and curious wise, four Images of stone ordered for the new Lancelot in Warwick; whereof two principall Images, the one of our Lady, the other of St. Gabriell the Angell; and two lesse images, one of St. Anne, and another of St. George: these four to be painted with the finest oyle colours, in the richest, sweetest, and freshest clothings that may be made of fine gold, Azure of fine purple, of fine white, and other finest colours necessary, garnished, bordered, and powdered in the finest and curiousest wise: all the cost and workmanship of painting to be at the charge of the said Kristian, the Executors paying for the same xii li. Dugdale, Warwickshire.

On

On the North side of this chapel is a chantry paved with red and black glazed tiles; one layer before the altar had arms. On the North side of this chapel is a confessionary, ascended to by five well worn steps: the roof fan-fashioned, with a central slip of quatrefoils; three North windows grated and closed by sliding shutters pierced with slits *à la Gothique*: another window into the Beauchamp chapel. At the East end is the site of an altar under the window, with a fascia of lozenge work, and over it lion's faces and Beauchamp crosses, and a fascia of oak leaves sided by two rich niches with pedestals; the roof fan-fashion. In the East window a scroll held by a hand reversed, inscribed,

Porta hic c'ausa et non aperiri r'el bl et bu Ecce virgo.

By one of the South windows is a small basin about six inches diameter with a hole and shaft. In the passage to a Western room (through which is the door into the choir), are four seats, and opposite to them the upper part of a window, as if opening into the choir, and another such in the Western room, paved with red and yellow tiles, opposite to six grated windows looking into the chapel. From this room the tower is ascended to the chapel leads.

The figure of the founder now remaining had on each side of him his two wives, Elizabeth daughter of Thomas lord Berkeley and Lisle, and Isabel lady Despenfer of Glamorgan and Morgannock. Under them was Henry his son by his second wife, and Anne countess of Shrewsbury, and a daughter Margaret countess of Shrewsbury, Eleanor duchess of Somerset, and Elizabeth lady Latimer his daughter by his first wife.

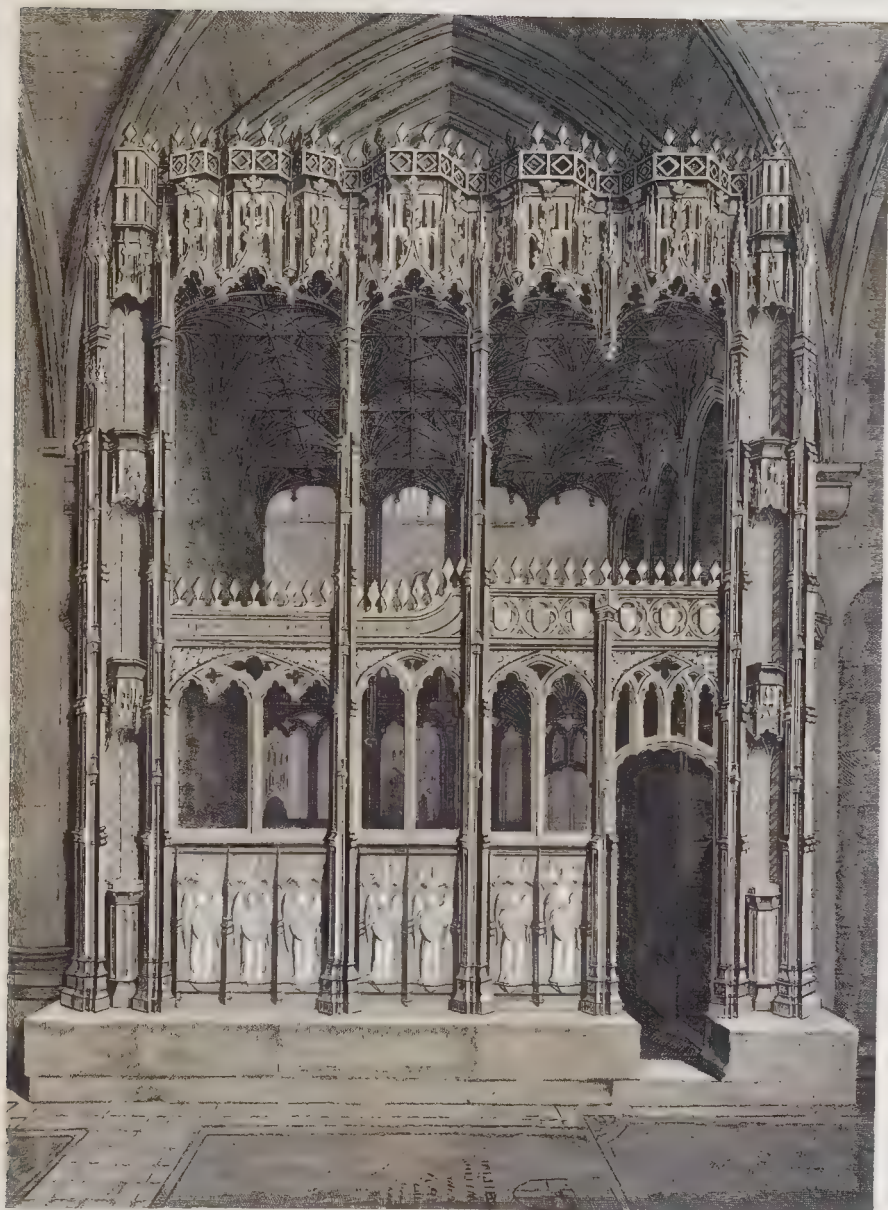
He settled lands for the maintenance of four priests and two clerks in the collegiate church of Warwick, over and above the number there before.

The money left for the repair of this chapel being formerly not duly paid, it was put into perfect repair, and its outside ornaments renewed, out of a fund left by lady Catherine Leveson for that express purpose, under the direction of trustees, Richard Geast, esq. of Blyth, the mayor of Warwick for the time being, and others.

Mr. Bevan of Warwick executed the painting. Mr. Collins, from a design of Lightoler, made the altar-piece, representing the Annunciation of the Virgin. The Gothic canopy over it, being deemed too heavy, was proposed to be removed.

1439. Under the first North arch of the choir at *Tewksbury* is a chapel dedicated Pl. to St. Mary Magdalen, inclosed with stone screens, and on the ledge within XXXVII. and without in gold letters on a blue ground this inscription:

**Mementote dñe Isabelle Despenfer comitisse de Warrewyk
que hanc Capellam fundavit in honore Scte Marie magda-
lene et obiit [londoniis apud minores] A° d'i MCCCCXXXIX
die Scti J'his ev'gelic et sepulta e i choro in dextra patris
sue: cujus anime propitiatur deus omnipotens. Amen.**



*Sepulchral Chapel of ISABEL Countess of WARWICK
at Lichbury 1339*

The words in hooks are not in Dugdale's copy. He gives the inscription somewhat different and less complete and in other divisions. He quotes the Chronicle of Tewksbury¹ for her retirement to Southwic nunnery after her return from France. Her epitaph makes her die among the Minoreffes at London. The fact is, that coming over with her husband's corpse from France, accompanied by her son, in great grief and much indisposed, she stopped some time at Southwick priory by the sea-side, and her illness continuing she came to the house of the *Friars Minors* at London, where king Henry VI. came to see her and comfort her. She recommended her son to him, and requested his leave to allow her executors to appropriate to the value of 300 marks to the church of Tewksbury for the maintenance of four additional monks to pray for her soul, in the new chapel which she had founded. To this the king assented, and left her with his blessing. She died there on St. John the Evangelist's day, vi kal. January, leaving by her will to the church of Tewksbury all the ornaments of her head and body which she wore in her life-time, of gold, silver, precious stones, and apparel, to the value of 300 marks, and was there buried on the ides of January, at her father's right hand, by Thomas Plufford bishop of Hereford her confessor, William Bristow abbot of Tewksbury and John abbot of Winchcombe, and there is now, adds the Chronicler, a marble tomb of wonderful workmanship placed over her remains².

The top of the chapel is richly finished with archwork, canopies, and finials: the roof curiously arched; only two of the six pillars of blue marble remain to support it.

At the sides were niches for images.

Within were painted the twelve apostles, saint Christopher, &c. at the head two angels praying to the cross. Angels hold these shields.

G. four chevrons O.

Quarterly, A. and G. a fret O. over all a bendlet S. *Despenser*.

O. three chevrons G. *Clare*. impaling G. three lions passant guardant, O. single, and impaling and quartering *Clare*.

France and England quarterly.

In the lower story were seven angels, whole length, holding these shields.

On the South side:

1. *Old France* and *England* quarterly.
2. *Castile* and *Leon*.
3. *Old France* and *England* under a label of three.
4. 1 quartering 2.
5. *Clare* quartering *Despenser* impaling *Old France* and *England*.
6. *Old France* and *England* impaling *Clare* and *Despenser*.
7. Blank.

On the fascia in the middle of the chapel over the door:

Clare and *Despenser* impaling a lion rampant.

Despenser impaling *Clare*.

Despenser quartering *Clare*.

Clare impaling three lions passant guardant.

Clare.

Three lions passant guardant.

¹ In Leland's Itinerary, VI. 90.

² Mon. Angl. I. 158, 159. "modo edificatur super ejus membra tumba marmorea arte mirifice fabricata."

On the North side :

1. *Old France and England.*
2.
3. as 1.
4. G. 3 chevronells Ó. *Clare.*
5. Quarterly A. and G. a fret O. over all a bendlet S. *Despensers.*
6. *Clare and Despensers* quarterly, impaling *Old France and England.*
7. *Old France and England* quartering *Clare and Despensers.*

On the North side at top :

.
Clare.
Clare impaling *Despensers.*
Despensers impaling *Clare.*

On the inner part of the same fascia this inscription on the four sides :

**Mementote d'ne Isabelle le despenser comitisse Warwyck
 que hanc capellam fundavit in honore b'te Marie Magdelene
 et obiit London apud
 Minores A. d'ni MCCCXXXIII die S'cti Johannis
 evangeliste et sepulta est in choro i' dextra patris sui cuius
 ate p'pitietur Deus. Amen.**

Joan of Acres, second daughter of Edward I. and Eleanor, married Gilbert de Clare, and their daughter Eleanor was four descents removed from our Isabel.

"This Lady was daughter, and at length sole heiress, to Thomas Le Despensers earl of Gloucester, and by the death of her brother Richard and elder sister Elizabeth became sole heiress to all their vast possessions, among which was the patronage of the abbey of Tewksbury. She first married Richard Beauchamp earl of Worcester, who died 8 Henry V. and was buried in the choir at Tewksbury; by whom she had one only daughter, Elizabeth, married to Edward Nevil younger son to the earl of Westmorland.

By dispensation from the pope, she married that potent and warlike peer Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, cousin german to her first husband, who died the last day of April, 1439, and was buried under the noble monument of brass in the middle of a chapel of his own foundation, adjoining to the collegiate church of Warwick, just before described. By him she had Henry, afterwards duke of Warwick, and Anne, at length sole heiress to her brother, and married to Richard Nevil the famous earl of Warwick, called *Make King*. Their portraits on glass, with others of their lineage, were long extant in the church of Warwick. She survived her husband only to the January following, when she died, as is mentioned in the epitaph on her tomb.

She willed that her statue should be made all naked, with her hair cast backwards, agreeably to the custom of the times, according to the design and model that one Thomas Porchalion had for that purpose; and Mary Magdalen laying her hands across, with St. John the Evangelist on the right side, and St. Anthony on the left, and at her feet a scutcheon impaling her arms with those of the earl her late husband, supported by two griffins; but on the side thereof the statues of poor men and women in their poor array, with their beads in their hands. Her great temples with the bales¹, sold to the utmost, the

¹ frontlets, with the ballas rubies; see Vol. I. Introd. p. cxxxiv.

gave to the monks of Tewksbury; so that they grutcht not her burial there, and what else she had appointed to be done about the same. To that abbey she gave her wedding-gown, and all her cloaths of gold and cloaths of silk without furs, saving one of russet velvet, which she bestowed on St. Winifrede. But having thus disposed of her wardrobe, for the use of the faints, she seems to have had very different thoughts about herself, ordering, "that a statue of her should be made all naked, with her hair cast backward, according to the design and model that one Thomas Porchalion had for that purpose".² This extreme prohibition of all covering flowed from some principle of humility in this good lady, who, having divested herself of all vain ornaments in favour of our lady and St. Winifrede, would not indulge her own person even in the covering of the hair of her head. And it looks by the legacy to the monks above as if she had some apprehensions that they would not relish or comprehend the delicacy of such total restriction of all superfluities. This testament seems to record the name of an ancient statuary, or, it may be, that the draught or design of the statue was only deposited in the hands of Porchalion.

The Chronicle assures us this tomb was erected; but if the statue were ever placed on it, both are now destroyed.

The North side of the chapel is engraved by Hollar, and published in Sir William Dugdale's History of Warwickshire.³

I should have noticed before, under the year 1421, that Isabel's first husband Richard Beauchamp earl of Worcester was slain by a wound in his side from a stone from an engine at *Mews* or *Meulenbur*, in France, and buried April 25, at *Tewksbury*, at the end of the choir, between the choir and chapel of the former, between two pillars, where his widow afterwards caused to be built a beautiful chapel, dedicated Aug. 2, 1438, to Mary Magdalen, St. Barbara, and St. Leonard. A year and ten months after his death she married the earl of Warwick at Hanley castle, the ceremony being performed by John Fordham prior of Worcester, in the presence of William Burton abbot of Tewksbury.⁴

In the North transept, or St. John's aisle, at the cathedral of *Aberdeen*, built 1440, by bishop HENRY LEIGHTON, is his figure in pontificalibus on an altar tomb, with a canopy; under which is this inscription,

Hic jacet bone memorie Henricus de Lichtoun utriusque juris
doctor qui
ad ecclesie Moraviens. regimen olim esset assumptus ubi sep-
tennio presuit demum ad
istam translatus fuit, in qua **MCCCLXXXIII** annos rexit, praeesen-
tique
ecclesie fabricam a choro statione seorsum usque ad summi-
tatem
parietum plene astruxit A. D. **MCCCC XL**.

He was translated hither from Moray 1424 or 1425, and was one of the commissioners for ransoming James I. and returned home with him. He sat there eighteen years, and by his epitaph he seems to have died before the laying on of the roof, which was blown in by a violent storm. He laid the foundation of the great and two lesser steeples⁵. 1640 a mason struck out Christ's arms, in hewn work, on each end of bishop Dunbar's tomb⁶.

¹ Dugd. Bar. I. 247. Walp. Anecd. of Paint. I. 40.

² Mon. Ang. I. 158.

³ Warwickshire, p. 331. I. 413. 2d. edit.

⁴ Hist. of Aberdeen, in Bib. Top. Brit. pref. xlvii. 18. 21.

⁵ Ib. 103.

*440. JOAN BEAUFORT, only daughter of John of Gaunt, by Catharine Swinford, was first married to Sir Robert Ferrars, knight, son of Robert Ferrars lord of Wem and Overfley, by whom she had issue two daughters; and, on his death, to Ralph Nevill first earl of Westmorland, of whom before, p. 80. by whom she had issue Richard earl of Salisbury (father of Richard the great earl of Warwick and Salisbury, called the *King Maker*), William lord Fauconberg, George lord Latimer, Edward lord Bergavenny, Robert bishop of Durham, Cuthbert, Henry, and Thomas; Catharine duchess of Norfolk, remarried to Sir John Woodville; Eleanor lady Spencer, afterwards countess of Northumberland; Anne duchess of Buckingham, remarried to lord Montjoy; Jane, a nun; and Cicely, wife of Richard Plantagenet duke of York, father of Edward IV. and Richard III.

She died on the feast of St. Brice, Nov. 13, 1440, 19 Henry VI. and was buried on the South side of the choir at Lincoln, at the feet of her mother, under a plain altar tomb, on the grey marble slab of which was her figure in brass, plainer than her mother's, and the upper half of the head cut off; four shields under her feet, and a ledge, whereon was this inscription; now all gone:

*Filia Lancast^r ducis, inclita sponsa Johanna
Westmoreland primi subiacet hic comitis.
Desine, scriba, suas virtutes promere, nulla
Fox valeat merita vix reboare sua.
Stirpe, decore, fide, fama, spe, prece, prole,
Aclibus et vita polluit ymmo sua.
Natio tota dolet pro morte, deus tulit ipsam,
In Bricii festo C quater M quater X'.*

The arms on the shields were *Nevill* impaling *Beauford*: and the two tombs were inclosed in a grate of iron-work, 1641².

Her figure is also on the tomb of her husband at Staindrop.

1440. In the church of *St. Bartholomew the Less, Smithfield*, is a stone seven feet Pl. two inches long, by three feet nine inches wide, with the small figures of a XL. man. He is in a gown with bag sleeves and a standing cape and belt, and on his head a striped cap: his wife is habited in a long gown fastened with a girdle just below her breasts, with similar sleeves reaching to her wrists, and a falling cape, and on her head a kind of veil headdress.

Under their feet this inscription:

*Hic jacet Will^{ms} markaby de londoniis gentlemo' qui obiit
XX die Julii,
A. d'ni M^o CCCC XXXX et Alicia uxor ei' . . .*

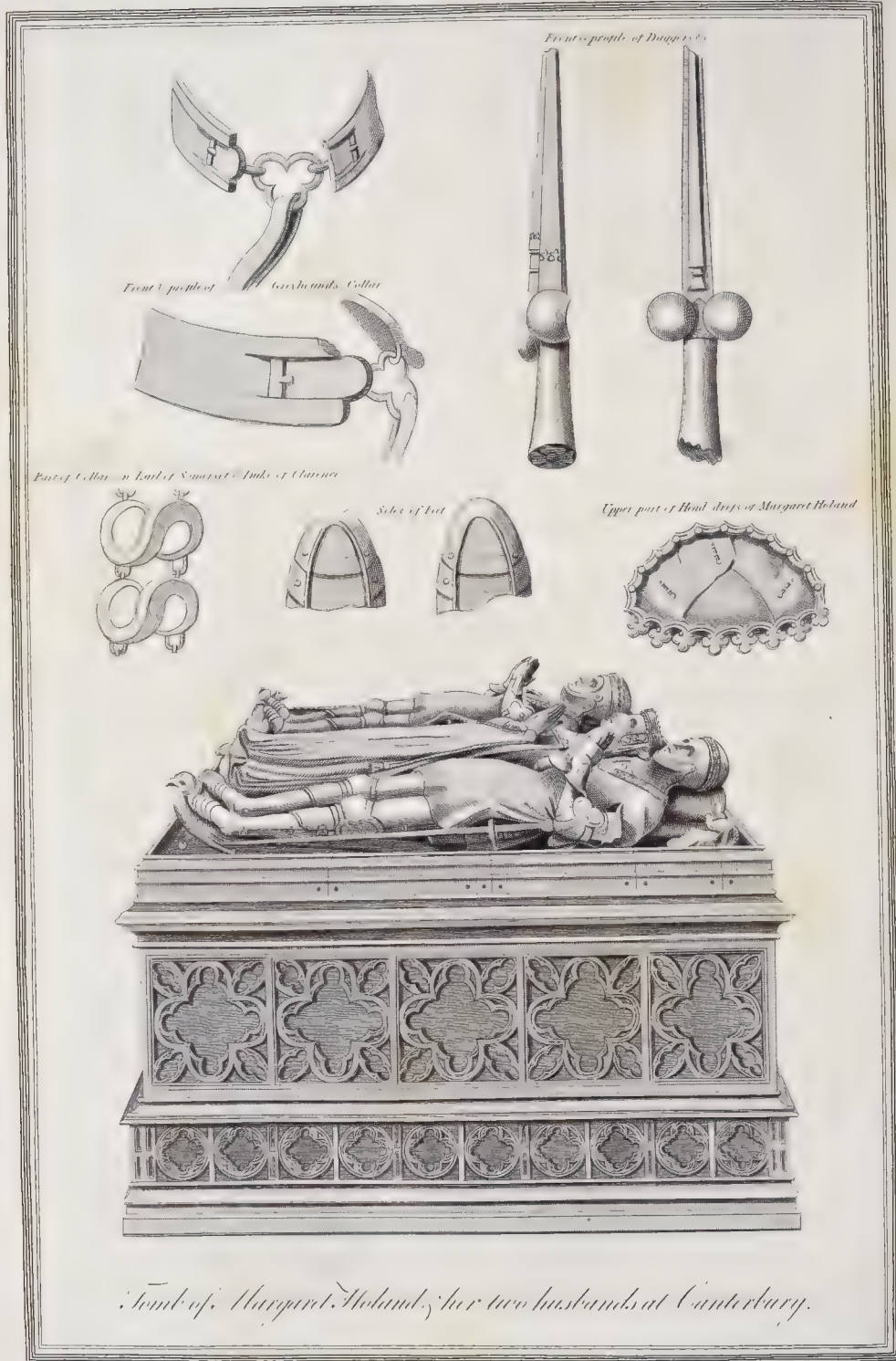
Over their heads were two shields, now gone.

These figures so much resemble the family of *Fountain* at Narford, engraved by Mr. Blomefield, and referred to Vol. I. Introduction, p. clvii. that as their brasses are gone since his time, I have thought proper to copy them in the same plate with the above, from which they are removed only by the interval of thirteen years.

² Sandford, 263, 264. Dugd. Bar. I. 298.

³ Ep. Sanderjon's and Sir W. Dugdale's Survey, in Peck's *Defid.* Cus. E. VII.









Figures on the Tomb of Margaret Holand, c. 1400, at Canterbury.

MARGARET HOLAND, third daughter of Thomas Holland earl of Kent, and 1440. sister and coheir of Thomas and Edmund, both earls of Kent, married first to John earl of Somerset, of whom before, p. 30. by whom she had four sons and two daughters', the eldest daughter a queen of Scotland; and after his decease to Thomas duke of Clarence; of whom p. 58; whom she also survived; and died Dec. 31, 1440, having in her life-time erected for herself and two husbands the monument still remaining in *St. Michael's* chapel, in the cathedral at *Canterbury*, engraved Pl. XLI. XLII.

Her figure in alabaster represents her habited in a mantle, kirtle, and furcot, her sleeves buttoned down to her wrists, her mantle fastened across her breast by a double cordon passing over two cinquefoils; a kind of neckerchief covers her neck. On her head, which rests on a double cushion supported by angels flowing in a veil, the studded headdress, the hair plaited at the top and sides, a coronet of jewels, and such is the exact neatness of the artist that he has expressed the pins that fasten the back of her cap. At her feet, which are folded up in her robe, two collared dogs: on the third finger of each hand she wears a ring.

The tomb, which is of grey Suffex marble, is adorned at the sides with five beautiful double or starred quatrefoils, which, in Weever's time², had shields of arms, on the left those of Beaufort³, on the right those of Clarence; the base-ment is charged with ten single ones, in rondeaux. The brass fillet round the upper ledge was gone in Weever's time, so that it cannot be known whether it contained the precise inscription given by Weever⁴, from a MS in the Cotton Library, for the duke of Clarence, or whether there was an epitaph for the three parties buried here⁵.

Sandford's plate of this monument, p. 310, is so indifferent, the helmets being represented round; and that in Dart's *Canterbury* so inadequate a representation; that I have had a new one taken by Mr. Schnebbelie, and engraved by Mr. Basire. It is one of the most elegant I know, and the figures on it of the most finished and elegant workmanship.

In the antechapel of *New College, Oxford*, under the figure of a priest, in 1441. cropt curled hair and falling mantle:

Hic jacet magist' Will'us hautrybe' quondam
socius hujus collegii ac
decretor' doctor qui obiit RIII die mensis Aprili-
lis anno d'ni millo CCCC
KL primo Cujus anime propicietur deus. Amen;

On a scroll over his head,

Miserere mei Deus sed w' magna' miam' tua'

The following inscription is on a brass plate, supposed to have come from 1441. St. Mary's church at *Oxford*, 1752, now or lately in the printing-house there:

² Dugd. II. 77. Sandford, 325.

³ P. 211.

⁴ Beaufort impaling Holland is on the North side of Margaret countess of Richmond's tomb.

⁵ P. 213.

⁶ "Hic jacet in tumulo Thomas dux Clar. nunc quasi nullus,

"Qui fuit in bello clarus nec clarior ullus."

Sis memor, absq' mora properat mors, preterit hora;
 Willielmus testis Scot est victus vere pestis
 Ducem cardinalis cui Eboraci sanguis honorat.
 Cancia natalis tui patria, que modo plorat.
 Hic fuit a cunis vultus gravitate modestus.
 Carnis et immunis vitis cunctis et honestus.
 Anno milleno Dni C quater quadragesimo
 Adjuncto semel J Gereonis lumine festi
 Mors rapit hunc: plora, Christus sit ei salus.

Who this WILLIAM SCOT was I have not been able to find. The cardinal of York, to whom he claims kindred, was probably archbishop Kemp, so created 1439. Neither do I find *St. Gereon*, on whose festival he died.

1441. THOMAS HOLDEN directs his body to be buried in a certain chapel to be made and dedicated within a certain college newly begun to be built and made for canons regular studying within the walls of the city and university of Oxford. And if he happened to die before the said chapel was made, then his body to be laid for a time in the church of St. Peter or St. Michael at Oxford, at the discretion of the prior, canons, and students, till the chapel be finished and complete, for his and his wife's burial. This will is dated at London, Aug. 1, 1441, and proved Aug. 12, same year¹.

1441. WILLIAM CHEYNE, esq. was to be buried in St. Catherine's chapel, in the abbey of St. Mary and St. Sexburga, in the isle of *Shepey*. His will bears date May 31, 1441; and was proved June 14, same year². His monument may have been one of the many large slabs now laying brastles near the entrance of the choir, to which they have been removed from some other place or part of the church.

1442. In *Harrow* church, under a headless priest in a cope:

Hic jacet d'ns Simon Harcheford quonda canonic sar ac
 ecia libe capelle regis de Windesor, et rector ist' eccle qui obiit
 iiii die februarii A d'ni MCCCCXLIIJ cujus aie p'picietur
 deus. Amen.

A shield gone.

Mr. Willis³ gives it "canonicus sacelli de ecclesia libere capelle, &c."

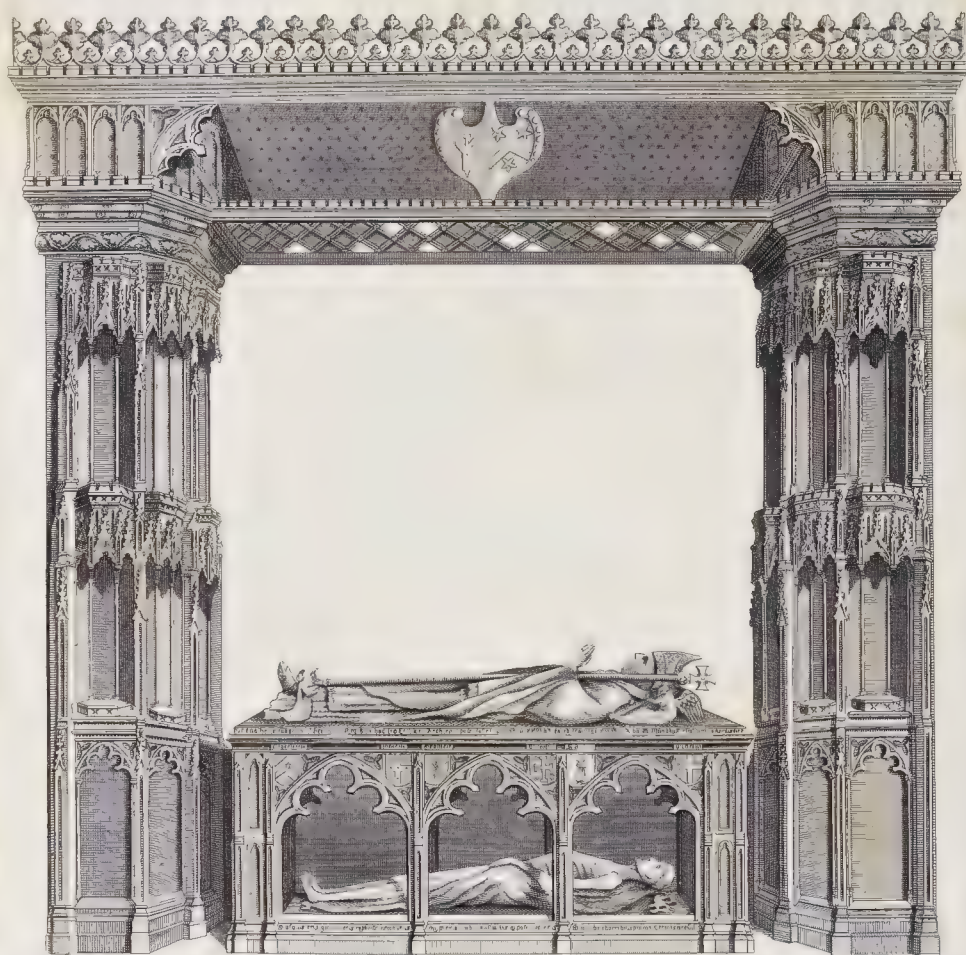
He was prebendary of Stowe in Lindsey, in the church of Lincoln, in which he succeeded Gilbert bishop of London, 1411, and resigned it several years before his collation to this rectory.

Newcourt⁴ says he was rector of Harrow 1401 and 1432; for in those years as rector he presented to the vicarage.

¹ Reg. Chich. I. 474, 475.
² Cathedral, II. 241.

³ Ib. I. 475.
⁴ I. 637.





Monument of Archbishop CHICHELE in Canterbury Cathedral.





- A *Crucifix in his hands*
 B *Ring on his left hand*
 C *Soles of his shoes*
 D *Heads of Princes kneeling at his feet*
 E *The lion he used which fastened the Gate of the Iron palace round the Tomb*



Figure of Archbishop Chichele.



D



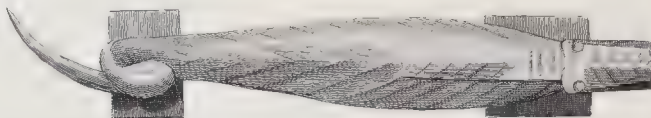
C



C



D



E

On a brass in *Hadley church*, Middlesex, discovered by repairing the gallery stairs : and when I copied it in possession of the Rev. Mr. Cotterell the rector :

**Hic jacet Philippus Grene filius Walteri Grene Armigeri
& Elizabeth uxoris
ei' & margareta soror ejusd'm Philippi ac margareta So-
mercotes q'i obieru't
XIII^o die mens' Septembris A^o dni M^o CCCC^o XLIII^o
quor' animar' p'piciet' de Ame'**

Before the steps of the altar at *Digswell*, c. Hertford, is a fair brass figure 1442. of a knight in round helmet, plated armour, strait long sword at his right side, dagger gone, rowels of spurs in a circle, dog at his feet. Under him,

**Hic jacet Johannes Percypent armiger filius Johan-
nis Percypent armigeri qui ob.
Xij die Novembris An^o D'ni mil^ol^oim CCCC^o XLIII^o. cujus
anime p'picietur deus. Amen.**

Only the words in hooks remained Sept. 10, 1785. The rest are given from Salmon, p. 209; who mistook ij for eleven.

This figure is engraved in Pl. XXI.

Sir HUMPHREY STAFFORD of Hooke, c. Dorset, brother of John Stafford 1442. archbishop of Canterbury, by will dated Dec. 14, 1442, directs his body to be buried in the chapel of St. Anne in *Abbotbury abbey* ¹.

Under a monk in St. Peter's church, *St. Albans* :

1443.

**Hic jacet Reginaldus Barnevelt de villa Sci Albani, qui obiit
xii die mensis Aprilis, anno d'ni mil^ol^omo CCCC^o XLIII^o.**

The *cujus anime propitiatur Deus* is studiously cut away from all the brasses in this church.

It should seem by this epitaph that the family of Barnevelt were early in England. It is believed the last of the family died and was buried at Enfield 1786.

The monument of archbishop CHICHELE in the choir at *Canterbury* is in a 1443. rich and peculiar style. A flat canopy painted with stars having in the middle Pl. *Canterbury* impaling O. a chevron between three roses, and on the top a cor- XLIII. nice of oak-leaves, rests on piers once charged with two rows of figures of the XLIV. apostles, the places of four supplied by unmeaning figures of Death, Time, and two others treading on a scull and a spade², and a third row of empty shallower niches. The tomb is a table on three pierced arches, under which lies a skeleton on a mattress, and on the top the archbishop's figure in *pontificalibus*, with mitre and pall, jewels on the back of his hands, which are joined and elevated : the crozier of metal and probably of later date, lying between his left arm and body is surmounted by a cross patee, and has a round knob in the middle and at the bottom. Two angels support the cushions at his head, and at his feet kneel two monks in flowing hair like perukes, with books open before them. On the table are the arms of *Canterbury*, *Chichele*, two swords in saltire, and a fourth gone.

¹ Reg. Chich. I. 485, 486.

² These figures are too evidently modern to be admitted into the plate.

In the spandrils of the table arches are these arms,

and over them

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. G. two chevronels O. with a mitre between them. | Gloceſtrien. |
| 2. Az. on a crofs Or. five eſtoils. | Beneben. |
| 3. G. two crofs keys on a ſword O. | Cromen. |
| 4. A crofs potent per pale, O. & G. between four croſſes patte. | Cobentrien. |
| 5. Virgin and Child. | Sarum. |
| 6. G. a crofs between four lions rampant O. | Dunelm. |

His epitaph round the ledge :

Hic jacet Henricus Chichele L. Doctor quondam cancellarius Sarum, qui anno MIII Hen. III. regis ad Gregorium papam XIII. in ambassata transmissus in civitate Senensi per manus ejusdem pape in episcopum Beneventensem consecratus est.

Hic etiam Henricus ann' u^o Henrici A. Regis in hac sca ecclia in Archiep'm postulat et a Johne p'p' XIII ad eand' translat' qui obiit a d'ni millimo CCCCLXIII mensis Aprilis die XIII.

Wcever¹, Battely², and Dart³ add :

Cetus Sanctorum concorditer iste precetur
Ut Deus ipsorum meritis sibi propitiatur.

Round the verge at bottom the common jingle :

Quisquis eris qui transferis rogo memoreris
Tu quod eris mihi consimilis qui post morieris,
Omnibus horribilis, pulvis, vermis, caro vilis.

HENRY CHICHELE was son of Thomas Chichele of Higham Ferrars⁴ by Alice Pyncheon, and youngest of three sons, of whom Robert and William were grocers, or of the grocers' company, the former twice lord mayor of London, and knighted, and the latter sheriff and alderman of the same city⁵. From a letter of the archbishop's to Pope Eugenius IV. in 1442, wherein he speaks of himself as about eighty years of age, he was probably born about 1362. He was educated at Winchester and New College; proceeded LL. B. 1388; was rector of Llan Varchel 1391; of St. Stephen Walbrook 1396, which rectory he resigned with that of East Hendreth, Wilts, 1397, and became archdeacon of Dorset, rector of Brington, c. Northampton, 1400: canon of Salisbury and LL. D. 1398; prebendary of Nantgwyty in the collegiate church of Aberguilly; rector of Sherston, c. Wilts; archdeacon of Salisbury, 1402; canon of Lincoln, 1403; chancellor of Salisbury and vicar of Odiam, 1404. Metford bishop of Salisbury was his patron; and just after his death, 1406, Henry IV. named him his ambassador to the courts of Rome and France. On a second embassy to Rome the same year pope Innocent XII. presented him to the see of St. David's, and consecrated him bishop thereof with his own hands at Sienna⁶, 1408. In 1402 he was sent to the council of Pisa, and 1410 em-

¹ P. 228.

² Appendix to Somner's Canterb. p. 3.

³ P. 158.

⁴ The male line of the Chichele family ended in Richard Chichele, LL. D. in the beginning of the present century. But the "Stemmata Chicheliana" will extend the consanguinity of the archbishop to the latest posterity.

⁵ Whose monument see p. 3.

⁶ So his epitaph expressly says, yet Mr. Spencer, in his life, says it was performed at Lucca.

ambassador

ambassador to France; and again 1413, on the accession of Henry V.; and 1414 was translated to Canterbury at the moment when a formal attack had been made by the parliament on the temporalities of the church, which the king was warmly exhorted to take into his own hands in the exigency of his war with France. The administration of the kingdom during Henry's absence was committed to the archbishop¹, and he had a handsome robe of crimson velvet embroidered bequeathed to him by the king's will². He attended Henry V. in France at several sieges; and when the king and queen returned home 1421 had the honour of crowning the latter, and the same year of baptizing their son Henry, whom he afterwards crowned. On the dissolution of his first parliament the archbishop retired to his diocese, and began a progress through his province, and returned to court only to accommodate matters between the duke of Gloucester and the bishop of Winchester. The rest of his life was taken up in resisting the encroachment of the see of Rome both on his own rights and those of the crown. From this time he appears to have attended solely to the affairs of the church, and its deliverance from papal usurpations, and to acts of munificence. In 1437 he laid the foundation of a college in Oxford, for the maintenance of certain persons to pray for the souls of the faithful in general, but more particularly for the souls of such Englishmen as had fallen in the war with France. It consisted at first of a warden and twenty fellows, with a power of augmenting the number to forty. He consecrated the chapel himself, 1443, and the members took possession of the building, on which, and other appurtenances, the munificent founder expended near £, 9,000. besides donations to New College, the university chest, and the public library. He had before founded there an house for the scholars of the Cistercian order, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Bernard now part of St. John's College; a college at Higham Ferrers, for a master and eight chaplains, four clerks, and six choristers, and a master to teach grammar and church music, and an hospital for the poor of the town still subsisting. He expended much also on his cathedral at Canterbury and palace at Lambeth. At length being arrived at the age of eighty, he solicited the pope's permission to resign his dignity, and provide for his eternal interests; but before the pontiff's consent was received he died, and was buried in a tomb erected by himself in his life-time, wherein the prior and monks, in consideration of his liberality to their church, engaged to see his body deposited, and that no one else should ever be buried in that quarter. His monument is from time to time repaired by his college; and to some such repair in the beginning of this century the four figures of so different a style from the rest are to be referred.

The great outlines of this prelate's life will set his character above the reach of the uncandid reflections of the new editors of the *Biographia Britannica*, who have undertaken to draw characters. An elegant life of him has just been written by Dr. Spenser, Fellow of All Soul's College³.

Cardinal LUXEMBOURG, bishop of ELY, who died the same year, has a plainer 1443. monument in the South East corner of the presbytery of his cathedral, between two pillars near the altar of the Holy reliques⁴, under a canopy of three arches: the tomb embattled and adorned with five plain quaterfoils and blank shields has his figure in stone in his cardinal's habit, his hands joined.

¹ Rymer, IX. 225.

² Ib. 291.

³ A portrait of the archbishop, with another of Henry VI. which Mr. Walpole (*Anecdotes*, I. 45.) supposes coeval with the foundation of the college, formerly in the old library, now in the antelibrary, are engraved by Bartolozzi. There is another in Dr. Ducarel's History of Lambeth.

⁴ *Angl. Sac.* I. 671.

LEWIS DE LUXEMBOURG, archbishop of Rouen, for his attachment to the English interest during the wars in France, and by the interest of the duke of Bedford, who took his niece to his second wife, was promoted to the see of Ely during a dispute between the monks and Henry V. 1438, on the death of bishop Morgan. He was created cardinal priest by pope Eugenius IV. 1439; but whether cardinal bishop may be disputed¹. He governed this diocese wholly by his vicars general, being hardly ever resident in it, or having any intercourse with the convent; and, after having filled the see five years and a half, died at his manor-house at Hatfield, Sept. 18, 1443, in the church of which town his bowels were interred, and his heart carried over to his metropolitan church of Rouen, by his servants, who, to the number of 38, had licence to depart the realm Nov. 16, 1443², with their effects, horses, &c.³

Mr. Bentham's print puts a *cardinal's bat* on his head, which Mr. Cole affirms to be only a mitre, and that there is no instance of a hat on English monuments. The monument is now shut up by the new waincot of the chancel; so that the dispute can never be decided. The hat however appears plainly on cardinal Beaufort's figure, of which by and by. His arms Mr. Cole⁴ observes are misrepresented in *Anglia Sacra*, l. 668. and must have been the same with those of his niece Jaquiline duchess of Bedford, as before stated, p. 113.

1444. Under an arch, on the South side of the choir at *Winborn minster*, c. Dorset,

Pl. is an altar tomb of grey marble, with the alabaster figures of a man and woman

XLV. holding each other by the hand. He is in armour, a pointed helmet with a

XLVI. coronet on his head, and on the frontlet of his helmet is inscribed *ihu mercy*.

a collar of SS round his neck, and to it pendant a circular from a triangular ring. His shoulder pieces are of a new and singular form; the seam of his arm and knee pieces, and the top of his gauntlets richly embroidered, as are also his belt and four straps: a sword at his left side, on his right his dagger; on the hilt of which is inscribed *IHS*. A garter round his left knee. His head is supported by two angels; at his feet a lion with a very long tail looking up and biting the point of his sword; his left hand holds on his breast one of his gauntlets, which have knobs on the knuckles like those of the Black Prince; his right hand clasps his lady's. She is dressed in a veil headdress with a rich coronet over it, and her hair rolled up plain in front and at the sides; a collar of SS, like her husband's, and to it pendant from a triangular ring a jewel of the same shape; she has a kirtle with long strait sleeve, furcot, mantle, and cordon held up in her left hand. Her head is supported by two angels; and at her feet is an antelope, which Sandford calls a *bull*. She has a ring on the forefinger of her right hand, two on the second, and three on the third. Her head reclines to the left; and her fingers of her left hand are rather long. There were on the South side of the tomb five brass shields let into the stone, but there is now no brass plate, escutcheon, or inscription, on any part of the tomb.

It was erected for JOHN duke of SOMERSET, second son of John before mentioned p. 30, who died May 27, 1444, and MARGARET his wife, grandmother of Henry VII. and is one of the most elegant and best preserved monuments of its time, and being worthy a better draught than that in Sandford, I have inserted two views of it, drawn by Mr. Schnebbelie.

¹ Bentham's Ely, 172.

² Rymer, XI. 47.

³ Bentham, 168—172. Angl. Sac. I. 669—671. Godwin, 267, 268.

⁴ In Bentham's Ely, Appendix *44.

Inscription on Helmet



Sword on helmet



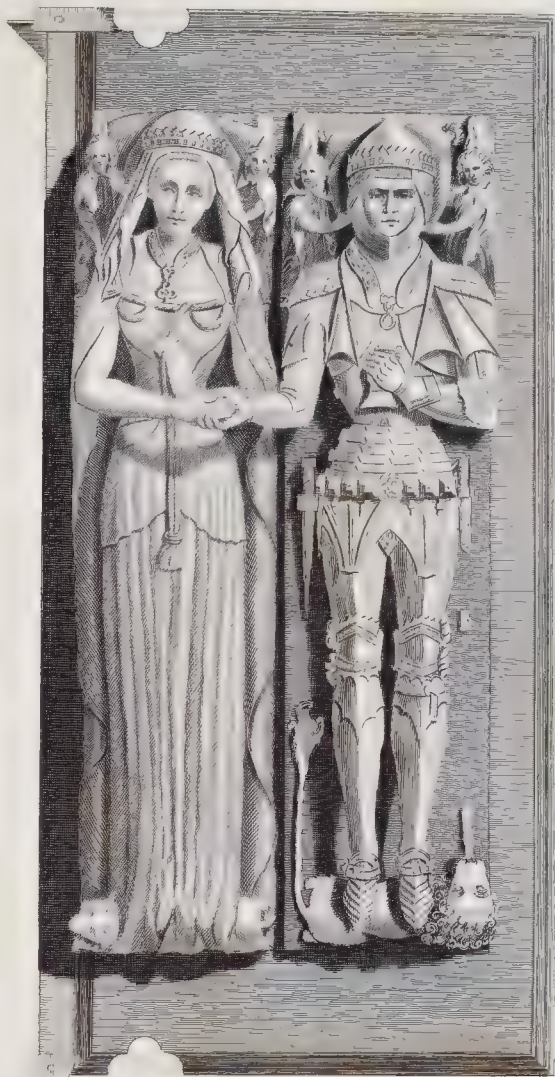
Sword on helmet



Rings on helmet

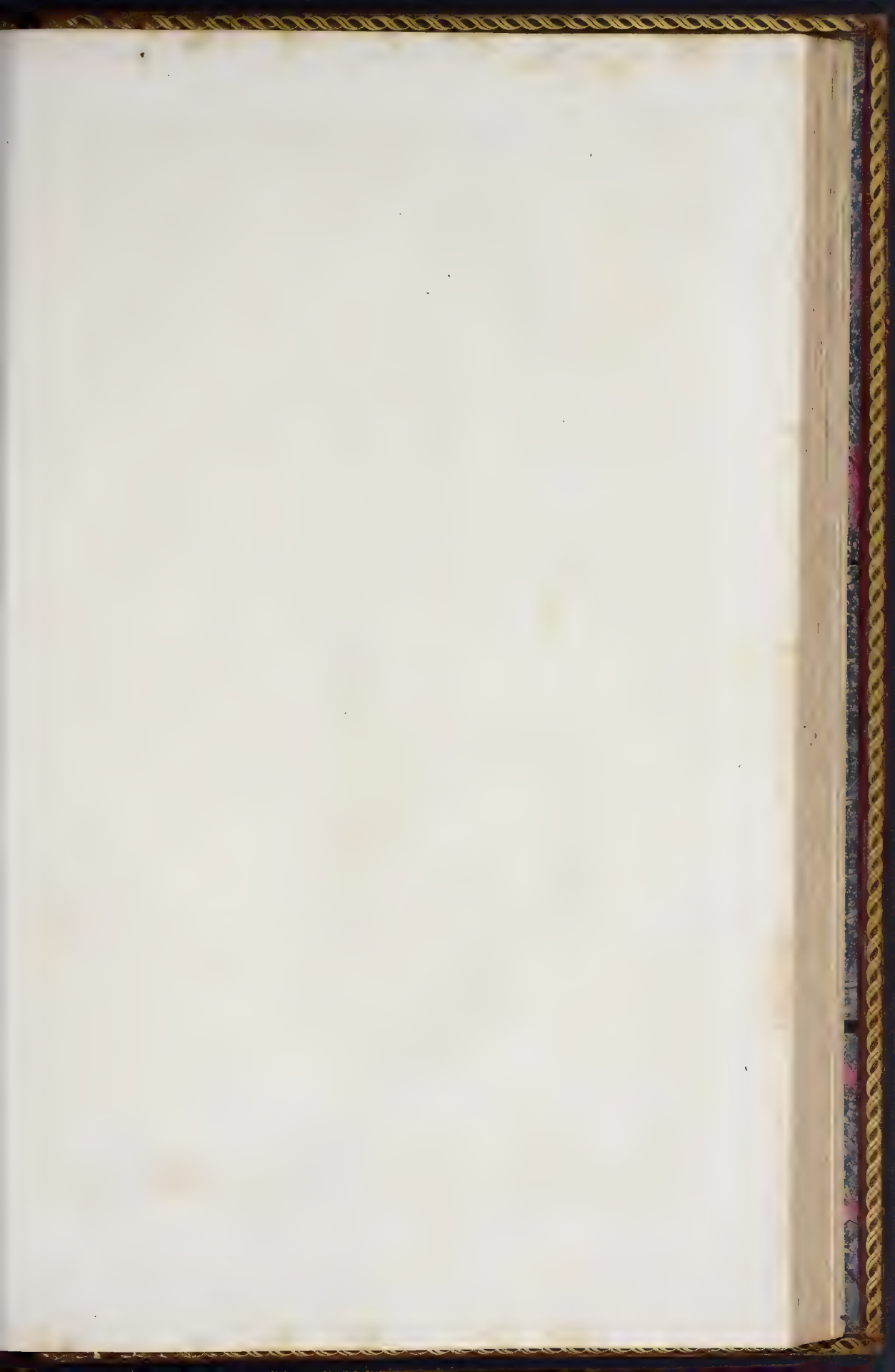


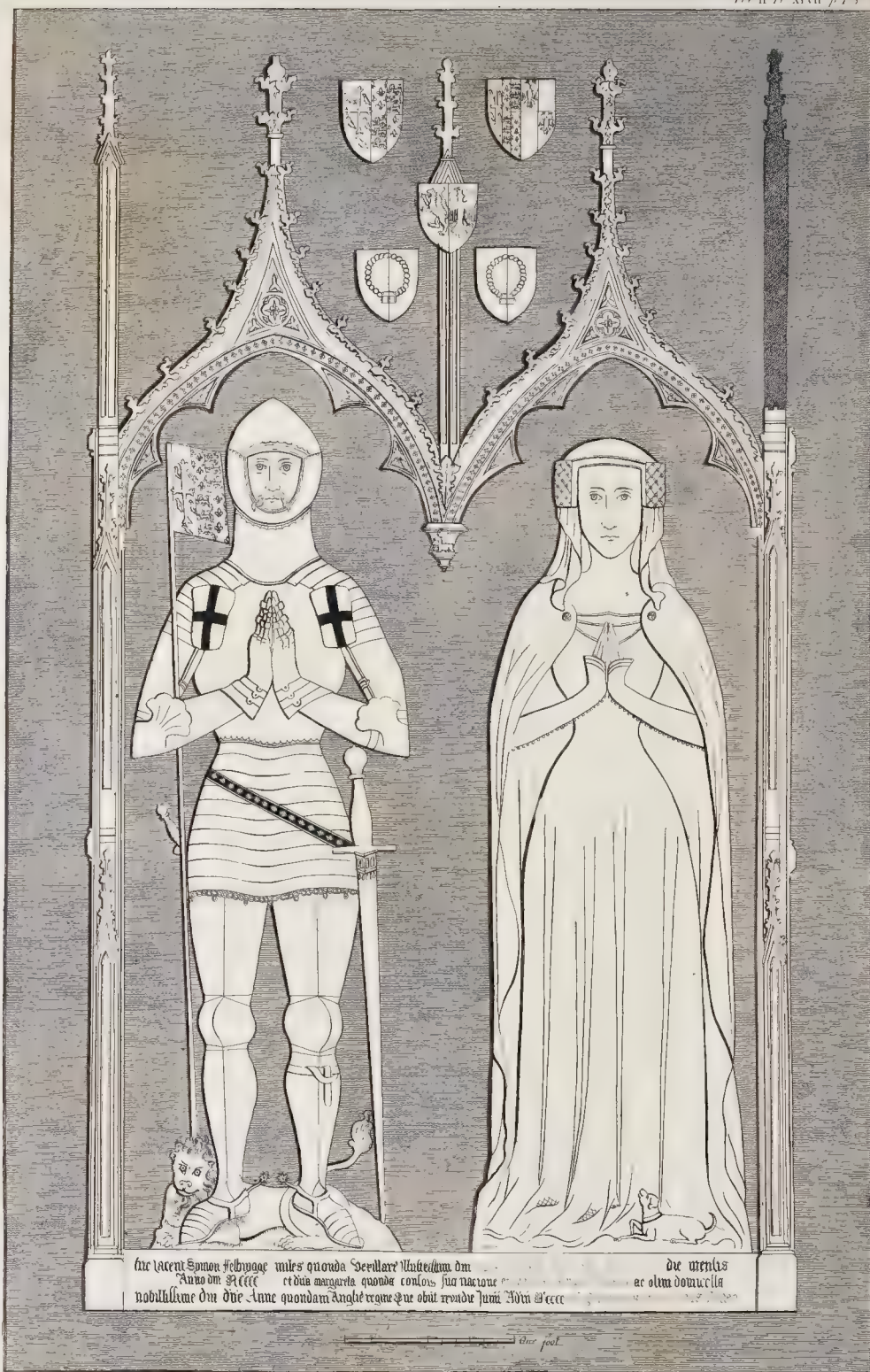
Monument of the Duke of Exeter, Somerset at Wimborne, Dorset.



1 Foot

Mon. of the Duke of Somerset & Lady, at Wimborne. Minster. Dorset





Sir Symon and Lady Felbrigge, 1444.

The duke's wife was the only daughter of Roger Beauchamp of Bletfoe, and widow of Sir Oliver St. John, knight, ancestor of the St. Johns of Bletfoe¹. After the death of her second husband she was remarried to Lionel lord Wells, slain at Towton. 1. Edward IV², by whom she had one son, John, who married Cecile daughter of Edward IV³, grandson of John lord Wells, whose monument at Lincoln has been described, Vol. I. p. 111—113. By her second husband she had an only daughter, Margaret, married to Edmund Tudor earl of Richmond, and by him mother to king Henry VII. on the monument of which lady in Westminster abbey appear the arms of this duke and duchess.

In *Felbridge* church, Norfolk, is a brass figure of a knight in complete plated armour, his helmet rather round at top, his shoulder pieces, or rather emeralds⁴ or gonfalon, charged with a plain cross of St. George⁵; his elbow pieces in the escallop form; a long sword at his left and a short dagger at his right side from a belt embossed and gilt, as are his spurs: round his left knee is buckled the garter with its motto; at his feet lies a lion; his left arm supports a banner or pennon charged with the arms of Richard II⁶. the cross patonce between five martlets impaling quarterly femé de lis and three lions passant guardant; *France* and *England*.

It belongs to Sir SIMON FELBRIDGE, knight, descended from an ancient family in Norfolk. He was with the duke of Lancaster at the siege of Breteuil and in the voyage into Spain, 9 Richard III. 13 Richard III. he had licence to go on pilgrimage with Sir William Arundell, and 18 Richard II. succeeded Sir Nicholas Sarnesfield as the king's standard bearer, an office formerly granted to none but persons of experienced valour and bravery, endowed with great strength of body, as well as with a known genius for the functions of war, and for that reason the same was mostly in the companions of the order of the Garter; in memory whereof the king's standard is represented on this monument, which our knight in his life-time caused to be erected for his lady and himself. 22 Richard II. he attended the king to Ireland, 9 Henry IV. he was examined in the court military in the controversy about arms between Grey and Hastings. 1 Henry V. he received the robes of the Order of the Garter; and 3 Henry V. served the king in his wars in Guienne and France with twelve men at arms and thirty-six archers. Next year he again received the robes of the order of the Garter; and being at St. Alban's with John duke of Bedford, was received into the fraternity of that monastery. He died 1444⁷.

In the register of the Garter, 1423, 1 Henry VI. he is styled *senior*, and the year following *ordinis maxime senex*.

He married to his first wife MARGARET, daughter of Primislaus duke of Teschen, or Tessen⁸, a principality of Silesia, nephew to Wenceslaus V. king of Bohemia, and consequently a near kinswoman of Anne queen of

¹ Dugd. I. 252.

² Ib. II. 12.

³ Ib. 13.

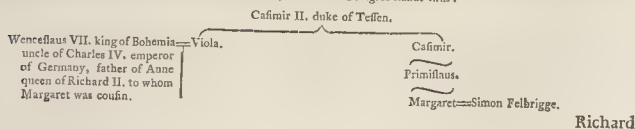
⁴ So Weever.

⁵ Concerning which Mr. Anstis could not hazard any conjectures, p. 176.

⁶ Richard II. towards the end of his reign, out of regard to his great patron St. Edward, placed his arms before his own; and in many wardrobe entries, 2 Richard II. we find things embroidered *de armis Sti. Edwardi et domini regis sue paritatis*, which he allowed as augmentations to his favourites. Anstis, p. 175.

⁷ Mr. Parkins says his will was proved Feb. 20, 1443, p. 307.

⁸ Whom our records style *fratrem* to Wenceslaus brother to Richard's queen Anne. Rymer, VII. 203, 205, &c. Bohemus (Miscell. Hist. Bohemae in genealogis) says that Wenceslaus VII. king of Bohemia, married Viola sister of Casimir third duke of Teschen, father of Primislaus; so that the Pedigree stands thus:



Richard II. and one of her maids of honour. She died 1416, and her figure is represented on the tomb with him. His second wife was Katherine, daughter of Ansketill Malory of Winwick and relict of Ralph Grene of Draiton. She died 1444. 23 Henry V. leaving a daughter, Alana, married to Sir Thomas Warnton, and another a minoreſs at Bruſyerd.

Weever¹ makes ſeveral miſtakes about the place of his interment, putting it at Norwich and Cromer, miſtaking the latter for Felbrigge, where he erected the monument in queſtion, on the death of his firſt wife, and accordingly there are blanks in the inſcription for the day, month, and year, wherein his death ſhould happen, which were never filled up, becauſe he afterwards altered his mind, and ordered himſelf to be buried in the Black Friars at Norwich. His ſecond lady, who ſurvived him about nineteen years, directs by will her burial in this church, near the body of Sir Simon her husband².

His firſt wife, Margaret, is here represented in the ſame headdreſs as lady Burgate before deſcribed, which probably was a foreign faſhion imported with queen Anne³: the mantle, gown with long mitten ſleeves, and double cordon.

Above the double canopy over him are the arms of Edward the Confeſſor and Richard II. as on the pennon, and over her the ſame, impaling the ſpread eagle with two heads crowned, quartering the lion rampant, the arms of Richard's queen Anne. Theſe laſt are on the central finial: on each ſide of which under the ſhields are what Mr. Anſtis⁴ takes to be fetter locks, his device; adding, that Sir George Felbrigge of Playford, Suffolk, younger brother of Sir Simon, ſealed with the creſt of a lion's head eraſed within a fetter-lock. I ſhould rather take them on Sir Simon's tomb for garters, as on the tomb of Walter lord Hungerford at Salisbury.

This monument very much reſembles that of Burgate before given. Mr. Anſtis has engraved the whole⁵; but not exact in minute particulars about the man's figure, nor in the inſcription, which runs thus:

**Hic jacent Simon Felbrygge miles quondam vexillarius illuſtriſſi-
ſſimi U'ni regis Ricardi ſc'di qui obiit die menſis anno dni
MCCCC & d'na Margareta quonda conſors ſua na-
tione⁶ Boema ac
olim domicella illuſtriſſime d'ne dne anne quondam Anglie⁷
regine
que obiit xvii die menſis junii anno d'ni MCCCC XXXI
quar⁸ aiabs p'picietur deus. Amen⁹.**

Sir GEORGE FELBRIGGE younger brother of Sir Simon and lord of the manor of Playford in Suffolk, died 1400¹⁰, and was buried in the North wall of the nave of Playford church, in a chantry founded by him. His ſlab remains, and on it his figure in complete armour, a pointed helmet, whiſkers, and gorget of mail, and gauntlets, a lion rampant on his breaſt, a ſword and dagger, piked ſhoes, a lion at feet. The canopy over him reſts on double pillars, with an embattled baſe of quatrefoils; in the point of the arch a lion rampant. The

¹ P. 805.

² Liber Boſyard in Regiſtr. Norwic.

³ Mr. Parkins (Norf. IV. 312.) deſcribes the reticulated headdreſs as a large *lyſſre* (Q. clauſer) of jewels, in the form of a roſe about her temples. He adds, "about her head a ſort of coronet;" but query from Anſtis's print if this be any thing more than the folds of the hair. Weever ſays her figure is "very ſumptuouſly garniſhed with bracelets, jewels, and her attire, according to thoſe times."

⁴ Ubi ſup. 177.

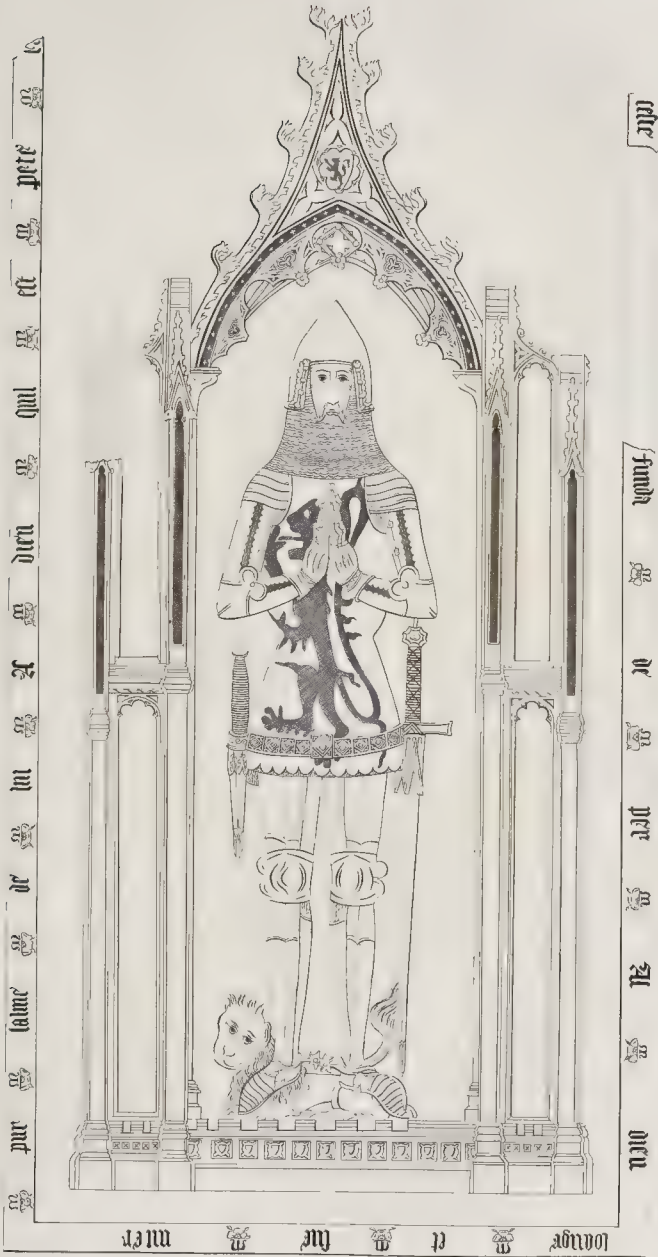
⁵ Black Book of the Garter, 174.

⁶ *nomine*. Anſtis. Parkins adds, after *natione et geographo ſanguine Boema*.

⁷ *inclite A.*

⁸ *quarantim quies*. Amen. A.

⁹ His will dated Feb. 3, 1400, was proved May 18 following. Reg. Harſyke, t. 201.



Sir George Felbrigge at Playford in Suffolk. 1400

same coat is in the North window. Upon opening the grave, 1784, at five feet depth were found bones, a skull, and jaw, a tibia, vertebræ, and the *os ischium*, and a rusty nail in wood.

All that remains of the inscription is,

ceste funda . de . per . al . dñu .

loange . et . sue . mter

pur . l'aigne . de . lui . A . dñu . quil . est . pete . ei .

The last word is imperfect. The stops are an **¶** over a half rose.

On the keystone of the porch an angel holds the arms of Felbrigge. In the window Weever saw John Felbrydge and Margery his wife.

THOMAS BROWNE, bishop of Norwich, who died at his palace at Hoxne, 1445. having sat ten years, was buried, according to his will, in the upper part of the nave of his cathedral, which he calls his *spouse*², near the middle of the altar of St. William³, before the great rood loft which he had new made⁴. He ordered a marble stone to be laid over him, with his effigies, and a circumscription of copper, his own and the founder's arms impaled, with his name, obit, &c. in gilt letters, and the same arms on laton were to be fixed on every pillar in the church⁵.

In the middle of the church of *Farnham*, near Bishop's Stortford, Essex, on a 1445. stone for JOHN GAAL, to whom Margaret, queen of Henry VI. granted a term of ten years in Earlsbury manor here, Salmon⁶ gives this: not now to be found⁶.

Mundo sublatus jacet hic Jobes Gaal tumultatus

Anglor⁷ regis coluit quem practica legis;

Londini templum dedit interius mansum.

Sancti Marcelli fuerat vix lux exitus illi;

Bis septingeno quat. x. quino simul anno.

Cujus sit requies a'ie quoque gloria.

On the South side of the choir at *Tewksbury*, before the chapel erected by 1445. Elizabeth Burgherft⁷ to the memory of her husband Edward lord Despenfer and described Vol. I. p. 133, lies a large braslefs stone covering the remains of HENRY BEAUCHAMP, son and heir of Richard and Isabel before mentioned, who died in his 22nd year, June 11, 1445, at Hanley⁸, where he was born, and was buried in the midst of the choir at the head of Prince Edward⁹. A curious circumstance attended this young nobleman, that being created duke of Warwick by Henry VI. the duke of Buckingham so resented his precedence that the king was obliged to make that precedence alternately annual¹⁰. In him expired the family of Beauchamp; and of his castle at Hanley,

² "in superiori parte navis ecclesie cathedralis Norwiche. *Spouse* vocat."

³ "*prope medium altaris St. Wilhelmi.*" This was formerly St. *Saviour's* altar, and dedicated to St. William; and was also called the *Holy rood* altar, because it was fixt to the rood loft, "*coram altare Crucifixi.*" Wharton, A. S. I. 417. Blomefield, II. 379.

⁴ This last clause does not appear in his will.

⁵ "Supra quam sepulchrum volo quod fiat nus lapis marmoreus in circumferenciis de cupro insculptus cum armis dñi Herberti fundatoris dicte ecclesie et armis meis conjunctis, et scribantur in eadem lapide diei, mensis, & annus obitus mei; et quod arma et littere insculpte dearentur. Item volo quod in singulis columpnis navis ipsius ecclesie tam ex parte dextra quam sinistra fiant consimilia arma de laton ibidem perpetuo remanentia." Reg. Stafford, f. 131, 132. Blomef. Norf. II. 379. In his plan Mr. Blomefield puts the stone on the left hand at bottom of the steps of the choir.

⁶ Salmon, Essex, p. 160. Morant, II. 623.

⁷ Hist. of Essex, III. 137. 8vo.

⁸ Not as Mr. Rudder, by *Cicely Neville duchess of Warwick*, in memory of her husband, and over it the figure of *Richard Neville earl of Warwick* in armour kneeling. Hist. of Glouc. p. 747.

⁹ Leland (It. VI. 91.) from the Antiquities of Tewksbury monastery, puts his death 1446, in his twenty-second year; but Dugdale has the Echeat Rolls of 24 Henry VI. on his side. Bar. I. 248.

¹⁰ Dugd. I. 248. ex Lel. VI. 90.

¹¹ Ib.

not a trace remains'. He married Cecily daughter of Richard Neville earl of Salisbury, remarried four years after his death to John lord Tiptoft, by whom she had a daughter, Anne, who died at ten years old¹. The duke's sister, wife of Richard Neville earl of Shrewsbury before mentioned, became his heir, and conveyed to him, on the death of her niece, the title of earl of Warwick, with all pre-eminences thereunto annex².

1446. On the North side of the altar at *Ensfeld*, Middlesex, under a furbaft arch with a border of oak leaves on the top, and a fascia of roses, is an altar tomb whose North side is adorned with four blank shields in quatrefoils in lozenges filled up with trefoils. The slab is of grey purbeck marble, on which is inlaid in brass the figure of a lady, her headdress reticulated, in the short veil, the hair at the sides of her face concealed in jewels, over all a coronet; a rich necklace, and from it a jewel pendant; her hands elevated, a large ring with a prominent jewel on the third finger of the right hand; a mantle and cordon: on her mantle lions rampant, the arms of *Powys*; a surcot and kirtle faced with ermine falling like a short apron before, and an ermine skirt to her kirtle; a triple canopy over her head, on the three arches of which are these words,

mercy ihu igrise.

On the pillars of the canopy are six shields.

On the North pillar:

A lion rampant. *Charlton lord Powys*.

Ditto quartering the three lions passant guardant. *Holand earl of Kent*.

Ditto impaled by a saltire ingrailed. *Tiptoft*.

On the South,

Tiptoft single.

Tiptoft impaling in a border three lions passant guardant. *Holand earl of Kent*, impaling the lion rampant. *Powys*.

Powys single.

Round the verge this inscription, beginning on the North side, with beasts, flowers, &c. for stops.

d'na Jocola quondam filia et una hered' Caroli d'ni Powes Ac
eciam filia et una hered' honorabilissime d'ne Marchie et uxor sa-
mosissimo militi [Johanni Tiptoft que obiit xx]ii die Sep-
te'br'. A. d ni M. CCCC. XLXJ. cujus anime et omniu' fide-
liu' defunctor' Jhs pro sua sacratissima passione misereat.

The words in hooks are covered by the arch of the Roos monument above, but were laid open by me. Two or three at the head are still concealed.

At the corners are the symbols of the four evangelists.

Weever⁴ calls this a *time-eaten* inscription: whereas, except two cracks across the SE and NW corners of the slab, it is as fair as when first erected, and the ends of the arch above seem to have stood on the East and West side of the inscription *ab origine* before his time; though he adds *Tiptoft*, but not *Johanni*, after *militi*, which words, with the others in the hooks, were concealed till I caused them to be opened this year. He omits *Caroli*, and leaves an unnecessary blank after *Marchie*. He found this Joyce to have been daughter⁵ and co-heir of Edward CHARLTON lord Powys, in Wales, wife of John lord Tiptoft, first of that surname.

She was daughter and coheirefs of Edward Cherlton lord Powys by Eleanor

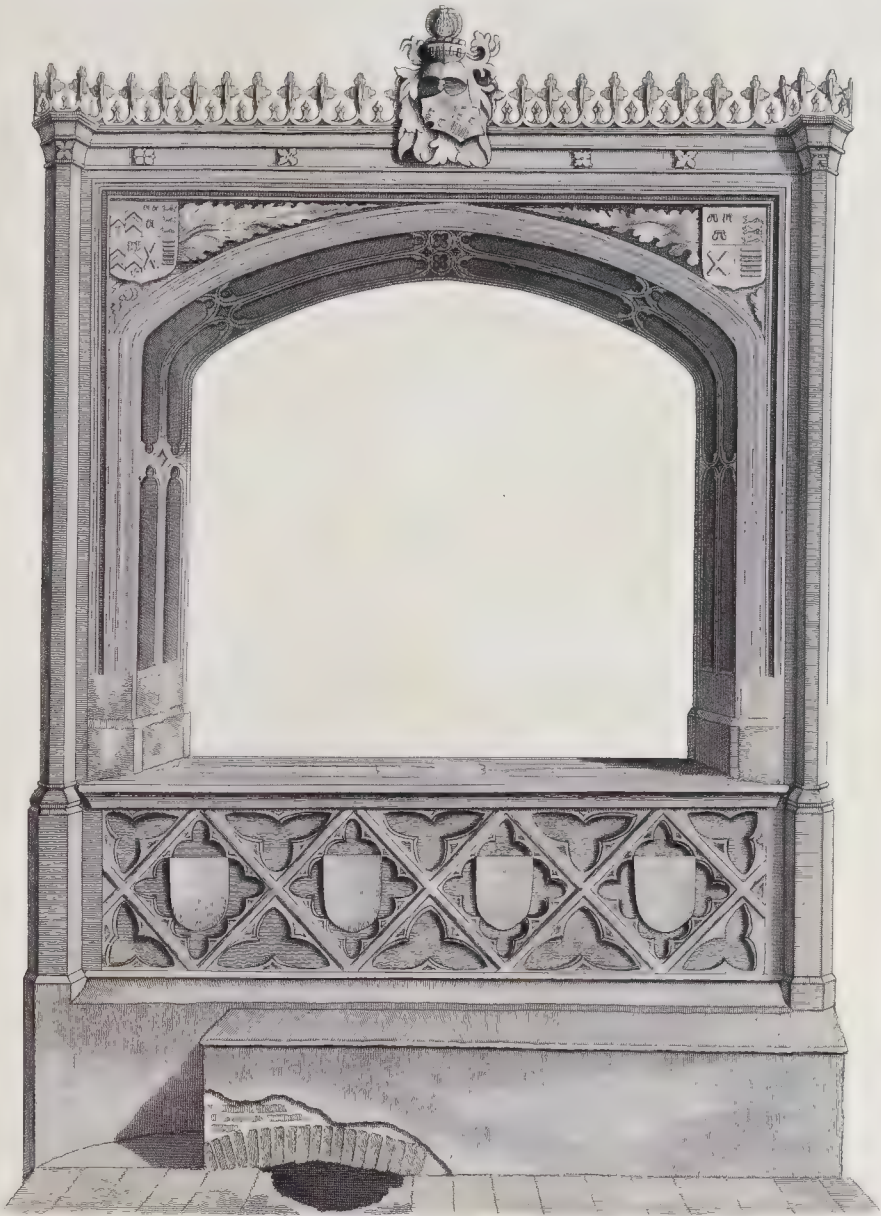
¹ Nash's Worcesterhire, l. 557.

² Dugd. ubi sup.

³ Ib.

⁴ P. 514.

⁵ Dugdale by mistake calls her *sister*, in which he is expressly contradicted by the inscription. Dugd. Bar. II. 72. gives lord Powys another wife, who survived him, and afterwards was married to John Sutton lord Dudley. She was daughter of Sir John Berkley of Beverton, c. Glouc. lb. p. 216. Eleanor died 7 Henry IV. 1404. Ib. l. 130.



Tomb of Anne, Lady Tiptoft, at Enfield.



Figures of Alice, Lady of Lisle.

his wife, widow of Roger Mortimer, daughter of Thomas and one of the five sisters of Edmund Holand earl of Kent, who was taken and beheaded by the populace at Cirencester, 5 Henry IV. She was 18 at her father's death, 9 Henry V. 1404, consequently forty-two at her own decease. Her sister *Joan* was twenty-one at her father's death, which is all we know of her.

Joice's husband, Sir John Tiptoft, was nephew to Robert the last lord Tiptoft, who died 46 Edward III. 1373, and in whom ended the elder branch of his family. Sir John bore the title of lord Tiptoft and Powis, 8 Henry VI. 1430, and in right of his wife had summons to parliament 20 Henry VI. as lord Tiptoft and Powys. He was constituted chief butler of England 8 Henry IV. next year treasurer of the king's household, seneschal of Landar in the duchy of Aquitaine, and governor of the castle of Ax 3 Henry V. seneschal of Aquitaine next year, and ambassador to the king of the Romans, at whose court he continued some time. 5 Henry V. he served in the wars in France, was constituted president of the king's Exchequer, and other judicial courts in Normandy, and treasurer of that duchy; 3 Henry VI. chief steward of the king's castles and lordships throughout Wales and the marches, which lately belonged to Edmund son of Roger Mortimer earl of March, and by reason of the minority of Richard duke of Norfolk his cousin and heir were in the king's hands. 10 Henry VI. he was governor of the castle of Merk in Picardy. He was summoned to parliament from 4 to 15 Henry VI. inclusive, and died on the Thursday preceding the Purification of the Virgin Mary 21 Henry VI. leaving issue a son and four daughters, and seized among other lands in different counties, of the manor and castle of Burwell¹, (the family estate in Cambridge-shire), and of Enfield and Sheperton, Middlesex². A third of the manor of Durant in Enfield was held by Sir John Wrothe (who died 20 Richard II.) in right of his wife Maud daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Durant³. His sister Agnes married Sir Pain father of Sir John Tiptoft the husband of Joice, whose son was thus probably led to purchase a manor in Enfield, which from his son John, who was sixteen years of age at his father's death, and created earl of Worcester 27 Henry VI. 1449, obtained the name of the manor of *Worcester*. The inquisition taken at Westminster on the death of the said earl of Worcester states, that he died seized of the manor of Enfield, called Typtoffe manor, otherwise Wrothes manor, and also the manor of Sheperton; but I cannot find any conveyance, either by deed or grant, when the Tiptofts became first possessors of these lands, by reason that no inquisition appears of the Mandevilles. It may be presumed, that the said John Lord Tiptoft might, about the time of his being created earl of Worcester, become possessor of Enfield manor. It should seem by Norden's words, that the old palace in Enfield town was the mansion-house of this estate. "Enfelde-house Queene Elizabeth's builded by an earle of Worcester." Certain it is that this palace was a part of the same estate, which, after passing through a series of lords, and having been during the possession of the late lord improved by the addition of different purchases to be the best private estate in the county, was on his death, by the folly and extravagance of his representatives, parceled out under the auctioneer's hammer.

Upon examining this monument, with Mr. Schnebbelie, Oct. 23, 1788, and searching after the body, where it might probably be deposited, we first made a hole on the North side of the altar tomb or sarcophagus, at the middle joint, and another at the feet or East end, and by passing a candle in, it was found that the

¹ His ancestors had been possessed of Burwell in the reign of Edward I. Dugd. II. 39.

² Dugd. ubi sup. p. 40.

³ Inquis. N^o 146. This manor descended to and continued in the Wrothes to the end of the last century.

Eastern half of the tomb was empty, and the Western half filled with rubble stones, and that the sides of the stone tomb or sarcophagus, which is eleven feet long, were at least eleven inches thick. As it seemed not at all probable that the body had been deposited in such a place, we were led by a projection of brick work on the North side of the base to the crown of an arch of the same material, which being broken into was found to open into a vault or grave of rough arch-work, seven feet from East to West, three feet seven from North to South, and four feet one inch high. This appeared to have been formerly pierced from the South or chancel side; whether from curiosity or any other motive was uncertain; but the aperture had been stopt only by single bricks, and was capable of admitting a man, and was nearer the bottom than our opening on the opposite side. In this vault were one skull, four thigh and other bones, pieces of a wooden coffin, and an iron handle. This vault being directly under the tomb above, and extending beyond it only on the North side, was probably entered originally from that side; and on the decay of other two vaults, under the adjoining vestry (then probably a chantry chapel) may have been applied to the burial of other persons besides the noble owner, who may have been made to give place to them. Such at least appears the best way of accounting for the absence of her corpse, which has evidently experienced a harder fate than that of Humphry duke of Gloucester, who was found above two hundred and fifty years after his interment, in a vault of a similar situation, size, and form. Whether this good lady gave place to her relations the Rooses, or to any other parishioner of Enfield, is uncertain: but that this vault was the place of her interment there is every probability to conclude. The vaults under the vestry appear to have been appropriated to the lords of the manor.

There will be less difficulty in accounting for the absence of this Lady's corpse from her vault, if we attend to what happened in searching, in consequence of the request of lord Howard of Audley, for the body of Margaret eldest daughter of lord chancellor Audley, and second wife of Thomas duke of Norfolk beheaded 1572⁴. She died at Norwich, Feb. 7, 1563, and was buried with great funeral pomp, the 18th, in St. John Baptist's church in Maddermarket, on the North side of the choir⁵. On digging on this spot the workmen found an arched grave, which, from its situation, contents, and internal decorations, left no reason to doubt of its being the repository of this noble personage. The vault is about three feet and a half from the surface of the floor, and exactly six feet in length within, eighteen inches wide at the head, and twelve and a half at the feet, diminishing from head to feet in straight lines, and the sides and end ornamented each alike with a cross fleury of a dusky red. The depth was two feet three inches from the bottom to the spring of the arch, which is semicircular and covered within by strong stucco a quarter of an inch thick. The bricks are eleven inches by five, and two inches three quarters thick. There is no brick floor, but stucco half an inch thick laid on sand. The corpse was almost entirely reduced to dust: one small piece of the *os ilium*, which was as light as if it had been calcined, and as much hair as would fill two hands, were all the remains that were found. A lock of this hair being compared with a portrait of the lady by Lucas de Heere now at Audley inn, was found to be of the same cast. If so little was left of a human body after the lapse of 225 years, the additional term of 117 to the interval between lady Tiptoft's burial and the opening of her vault will remove all difficulty, and the duplicate bones may have belonged to others of her family.

⁴ See Gentleman's Magazine, LVIII. 1045.

⁵ Blomef. II. 692.

The *Tiptofts* were succeeded by the *Rooses*¹; her eldest daughter Philippa having married Thomas lord Roos of Hamlake, who died 1461, and his son Edmund died at Enfield 1508, and was buried in that church, leaving his three sisters his heirs². Isabel, the second daughter, married, 1. Thomas Grey, younger son of Sir Ralph Grey of Werk, knight; 2. Sir Thomas Lovell of East Harling, c. Norfolk, who, in her right possessed the manor of Elsfinges at Enfield, where he died 1524, and was buried in Holywell nunnery, leaving his manor here to Thomas Manners lord Roos, first earl of Rutland, who married Elizabeth eldest daughter to Sir Robert Lovell, brother to Sir Thomas³. In a MS note on Dugdale, I. 335. Mr. Le Neve thus writes: "This Isabel was certainly married to Sir Thomas Lovell Knight of the Garter and Banneret in the time of Henry VII. and she lies buried in Enfield church, on the North side of the altar, in an altar-tomb, without inscription, seen by me Peter Le Neve Norry. I question whether she was married to Thomas Grey; Sir George Manners calls Sir Thomas Lovell his uncle in his will." This mistake, so extraordinary in Mr. Norroy, must have arisen from his confounding the arch above with the altar-tomb below; and at once explains the succession of these tombs as well as of the manor. Mr. Blomefield⁴ is guilty of the same inaccuracy when he says Sir Thomas Lovell's lady is buried in Enfield church, on the North side, under an altar tomb, with an inscription in brass, and Lovell and Muswell's arms quartered impaling Roos.

I come now to describe the monument erected to the memory of the Rooses, probably fifty years after lady Joice's decease, which has been so egregiously confounded with her tomb, over which it was set up.

On the canopy or surbaft arch of stone over this tomb on each side is a helmet on a torse surmounted by a headless peacock sitting, the tail spread.

Over the point of the arch hangs under the helmet a shield with three waterbougts (*Roos*) quartering a fess between two bars gemels. *Baddlesmere*.

In the spandrils on each side quarterly, 1. three waterbougts; *Roos* of Hamlake, her husband's greatgrandmother. 2. a saltire engrailed; *Tiptoft*. 3. three lions passant guardant; *Holland*. 4. a fess between 2 bars gemelles; *Baddlesmere*, her husband's grandmother. These quarterings impaled by a chevron between three squirrels, *Lovell*, quartering two chevrons charged each with 3 cinquefoils, *Muswell*⁵.

In the East window of the vestry are these two coats: In a garter, over which is 1530, and at the sides, *hony soit qui mal y pense*. **T. R.**

1. 4. O. 2 bars Az. a chief quarterly of the 2d and G. the first and fourth charged with two fleurs de lis of the first; and the second and third with a lion passant guardant of the same.

Manners, with the honorary augmentation given him at his creation, shewing his descent from the blood-royal of Edward IV. whose niece his father married.

2. Quarterly 1. 2. gone.

3. Chequé Arg. and Gules. *Vaux*.

4. O. a lion rampant Gu. *Charlton* lord *Powis*.

¹ There had been an intermarriage between the Tiptofts and Rooses in the reign of Edward II. Piers Tiptoft, who was slain at the battle of Stirling, 7 Edward II. had married Agnes daughter of William Roos of Hamlake. Dugd. II. 59.

² Dugd. Bar. I. 553. Mon. Ang. I. 729.

³ Dugd. I. 553.

⁴ Blomef. Norf. I. 219.

⁵ This is one of the quarterings of Lovell. Blomef. Norf. I. 217.

3. Quarterly, 1. 2. Gone.

3. Az. a Catharine wheel, O. *Espec.*

4. Gules in a border an eagle displayed. Arg.

5. O. 2 chevrons, *Albini of Belvoir.*

6. A. a fess between two barrs gemelles. G. *Baddlesmere.*

These are the arms and quarterings of *Thomas* lord Roos great grandson of lady Joice, who was created knight of the Garter and earl of Rutland, 17 Henry VIII. 1526, and died 1543.

The other coat is,

1. 4. Quarterly 1. 4. *Manners* as before.

2. Quarterly of six coats, which *Thomas* lord Roos, father of Eleanor wife of Sir Robert *Manners*, knight, grandfather of *Thomas* earl of Rutland, had a right to use.

1. G. 3. waterbougets, A. *Roos.*

2. G. three Catharine wheels, Arg. } *Espec.*

3. Az. a Catharine wheel, O.

4. Gules, an eagle displayed Arg. *Todeni.*

5. O. two chevronels, Arg. *Albini of Belvoir.*

6. Gone; but was *Baddlesmere.*

3. Quarterly, the coat of *Philippa* wife of *Thomas* lord Roos and daughter of John lord Tiptoft, sister and coheir of the earl of Worcester, and lady of the manor of Enfield.

1. G. three lions passant guardant, O. *Holland* earl of Kent.

2. A. a saltire engrailed. G. *Tiptoft.*

3. *Vaux.*

4. *Charlton* lord Powis.

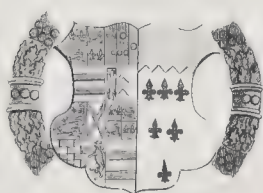
Impaling O. 6 fleurs de lis Az. 3, 2, 1. a chief indented A. *Passon*, his second wife.

There is a singularity in the mode of quartering the arms in the achievements of the Rutland family in Enfield church, which is worth noticing. Instead of blending the coats introduced by the heiress of Tiptoft with those of Roos, as is usual, the family of Roos bringing them into that of Manners, they are kept in distinct quarters; the coats of Roos in the second, those of Tiptoft in the third. This was probably done in respect of the high rank and dignity of the Tiptoft family, and as an extraordinary mark of respect, because it introduced a quarter composed of the royal insignia. William Fitzwilliam, earl of Southampton, who also quartered the arms of Tiptoft, through the heirs of Nevile marquis Montacute and Inglethorpe, treated them with like respect, marshaling in his achievement, first *Nevile* and its quarterings; secondly *Tiptoft*, with those that family had a right to; thirdly *Inglethorpe*, in like manner; as appears by his garter-plate at Windsor, by an achievement of his in painted glass, in possession of the late Mr. Brooke, Somerset Herald; and by his insignia placed in various parts of Viscount Montacute's house at Cowdrey in Suffex, which he built, and which was destroyed by fire 1794.

Pl. In repairing the church at Enfield, 1789, was found in the East battlements XLIX*. of the Vestry a stone with a date in capitals, A. Domini 1531, which fixes the erection of the arch over lady Tiptoft's tomb, if not a rebuilding or repairing the whole vestry, to *Thomas* earl of Rutland, and at this time probably Joice's vault was opened and plundered.

In one of the clerestory windows of the North aisle, in a Garter with its motto under an Imperial crown, are the arms of Henry VIII.

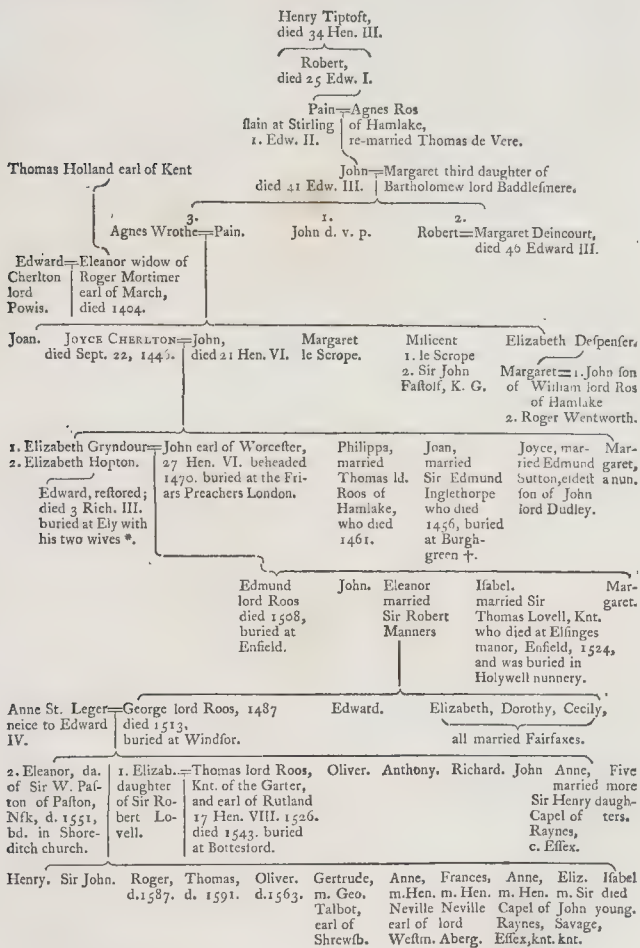
Quarterly *France* and *England*, impaling quarterly 1. 4. *Castile* and *Leon*; 2. 3. *Aragon* impaling *Sicily*. *Catharine* of *Aragon* his first wife then living (1530.) In



Α Θ Ω Μ
Ι Ι Ι Ι Ι Ι Ι Ι Ι Ι

In another clerestory window are quarterly *Lovell* and *Mufwell* quartering A 6 fleurs de lis Az. a chief indented O. *Pafon*. Thomas Lovell of Bartou Bendish, in Norfolk, great great grandfather to Sir Thomas Lovell, whose arms are here given, married Joan daughter and heir of Robert Mufwell.

The Pedigree annexed from Dugdale's Baronage, II. 38—41. 297. will explain these several alliances.



* See p. 226.

† See Blomefield, III. p. 813. She remarried Thomas Grey, younger son of John lord Grey of Ruthyn, created lord Grey of Rugemont, co. Bedford, and died 1494.

1447. HUMPHREY duke of GLOUCESTER, who was an especial benefactor to the Pl. abbey at *St. Alban's*, and died, not without suspicion of being strangled, at Bury, L. Feb. 24, 1446, in his 56th year, has on the South side of the proto-martyr's LI. shrine a magnificent monument¹, erected by abbot Whethamsted, who in architecture was the Wykeham of his time, and has sprinkled his device the wheat ears over all his works. The canopy consists of one large and two small pointed arches, besides one more in relief on each pier, the latter divided into two compartments, in the lower of which were small shields of his arms in quatrefoils under a cornice of wheat-ears in vases on pedestals², which appear also at the head and feet of the canopy, as represented in Plate LI. fig. 2. These are the signature or rebus of the architect, as the lizard of Saurus and the frog of *Batrachus* in classical antiquity. The open arches are divided by pendants; the mouldings of the arches are charged with rich vine branches, the capitals of the pillars with oak leaves. The roof of the arch is fan-work with two open pendants in the centre of the smaller arches. In the spandrils of all the arches together are ten shields of his arms; *France* and *England* in a border³. These are seven times repeated on the fascia, of a larger size, four of them surmounted by ducal coronets incircled by a fascia of the same vases of wheat-ears, as Plate LI. fig. 1. the other three are surmounted with helmets and mantles, formerly crested with a lion passant guardant, but the crests are gone. All the seven were supported by antelopes sejant gorged and chained, as represented Plate LI. fig. 4.

In the piers of the four large and two lesser days of open work above, which rest on a base of clove arch-work in relief, are seventeen figures of kings. Those only on the South side remain, and are exhibited in Plate LII. together with the only one from the North side, now preserved in the loft over the lockers. There is a peculiarity in the foreshortened squatness of these figures, which are conceived in a ruder style than one would have expected in so elegant a monument. Are we from the figure of one king with a church in his left hand to suppose them intended to represent the kings of Mercia, whom our historians make to amount to twenty-one, including four who usurped the crown, or violated the succession, and to whom probably Whethamsted's accuracy would not allow a place here? This is the best apology I can make for these uncouth figures⁴. The number of kings from the Conquest to Henry VI. is but fifteen; nor was any one of them entitled to bear a figure of this abbey church. If they were placed on the North side, as represented in Sandford, with sword and shields, they certainly do not resemble other figures of our kings since the Conquest.

The monument is defended on the South by a fine iron grating painted blue, and studded with silver studs, resting on a base and mouldings of blue marble⁵. The North side is open to the confistory court, probably for the devotees to see the shrine. The registry for wills is now kept under the arch.

The abbot and convent of the said monastery paid "for making the tumb and place of sepulture of the said duke, within the said monastery, above the sume of £. cccc xxxiiii. vi s. viii d⁶."

The body was laid in a vault under this monument, where it was discovered by accidentally opening the vault 1703, and found lying in pickle in a leaden and wooden coffin: but has been so rudely handled by inquisitive persons ever

¹ Weaver, 555. Chauncy, 470.

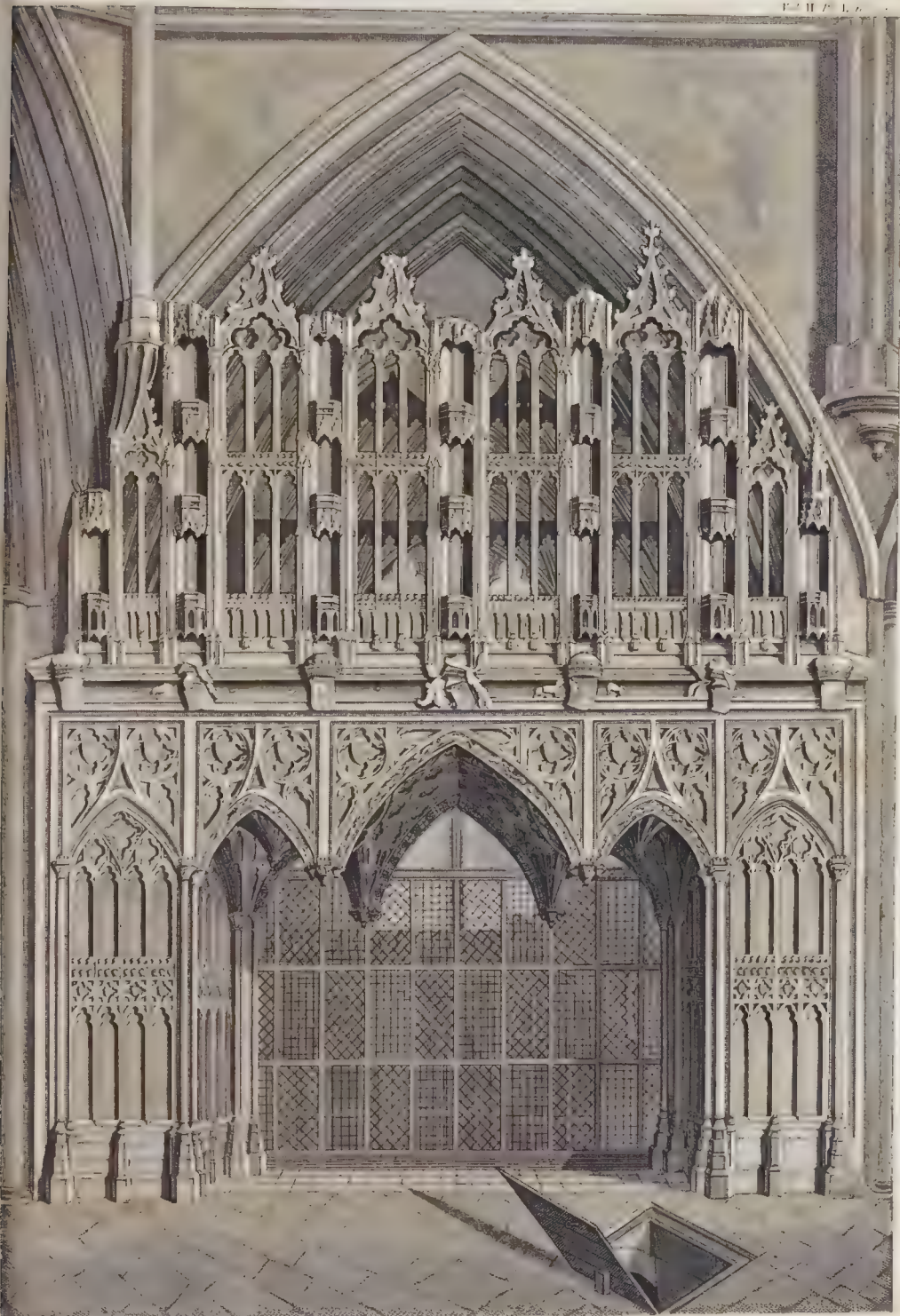
² These in Sandford's print are made *Angels' Heads and Wings*.

³ The border Argent was borne by Edmund earl of Kent, and Thomas duke of Gloucester, sons of Edward I. and III and last of all by this duke Humphrey. Sandford says this duke reduced his fleurs de lis to three, as did his brother Henry V. p. 315. Humphrey bore the border *gobons*. Ib.

⁴ Sandford, p. 317, calls them the duke's royal ancestors.

⁵ This grating was probably antecedent to the monument and fixt there to defend the shrine, yet give a view of it to persons entering at the door.

⁶ Cotton MSS. Claud. A. VIII. 195. Willis's Mitr. Ab. I. 52.



*The Monument of Humphrey, Duke of GLOCESTER, at St. Albans
with the entrance into the Vault.*



Ornaments of the Duke of GLOUCESTERS Monument



On the S. Front

*Figures on the South Front of the Monument of
Humphrey Duke of Gloucester at St. Albans*

since, that only the broken skeleton remains (the skull without the teeth) and pieces of the wrapper, in the leaden coffin, which is almost flatted. Only the head part is now unnailed up in the coarse modern chest. At the feet on the wall is painted a crucifix, the blood of the wounds received in chalices: a hand holding to it a label inscribed in capitals: "Blessed Lord, have mercy on me!" See Pl. LII. fig. 3. The descent into the vault was on the East side of the present descent, which is represented in the plate. The vault is eight feet by five feet eight inches, and six feet eight inches high, arched with stone.

He was fourth and youngest son of Henry IV. by his first wife Mary de Bohun, was created duke of Gloucester, 1414, 1 Henry V. and earl of Pembroke the following year; and made protector of England during his nephew's minority; great chamberlain of England 1422'; high-steward for the coronation of Henry VI. and created earl of Flanders for life. He married first Jaqueline daughter and heiress to William duke of Bavaria, and widow of Lewis eldest son of Charles VI. king of France, who having been married to John duke of Brabant, and on a quarrel with him divorced, was, after having involved England in an unsuccessful war to recover her dominions', divorced by Humphrey, and restored by the pope to her former husband⁴. His second wife was Eleanor daughter to Reginald lord Cobham of Sterborough, who on a charge of witchcraft and treason was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the Isle of Man. The duke, by the intrigues of queen Margaret and her partizans, having certain articles exhibited against him in council, was arrested at St. Edmundsbury, where a parliament had just been called, imprisoned, and deprived of all his servants. The night following he was found dead in his bed in St. Saviour's hospital at Bury, 24 Henry VI. No inquiry was made about the manner of his death⁵. His servants were apprehended, and condemned to die for conspiring the death of the king; but shortly after pardoned with every circumstance of political grimace⁶. The duke's memory was restored⁷.

"The duke was a noble man, a good clerk, and welle alway rulid the realme to the kinges behofe. The treuth is, that such as then rulid aboute the king supposing that he wold have let the deliveraunce of Aungco and Mayne, and so made hym away⁸."

Leland says he wrote in the frontispiece of many of his books, "*Moun bien mondain*." In his library at Oxford, among other classics, were the works of Cicero, not improbably a complete collection of them⁹; and the first translations of Livy into French. Many translations of the Classics into our language were sent by the duke of Bedford, then regent of France, to the royal and to his brother's library; and it may fairly be presumed that very few of our countrymen had till then read Livy¹⁰. But of all this valuable collection only a beautiful MS. of

¹ This inscription, as well as the title over the cross, is now gone; but appears in a painting by one Tarbox, preserved in the church, and was remembered by Mr. Kent, the present very intelligent clerk, who told me the first letter B was red, the rest black.

² See his grant of Pembroke priory to the abbey of St. Alban's, 21 Hen. VI. dated at his manor of Pleshaunce or Greenwich. Wetherhamsted's Chronicle, p. 314.

³ Hainault, Holland, Zealand, and Friesland.

⁴ He dying soon after, the duke of Burgundy obliged her to commit the government of her dominions to him, and bind herself not to marry again. This engagement she broke, by marrying one Bostell a Zealander, who was taken prisoner by the duke of Burgundy, and the fortified towns surrendered to him, who thus finally obtained the object of his ambition. (Rapin, V. 249. 274.) Jaqueline died about 1437, and was buried at the Hague. There is a fine print of her after John Van Eyck, from the collection of Scriverius, not noticed by Mr. Granger. She is represented in the reticulated and veil head-dress, with a countenance of much fire and spirit. Another after Mostert of Harlem, by Folkema, 1753, companion to one of her fourth husband, by the same artist, represents her with a dejected aspect. Mr. Walpole calls her "the amorous countess of Holland." Anecd. of Paint. I. 36.

⁵ Pakenston's Chronicle says he lived five or six days after his apprehension. Some said he died of grief; others that he was smothered between two featherbeds; others that a spit was run up his fundament. This latter instrument has been fatal to kings from Edmund Ironside to Edward II. and seems to be the best apology our historians can make for sudden death.

⁶ Rymer, XI. 178.

⁷ Dugd. Bar. II. 198-200. Chronicon J. de Wetherhamstede, edit. Hearne, II. 365.

⁸ Pakenston's Chronicle, in Leland's Collectanea, II. 494. See his feasible and spirited protest against the release of the duke of Orleans, 1440. Rymer, X. 764.

⁹ Leland's Collect. III. 58.

¹⁰ Warton on Engl. Poetry, II. 107. 114. 122.

Valerius Maximus, highly illuminated, escaped the ignorant zeal of Edward Vith's commissioners of reformation.

On the first dawning of science among us under the patronage of Gloucester, I could with pleasure enlarge, if it had not been already done so well by the Historian of English Poetry, II. 45—50.

But as every thing respecting such an eminent personage is interesting, an account of his constitution, with all its defects, drawn up by his physician Gilbert Kymer¹, 1424, may be seen at the end of Hearne's *Liber Niger*, Append. 550. His nerves appear to have been much shaken by excessive exercise, and other indulgences, and his hot, dry, sanguine habit threatened if he outlived his forty-fifth year to bring on a melancholy habit, without proper regimen and diet, which is there prescribed².

The duke dying intestate a sequestration of his effects was issued, dated Bury St. Edmund's, Feb. 23, 1446, and a commission for administration granted to the king by archbishop Stafford, March 22, same year³. The king's commission appointing deputies to act for him is printed in Rymer, XI. 160.

I cannot give the character of this prince better than in the epitaph pencilled on the wall, near his monument, which Sandford⁴ says was composed about sixty years before his time by Dr. Westerman, parson of Sandridge and Bushey :

*Hic jacet Umpbredus dux ille Glocestrien, olim
Henrici regis protector, fraudis ineptæ
Detector, dum ficta notat miracula cæci⁵;
Lumen erat patriæ, columen venerabile regni,
Pacis amans musisque favens melioribus, unde
Gratum opus Oxoniæ quæ nunc scolæ sacra⁶ refulget.
Invida sed mulier regno, regi, sibi, nequam
Abtulit hunc humili vix hoc dignata sepulchro.
Invidia rumpente tamen post funera vivit.*

Or in these two lines of Whethamsted :

*Fidior in regno regi duce non fuit isto,
Plusve fide stabilis, aut major amator honoris.*

We shall not be surpris'd at the great friendship there was between this accomplished nobleman and patrôn of letters, who first furnished the university of Oxford with a library from France and Italy⁷, and that learned writer abbot Whethamsted, or that the latter should exert his utmost skill in architecture in erecting so splendid a monument to his friend, who delighted in visiting his monastery, and shewed himself so great a benefactor to it. Whethamsted paid his court to the duke, not only by collecting MSS. for him but by compiling and inscribing to him a work of his own, *De Viris Illustribus*⁸. He obtained from

¹ This same physician, then dean of Salisbury, was called in to attend Henry VI. at Windsor, 1453, in his illness which had held him near two years. Rymer, XI. 366.

² The only portraits known to be existing of this nobleman are in the possession of Mr. Walpole. One is on the door of an altar-piece which came from St. Edmund's bury, and belonged to Mr. Le Neve, whose widow conveyed it to Mr. Martin, at whose sale Mr. Ives bought it. This portrait agrees extremely with and confirms that which Mr. Walpole engraved in his *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. I. 321. of the marriage of Henry VI. as another side of one of the doors corresponds with the portrait of archbishop Kempe in the same marriage. Another side has cardinal Beaufort, less striking, but not quite unlike the face which Mr. Walpole takes for his in the same picture. Mr. Walpole finds another portrait of the duke of Gloucester in his altar-piece from Sten, lb. p. 34. Granger mentions a portrait of him from a window in Greenwich church, engraved in the Bodleian Catalogue. In a fair register of benefactors to St. Alban's Abbey, with illuminated figures, by Strayler, Bib. Cott. Nero, D. vii. are representations of the duke and his duchess Eleanor, who were both admitted into the fraternity of that house.

³ Reg. Stafford, fol. 145.

⁴ P. 317.

⁵ Alluding to his detecting the cheat of a blind man at the shrine of St. Alban.

⁶ He built the divinity school at Oxford.

⁷ Camden Brit. Oxfordshire. Bale says he was educated in Balliol College. ⁸ Leland de script. art. Whethamsted. In the MS. library of Bene't College, Cambridge, is a Latin translation of Aristotle's Politics by Leonard Aretine, and in the Public Library at Cambridge Petrus del Monte "de virtutum et vitiorum differentia;" and Peter White's translation of Plato's Politia and de Republica into Latin.—The duke, or some one for him, drew up certain astrological tables. He patronised Livius Forjulienus, and put him on writing the life of Henry V. which was published by Hearne, 1716.

the duke a suit of vestments worth 300 marks, and the manor of Pembroke¹, that the monks might pray for his soul; for he designed to be buried here².

The expences about his anniversary are thus stated in the Cottonian MS. aforesaid, over and above £.ccccxxxiii. vi s³, viii d. paid for the tumb and place of sepulture of the said duke.

Two monkes prefts dayly saying messe at the auter of sepultur of the said prince were to have each by the day 6d. sum by the whole year, £. xviii. vs.

The abbot yerely the day of anniverfary of said prince attending his exequies xls.

The prior likewise attending yerely xxs.

Forty monks, priests, yerely the said day each 6s. 8d. total, £. xiii. vis. vii d.

Eight monks, not priests, each 3s. 4d. total, xxvii s. viii d.

Two ankereffes at St. Peter's church, and another at St. Michael's church; everych xxd. Summa iiii s. iiii d.

Distribution to pore people there the said day yerely xls.

xiii poor men bering torches said day aboute the said sepulchr, iiii s. iiii d.

For wax brenning dayly at his masses and his said anniverfary and of torches, yerly £. vi. xiii s. iiii d.

To the kechen of the convent ther yerly in releif of the gret decay of the livelode off the said monastre in the marches of Scotland, which before tyme hath be appointed to the seyd kechyn £. lx.

Sir REGINALD COBHAM, knight, lord of Starburgh, by will dated Aug. 12, 1446, 1446, proved Oct. 14⁴, same year, directs his body to be buried in the collegiate church of St. Peter at *Lyngfeld*, before the high altar, and a monument of alabaster to be there set up anew, according to the discretion of his executors.

WILLIAM LYNDEWODE bishop of St. David's and keeper of the privy seal, by will dated Nov. 22, 1443, proved Nov. 26, 1446⁵, directs his body to be buried in St. Stephen's chapel at *Westminster*, in which he first received consecration, in such spot as shall be agreed on between the dean and canons of the said chapel and his executors, and that the place of his burial be decently adorned⁶ within a year at least after his decease. In this will is the following remarkable clause:

"Item volo quod liber meus quem compilavi super Constitutiones Provinciales reponatur in cathenis et inferratus sit, ut salvo et secure custodiat in superiori parte capelle S^{ti} Stephani predicti. vel alias in vestiario ejusdem capelle, ut quociens opus fuerit pro veritate scripture primarie ejusdem pro correctione alior⁷ libror⁸ ab eodem tractatu capiendor. recurri poterit dum sit opus. Item volo quod copia ejusdem libri quem ut prefertur compilavi et pro majori parte scripsit Thomas Hethman remaneat penes eundem Thomam jure proprio: ut ex copia ejusdem locanda possit aliquid lucrari in recompensam laboris sui⁹."

Such was this prelate's care of his great work, which had cost him six years to compile. How would he have rejoiced at the discovery of that art which was to give immortality to his labours, and which took place in England in little more than ten years after his decease. His "Constitutions" were first printed at the press of Wynkyn de Worde, at Westminster, 1499, in octavo, with a print of the bishop in his robes in the title page¹⁰.

¹ This manor and castle, with others in Wales, had been given him by Henry V. in the first year of his reign, and he died seized thereof. Chron. J. de Whethamsted, II. 311.

² Salmon, p. 75. Yet Wood, Hist. Oxon. II. 75. is absurd enough to say, it is uncertain whether he was buried at St. Alban's or in St. Paul's. An error like the idle and frivolous opinion of those who Stowe tells us (Survey of London, p. 308.) used to lose their time and dinner at the tomb supposed to be his (but really that of Sir John Beauchamp, who died above an hundred years before him) in St. Paul's; whence the proverb of *dining* with duke Humphrey.

³ Misprinted in the preceding page xxvii.

⁴ Reg. Stafford, f. 142.

⁵ Ib. f. 145, 146.

⁶ *ornatur condecoratur.*

⁷ Reg. Stafford, f. 143.

⁸ Herbert's Ames, I. 135.

1446. WILLIAM HEYWORTH, abbot of St. Alban's and bishop of Coventry and Lichfield from 1420 to 1446, by will dated July 12, 1442, proved July 3, 1447, directed his body to be buried either in the cathedral at Lichfield, or the monastery of St. Alban's; but in which he was buried I have not found. He died March 13, 1446, and left some handsome legacies of plate to Burton ' abbey; besides upwards of £. 100. to build the cloister; and forty marks to build two houses in the town *. In a rhyming list of benefactors painted on the wall of the presbytery he is thus commended :

*Willelmus denus Lichfield vir corpore parvus,
An animo largus, et more satis generosus* †.

1446. ELIZABETH relict of Sir Walter BEAUCHAMP, knight, by will dated Feb. 6, and proved the 21st, 1446, directs her body to be buried in the chantry chapel, of the saints Mary, Katharine, and Margaret, in her parish church of *Steeple-Lavington* [Wilts] near the tomb of her husband ‡.

This Sir Walter was probably of the family of the Beauchamps lords St. Amand, of whom Sir William Dugdale enumerates *Walter*, his son *William*, who married *Elizabeth Braybrook*, and in her right baron de *St. Amand*, who died 1457, and was buried in this chapel §.

1447. On a brass in the North transept at *Hereford*, gone since I copied it 1770 :

*Of your charite pray for the soule of Mr.
Richarde Benson late canon resident of this
cathedrall chirche in Hereforde, which de-
parted the xi daye of Februarie, A MCCCC XLIIII
on whose soule Jhu have mercy. Amen* ¶.

1447. On a brass on a slab in *Luton* chancel,

*Orate pro anima Magri Johis Penthilyn utriusq. juris
baccalaur.
quondam vicarii hujus eccle, qui obiit xviii die mensis Feb-
ruarii,
ano d'ni milleno CCCC XLIIII: ejus ate propitiatur Deus.
Amen.*

On a scroll,

Fit passio sit michi salus sempiterna & protector !

1447. In *Edmonton* church, Middlesex, Norden describes "a tombe of gray marble, circumscribed thus :

*Hic jacent corpora Thomae Carleton quondam d'ni istius ville
qui obiit xxi die Februar. A d'ni. MCCCC XLIIII. et
Elizabeth uxoris ejus filie ade Francis militis per quam
habuit dominium. . .*

whose arms are these; [Az.] a chevron between three swans [Arg.] per fess [O and G] a lion rampant."

This is probably the altar-tomb on the North side of the chancel, robbed of its ledge, shields, and the brass figures of a knight and lady, with three sons and seven daughters, which Weever † says was like most of the monuments in this church shamefully defaced.

Sir Adam Francis was lord mayor of London, 1352 and 1353, one of the founders of Guildhall chapel or college. Weever gives an inscription in French on two of his children.

* Not as Richardson, in notes on Godwin, *St. Alban's*.

† Mon. Angl. I. 275. Reg. Stafford and Kempe, f. 154.

‡ Reg. Stafford, f. 145, 146.

§ Bar. I. 252.

¶ Mon. Angl. I. 181.

* Hist. of Hereford, p. 2.

† P. 534.

The monument of HENRY BEAUFORT, cardinal bishop of Winchester, or to speak more properly, the sepulchral chapel, in which his monument or tomb stands, and probably his body lies, in his church at *Winchester*, is one specimen of that perfection to which Gothic architecture seems to have been brought about the reign of Henry IV. The death of the Cardinal happened exactly fifty years after the accession of that prince; and we may allow this period for the improvement alluded to, for specimens of which Mr. Walpole¹ refers to Canterbury cathedral, the fretwork in the small oratories at Winchester, and the part behind the choir at Gloucester.

The chapel in question consists of nine long divided arches, supported by clusters of round columns. Three such arches are over the side arches, and three over the centre. The six first have three rows of niches, the three others only two. The door is in the South West side, and a low balustrade of grey marble defends the tomb on both sides. The roof is formed of six fans, three from the head and three from the feet, with the arms of the cardinal in the centre, Quarterly France and England in a border gobone Az. and A. held by an angel. The Society of Antiquaries have engraved this chapel in pl. XLV. of the second volume of their *Vetusta Monumenta*, from a drawing by Mr. Schnebbelie. The ornaments of the fascia within and without the chapel and the escutcheons with their quatrefoils are represented in their pl. XLVIII.

The altar tomb is of Purbeck marble, having at the sides five shields in complex quatrefoils and fret work, and two at the ends narrower; and at each corner of the tomb is a wreathed pillar with a circular capital, of which there are two at the East end. All these shields are robbed of their escutcheons. The ground of all has been inlaid with brass. On the lower ledge, as well as on the upper (for they are divided from each other by pieces of blue and white marble) was an inscription on a fillet of brass. No more remained in bishop Godwin's time than,

Tribulaver ſi nescirem misericordias tuas.

An allusion to Psal. xxvii. 13. "I had fainted unless I had believed to see the loving kindness of the Lord in the land of the living."

The figure is habited in the cardinal's red robe, the sleeve of the tunic under it black tipped with white. On his head is a cardinal's hat, and at the sides of his face which is placid and beardless appears a little lock of black hair. On his hands are gloves fringed with gold, having an oval jewel at the back: rings on the middle and third fingers of both hands. Under his head is a cushion with gold tassels, and divided or laced with a gold fringe: his shoes are square toed. His feet are set into a modern cushion, with a shield of the arms of England on the face of it. See Pl. XLVII. of the work referred to.

Over the altar within this chapel at the East end are three niches divided by six lesser in two rows; that in the centre is represented at B. in the plate XLIX. before referred to. Under them a fascia of oak leaves and a cornice of twelve angels supporting shields, and wearing on their breasts a kind of pall studded with roses, except the first and last angel, which are in profile, as represented in the aforesaid plate. At the head or West end of the chapel are four open plain arches divided by slender columns against the piers, and by a fascia of oak leaves and a cornice of roses: the pendants of the roof are studded: the pillars of the main arch are clustered, and the capitals ornamented. Over each door is a fascia of oak leaves and a cornice.

¹ Anecd. of Painters, I. 121.

Henry Beaufort was the second son of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster by Catharine Swynford. The precise year of his birth we are not informed of: but we find him at Peterhouse, Cambridge, in 1388³, and at Oxford 1397⁴. But he received the principal part of his education at Aix, where he studied the law, both civil and common. His preferments began with the prebends of Thame and Bokingham, in Lincoln diocese, 1389⁵; he held others in York⁶ and Salisbury⁷, and the deanery of Wells. Upon the translation of bishop Bokingham from Lincoln to Lichfield, by the arbitrary interference of the pope, Beaufort notwithstanding his youth, was, as Godwin pertinently remarks, thrust⁸ into the vacant see, and after filling it seven years, he was, by the interest of his brother king Henry IV. nominated to succeed Wickham at Winchester, 1404. June 23, 1426. he was nominated to a cardinal's hat by the title of St. Eusebius, by pope Martin V. who had promised it to him nine years before, at the council of Constance, and in December following he named him cardinal, without a title, and his legate in England, Wales, and Ireland. Archbishop Chichele's representations prevented his assuming this power during the life of Henry V. but he was created and invested cardinal of St. Eusebius during the minority of Henry VI. and by the interest of his nephew the duke of Bedford.

Henry IV. authorised him to treat with others and alone of peace with Scotland and France; and the cardinal lent the king money to carry on the war with the latter, as he did also to his successor, who constituted him chancellor and keeper of the seal, in his first year, and twice granted him a general pardon. He stood godfather to Henry VI. 1422, and was with his brother Thomas Beaufort duke of Exeter appointed his governor and tutor. He figured in this reign as head of a crusade against the Bohemians; but his powers were considerably restricted, and his success there is variously reported. The pope's view in granting his licence for this crusade was rather to divert the arms of England from France; but in the end the cardinal and his troops were obliged to assist the duke of Bedford in France. After the death of the duke animosities broke out between the cardinal and the duke of Gloucester, touching the administration of the kingdom, for the adjusting of which their brother Bedford had been obliged to quit his command in France and come over. As the king advanced in age Gloucester's influence declined, and by the intrigues of the cardinal and the queen, joined to his own impatience, his ruin and untimely fate were hastened. The cardinal did not however enjoy his triumph above a month, dying April 11, 1447. His vast wealth enabled him to lend the king a sum sufficient almost to answer all the exigence of the war with France. It appears by his will that the whole loan amounted to £.22,000. But this was not the only use he made of his riches. His ample additions to the endowment of St. Cross's hospital, by a foundation for two priests, thirty-five brethren, and three sisters, to be called "The new almshouse of noble poverty," is sufficient to confute the charge of a posterior writer⁹, that he was "rich above measure, but not very liberal, many things beginning, but few performing." Later historians¹⁰ ascertain his character as a prelate of great capacity and experience, but of an intriguing and dangerous disposition, better calculated for the world and a court than for the church¹¹.

¹ The Chronicle of Tewkesbury abbey, as cited by Leland, It. VI. 90. would seem to hint that he was born five days after the birth of Richard Beauchamp duke of Warwick, at Hanley castle, which was 1424; but the truth is, that Leland has cited only part of the paragraph, which goes on to say, that Richard being baptized the fifth day after his birth one of his sponsors was Henry Beaufort cardinal and bishop at Winchester; see the extract at large in Mon. Ang. I. 158.

² Richardson, Godwin, p. 321. ex MS. Wren.

³ Willis I. 246. 251.

⁴ Ib. 158.

⁵ Hist. and Antiq. of Salisbury, p. 326.

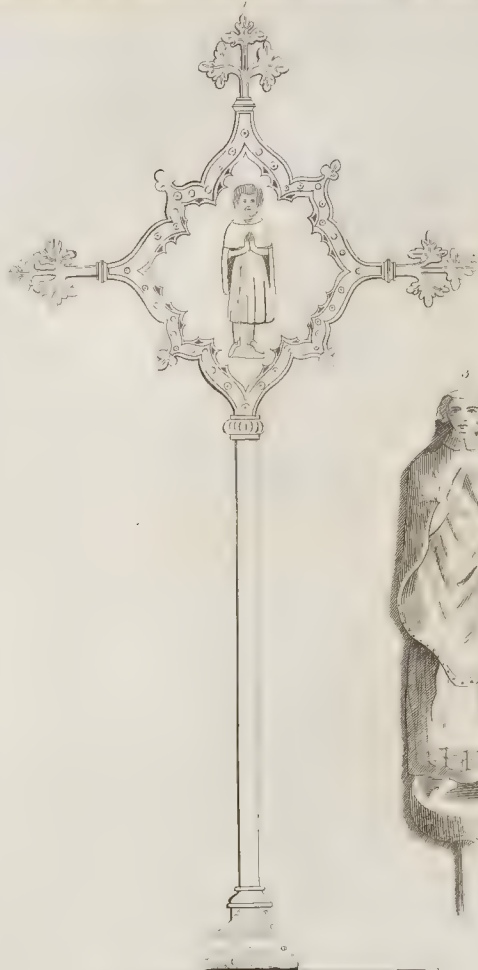
⁶ Vidit se ingeri.

⁷ Holinshed, p. 627.

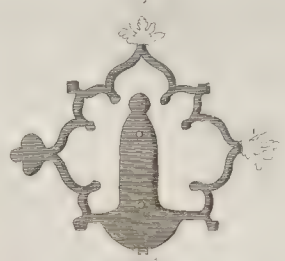
⁸ Carte, II. 698. Hume, III. 141. 8vo.

⁹ Rapin, V. 227.

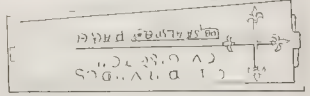
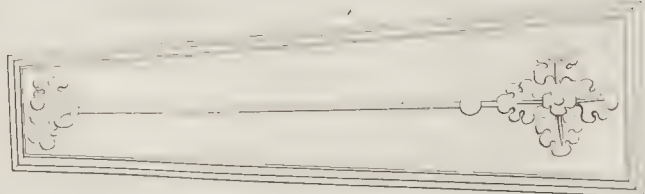




Enchale de Humbleme radus peller de Londrel
gilt in dieu de salme ut metty amen



Enchale de Humbleme radus peller de Londrel
gilt in dieu de salme ut metty amen



If we believe Harpsfield¹, he died as much attached to the world as he had lived—in rage and despair that his riches could not exempt him from the common fate of all mankind, and raise him above the level of the lowest and most wretched. Whatever foundation there is for this story, Shakspeare² has finely improved it, by adding the horrors of a guilty conscience to an inordinate love of life.

He held the episcopal dignity longer than any of our prelates, except Thomas Bourchier archbishop of Canterbury. His immediate predecessor Wykeham enjoyed the see of Winchester forty years, the Cardinal forty-two, and his successor Wainfleet thirty-nine. If we add the time that he held Lincoln he will have been bishop fifty-years. From the date of his first preferments he must have lived to an advanced age, not very far short of fourscore.

In the South aisle of the nave at *Cobham*, c. Kent, on the shaft of a cross 1447. in whose top story was a figure like one at Henly, c. Oxford³, is this inscription to one of the fellows of the college founded there by John lord Cobham.

Hic jacet Johes Gre : . quondam socius hui⁴ collegii qui 1447.
obit XIII^o idus Iulii anno dⁿⁱ M^oCCCC^oXLIII^o . . . Pl.
. . . ime p^{ro}picietur Deus. Amen. LIII.

In the great South transept at *Lincoln*, on the verge of a freestone,

Orate pro aia magistri Johannis Rynther sacre
theologie . . . qui obiit . . . die Aprilis Anno
dⁿⁱ M^oCCCC^oXLIII^o.

In the middle a chevron with,

Credo in Deum et post tenebras fecit lucem.

Under a shaven priest in his cope or rochet or cloak, in the antechapel at 1447. *New college, Oxford.*

Hic jacet magister galfridus hargrave quondam
soci⁵ hui⁴ collegii & sacre Theologie scolaris qui obiit
XIII^o die mensis septembr^{is} A^o dⁿⁱ M^oCCCC^oXLIII^o cui⁶ aie
p^{ro}picietur de^{us} Amen⁴.

In a North chapel of *North Leach* church, c. Gloucester, are brass figures of two men and a woman. One of the men has a pair of sheers between his feet.

Hic jacet Thomas Fortey Wolman Wills Soys Taylour⁷ &
Agnes uxor eorundem, qui quidem Thomas obiit
p^{ri}mo die decemb^{ris} a. dⁿⁱ M^oCCCC^oXLIII^o. Wills obiit □
die □ a. dⁿⁱ M^oCCCC^oXLIII^o Agnes obiit □ die □ a. dⁿⁱ
M^oCCCC^o □

Over three boys.

Pray for the children of Thomas Fortey.

¹ Hist. Eccl. Duaci, 1622. 643, 644.

² See Plate of crosses, IV. 8.

³ *Sour^{is}*, Rudder, 381. or *Sour^{is}*.

⁴ Second Part of Henry VI. A^d. 3. Scene last.

⁵ Gutch, Hist. of the colleges at Oxford, p. 206.

⁶ The date, 47, is as here cut $\text{L}^o \text{A}$

Over six more :

Thys be the children of William Scors p i
 Sub^o pede morte facens Thomas Fortp
 et sua sponsa placens Agnes sibi consociatur
 Mercator dignus justus verarque benignus
 Poscitur insignis non gaudens ipse malignis
 Ecclesiarum suarq^{ue} viarum sit & reparator * * = ut
 Ecce sue suarum sis miserator. mille quater
 Centum et septem monumentum primo
 dat flamen decem †.
 The Cross † beat.

At the numerals are 1. a rose, 2. a 3. a cock, 4. a boar. 5. two
 greyhounds, 6. a hen sitting, 7. a cock.

In the chancel of the same church is a fine brass priest kneeling,

O regina poli mediatrix esto laudanda Willi
 O numen celi laudanda misereri Willi

Round the margin,

Man, in what state thou be * Timor mortis shulde trouble
 the * for when thou leest wenest veniet mors te supare * * =
 lo thy grave greteps * ergo mortis memorere.

In the South aisle round a man and wife and eight sons and seven daughters,
 with the holy Lamb and cross under them,

John Taylor and Joane * * * a thousand CCCC * * =
 and Joane his wife * * * The pere of odvre lorde God a
 thousand CCCC * * * on Whos soules Jhu have m'cy.
 Amen.

Rudder adds two more in the middle aisle, which, as I passed hastily through
 the town, I did not see. One had the initials of John Fortey at the four corners.

1448. Under one of the North arches of the nave of *St. Cuthbert's* church, *Carlisle*,
 is an altar-tomb of red stone, with two rude figures, of a knight and lady, and
 this inscription on the side capitals on the ledge :

Orate pro anima Batharinac Denton quae obiit a'o d'ni m. . . .

I was told 1448 or 1458.

On the sides in quatrefoils,

Fretted.

Ditto under a label of four points.

A fess between three fleurs de lis impaling barrè of four or six a bend.

Another coat not seen.

1448. In the tower of *South Minims* church, c. Middlesex, just at the entrance
 into the church, is a slab with the brass figure of a knight broken off below
 the knees, in plated armour, his hair cropt, under his head a helmet with

* *Ecce suorum suorumque.* Rudder, 580.
 * Rudder repeats quater after centum et.

§ *fit.* R.
 † *decem.* R.

† *decem.* R.

the vizor up; his lady in a mantle with a little dog collared at her right foot looking up at her. Under him six boys, under her thirteen girls in the low mitred headdress of the time. Over head were two shields, and a third in the centre: only that over the knight remains, charged with a chevron between three leopards' faces. Under foot was a plate with the following inscription given by Weever¹, but since gone:

Hic jacet Thomas Frowick armig. qui obiit 17 mens. Februar. 1448. et Elizabetha uxor ejus, que ob. . . . 1400. . . . ac pueri eorundem, quorum animabus propitiatur altissimus. Amen.

Under this still remains a fair brass plate, with the following rhymes; which, with the epitaph, Weever ascribes to John Whethamsted abbot of St. Albans.

*Qui jacet hic stratus Thomas Frowyk vocitatus,
Moribus & natu, gesu, victu², moderatu.*

*Vir generosus erat generosaque gesta colebat,
Nam quod amare solent generosi plusque frequentant,
Accupium volucrum venaticumque ferarum
Dulcium dilexit, vultures foveis spoliavit*

*At taros caveis³ breviter quaecumque propinquis
Intulerant dampna pro posse fugaverat ipsa.*

*Inter eos etiam si litis cerneret unquam
Accendi faculas, medians extinxerat ipsas.*

*Fecerat et pacem: cur nunc pacis sibi pausam
Det Deus et requiem que semp' permanet. Amen.*

From which we learn that THOMAS FROWICK, esq. was a keen sportsman and vermin killer, or, as Weever expresses it, a gentleman who made his recreations for the good of his neighbours; and Newcourt adds, "by fowling and hunting⁴, and killing of birds and wild beasts, &c." an excellent neighbour, and a better peace-maker than many a modern justice of peace; and father of nineteen children. The eldest son may have been Sir THOMAS, knight, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, buried at *Finchley*⁵. The effigy in brass with arms and circumscription round his monument was defaced and gone in Weever's time⁶, but in the catalogue⁷ he found thus much.

Thomas Frowick miles constitutus erat Justiciarius de Banco xxx die mensis Septembris, anno xviii Henrici VII.⁸ et obiit xvii die mens. Octobris, anno mccccvi. et xxii Hen. VII.

Adjoining to this was another marble, thus inscribed,

*Joan le seme Thomas de Frowicke gist icy,
Et le dit Thomas pense de giser aveque luy.*

This family of Frowick was of some antiquity in these parts; for on a large slab before the steps of the chancel at South Mimms is this on a narrow slip of brass,

henri frowyk gist icy, dieu de salme eit m'cy

and at the corners four shields with the chevron between three leopard's faces⁹.

¹ P. 593.

² *vita, gesta, W.*

³ The tradition of the place is, that this knight killed a boar that infested these parts, and that shortly after this town and church were built; 600 years ago.

⁴ His arms given by Norden in Finchley chancel window were the chevron and three leopards' faces with a mullet of difference quarterly fretty three fishes naiant, impaling a cross charged with five maces; in the dexter quarter above a spread eagle.

⁵ P. 533.

⁶ I suppose of Judges, &c. Dugdale, Chron. series, p. 76.

⁷ 1502 Dugd. Chron. series.

⁸ Kent's abridgment of Guillim, p. 547. quotes a MS. of Mr. Harman for giving these arms to Frowick.

Against the North wall of a chapel at the upper end of the North aisle, parted from it and the nave by a rich wooden Gothic screen, including the fifth North window of the aisle, is an altar monument of freestone, under a canopy of the same, with a pointed furbaft arch, supported by round ringed pillars, and above a cornice of upright oak-leaves. On the table lies a knight with strait cropt hair, in plated armour with leopards' faces at the arm-pits, elbows, and knees, a chain round his neck, his head on a helmet surmounted by a headless bird which seems a swan, his sword by his left side, his gauntlet lying by his right side, his hands broken off, a lion at his feet. In quatrefoils at the East and West end of the tomb leopards' faces, and also at the ends of the roof. On the front of the tomb four double quatrefoils, with these shields in relief.

A chevron between three leopards' faces. *Frowick*; impaling three chevrons.

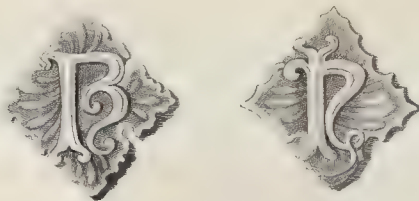
Frowick quartering a cross moline voided between ten cross crosslets.

Frowick impaling three heathcocks or coughts,

Frowick impaling a chevron.

This is plainly a monument of one of the *Frowicks*, probably of the reign of Henry VII. or VIII. The tradition of the village, as repeated to me twice in the course of twenty-three years by the sexton seventy years old 1787, ascribes it to a *Bobun*, owner of Camalet moat on Enfield Chace (a site still remaining within the pales of the late Sir Richard Jebb's now lord Cholmondeley's park) that he procured for the inhabitants of South Mimms, Hadley, Enfield, and Edmonton, a right of commoning on Enfield Chace; which the two former have lost or been wronged of, and the writings lost²; that rebelling against the king, he *flew*, and concealing himself in a hollow-tree on the chace was supplied with provision by the *dog* at his feet, till his spirit disdaining to submit he was by some accident starved to death. A similar tradition obtained among the old inhabitants of Enfield fifty years ago, that the owner of Camalet moat was starved to death in a hollow tree. As Geoffrey de Magnaville, whose monument in the Temple church is engraved vol. I. pl. V. p. 24. was the first owner since the Conquest, might one be allowed to conjecture that his corpse being hanged in a leaden coffin on a tree, as excommunicate, may have given rise to this vague tradition?

Against the North wall of the chancel at South Mimms is another freestone monument with a canopy and arch in the same style as the foregoing, several fasciæ of leaves and a cornice of leaves as before supported by four pillars with Corinthian capitals, and like short thick balustrades carved with foliage above the table, and below it round shafts with rings: the table plain, and the front of the tomb adorned with niches, and a double row of quatrefoils in rondeaux, in two of which are these initials.



² They pleaded it however, and established it, under the act of parliament for enclosing the chace, 1778.

Tradition is silent about the owner of this tomb, whose style bespeaks it contemporary with the former, though the letters cannot be construed to a *Frowick*.

H. Frowicke was *custos* of London 1272¹.

Henry Frowick was a co-founder of the chapel or college of our Lady, &c. in Guildhall, about 1299². Sir John Spelman, knight, secondary justice of the King's Bench, grandfather of Sir Henry Spelman the antiquary, who died 1544, married Elizabeth daughter and co-heir of Sir *Henry Frowick* of Gunnersbury, buried in Eling church³, where Norden gives his arms, the chevron and leopards' faces quartering frette three filices naiant⁴.

Henry Frowick alderman, and Reynolde Frowick, were buried in Christchurch, London⁵. Laurence Frowick was sheriff of London 1251; Henry sheriff 1427⁶.

A chantry was founded at South Mimms for Thomas Frowick and his wife before mentioned, the lands whereof, valued at £. 8 *per ann.* were given by Henry VIII. to William Cromer his physician and his heirs for ever for £. 100. paid to the treasurer of the augmentation, only charged with 16 s. *per ann.* for tenths, and except leases and such charges as the farmers are bound to bear and pay by their indentures⁷. This I take to have been in the chapel at the East end of the aisle, which was probably the family burial place. The North aisle itself may have been built by them; but glazed by different benefactors, as appears from the following inscriptions under portraits in them beginning from the West. I remember a complete series, but repair and amendment have reduced them to the present small number,

First window,

A man in his own hair and red gown, and six sons in blue behind him.

A woman in a red gown with furred sleeves, with a great purse and rosary, kneeling to a desk, and behind her three daughters, the first with golden locks flowing down her back, bound with a cross fillet studded with pearls; the other two wear their hair shorter; and all three have broad girdles with roses and furred cuffs. Under them,

recharged WALTER, 1525.
this made tow . . . dn'a.

Second window,

Under a man in a red gown with a blue purse, kneeling as before, and twelve sons in their hair and red gowns.

be the thys Wendow made.

Third window,

Under a man in black hair, with a red purse kneeling as before, and six sons, all in blue behind him.

Thys Wendow made be the good man,

¹ Stowe, 545.

² Weaver, 399. Stowe, 285.

³ Weaver, 821. Norden, 19.

⁴ In the church of Great Ealing lyeth buried Thomas Frowik sometime owner of Gunnersbury, or Gunwelsbury, an ancient seat within the same parish. Norden, Middlesex. He gives the arms on this monument *Frowike*, with a star on the chevron, impaling fretty three filices naiant.

⁵ Stowe, 346.

⁶ Ib. 542. 565.

⁷ Newcourt, I. 727.

Under

Under a woman kneeling, as before, in a red mantle faced with a studded border and furred cuffs, and showing a blue gown : a purfe and rosary. Five daughters behind her have studded girdles.

Thomas Frankys. 1525, p'p'r.

Fourth window,

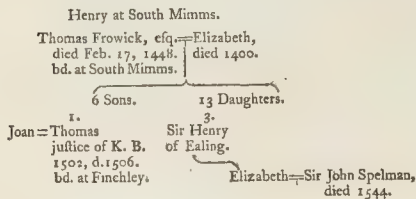
Under a man in red with a green purfe, kneeling as before ; and two sons with furred sleeves.

Thys = dowl es mad

man good & the chard. for, *the good man recharde.*

A woman kneeling as before, in a coif and bonet with a rosary and purfe, her mantle having a studded border as before : behind her a daughter in long golden locks, and crofs fillet and girdle terminated in three roses as before.

P E D I G R E E o f F R O W I C K.



1448. WALTER SHIRINGTON, by will dated at Barnes, Jan. 17, 1447, proved Feb. 14, 1448, bequeathed his "wreched bodey to be beried in Waldone chappelle, within the priorie of Saint Bartilmeu, on the northside of the auter, in a tombe of marbil there to be made, adjoynynge to the walle on the northside aforefaide, of the height of two *poules fete*, for men to knele and lene upon the fame tombe for to here masse atte said auter."

He was prebendary of York, 1407; of Hoveden and Chichester; master of the royal chapel at Tickhill; and canon residentiary of St. Paul's²; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster in the reign of Henry VI.³ built a fine library over the East quadrant of the great cloyster at St. Paul's, which, saith Stowe⁴, "hath beene well furnished with faire written bookes in vellem⁵, but few of them now do remaine there." He also founded a chapel at the North door of the church, for two chaplains, endowed with £. 40. *per ann.* Stowe, in the second edition of his Survey, 1603, had buried him in this chapel; but corrected this circumstance and the date of his decease in the subsequent ones. The building was begun by him, and finished by his executors; and by an inventory indented, made between Thomas Lifieaux, then dean of St. Paul's, and his executors, had in ready money at his death no less than £. 3233. 18s. 4d. kept in an iron chest in the vestry, whereof £. 319. was in groats, and all the rest in gold, besides his plate⁶.

² Reg. Stafford, f. 170, 171.

³ Dugd. St. Paul's, 130.

⁴ Willis, Cath. I. 137.

⁵ Survey of London, 354.

⁶ See the catalogue of them in Appendix to Dugdale's Hist. of St. Paul's, N^o XXXVI. They were principally divinity.

⁷ Dugdale's Hist. of St. Paul's, p. 130.





*Monument of John Holland, Duke of Exeter,
1448.*

JOHN HOLLAND, duke of Exeter, and lord high admiral of England, Normandy and Aquitaine, 14 Hen. VI. 1435, who died August 5, 26 Henry VI. Pl. was buried on the North side of the chancel at *St. Catharine's* by the Tower, LIV. to which hospital he was an especial benefactor, and where he has an altar tomb LV. with the figure of himself and his two wives; ANNE daughter of Edmond earl Stafford, and ANNE daughter of John Montacute earl of Salisbury, widow of Sir John Fitz Lewis, knight, of West Horndon, Essex. The former lady died , , ; and the latter 1457; and by her will dated April 20, 1457, bequeathed her body to be buried here with as little pomp as possible. Notwithstanding this, Dr. Ducarel, in his account of the Hospital of *St. Catharine's*, p. 17. 20. expressly denies that her figure is on the monument; but calls it that of the duke's sister, *Coussaunce*. It is true the duke's will specifies that his sister was to be buried here; but she was probably buried with her second husband Sir John, eldest son of Reginald lord Grey of Ruthyn, who died in his father's life time. It was not usual for sisters, especially when married, to take place of a man's wives on his tomb. The duke's will, printed by Mr. Nichols, and which Dugdale had seen, expressly says, the tomb is ordained for "Anne my first wyff, my sister Constaunce, with Anne my wyff that now is." In the Appendix the Doctor gives the monument to the duke and his two ladies, though he thinks the simplicity recommended by the latter at her funeral was the reason why "her figure was not placed upon her husband's monument, where there was sufficient room for it."

Brooke, in his catalogue⁶, calls the second wife *Anne*, and is followed by Sir William Dugdale⁷; but the latter, in a MS. note on both these places in a copy my possession, "doubts that Brooke is mistaken in the Christian name of the eldest of the earl of Salisbury's three daughters, in calling her *Anne*, for in 1658 there did remain in the middle of the chancel at *West Thorndon*, Essex, a large gravestone of marble, with the effigy of a woman thereon in a plate of brass, on the verge whereof was this imperfect inscription,

. *postea uxoris illustrissimi principis Johannis ducis Exon quæ quidem*
Margareta obiit xiiii^o die mensis Augusti, anno d'ni mccccxvii.

The arms of Fitz Lewis impaling Montague being engraven thereon."

Salmon⁸ describes this as the effigy of a woman, a plate of brass under her feet broken off: at the head two shields; the first has the arms of *Fitz Lewes* impaling quarterly, 1. 4. 3 fishes hauriant (probably for *Lucy*) between seven crofs crofslets botone; 2. 3. an eagle displayed. On the sinister shield, 3 fishes impaling *Fitz Lewes*. At her feet two cheverons; that on the right side has Barry of 4, in chief three plates, annulets, or tordaux impaling *Fitz Lewes*. On the left side a plain crofs between two crofs crofslets impaling *Fitz Lewes*. On the verge of the stone,

. *postea uxoris illustrissimi principis Johis nup ducis Exon que quidem*
Margareta obiit . . .

In a copy taken some years ago was the time of her death:

. *obiit xvii die mensis Augusti anno d'ni millimo cccc . . .*

¹ See his admiralty seal engraved in the History of *St. Catharine's*, Pl. V. p. 29.

² Dugd. Bar. II. 81.

³ Royal and Noble Wills, p. 282.

⁴ P. 2.

⁵ P. 20.

⁶ P. 86 and 204.

⁷ I. 651. II. 81.

⁸ Essex, p. 526.

He goes on to suppose she was granddaughter of Sir John Fitz Lewes by Anne Montacute. A monument of the honourable George Montacute, master of this hospital, who died 1681, is just above the duke's.

The duke's figure is in short robes reaching to the waist, and purfled sleeves with wristbands and waistcoat wrists under the gown sleeves, standing cape, coronet, and short hair; under his head a helmet with headless crest, at his feet a lion on his knees; rings on first and third fingers of each hand.

The two women are at his left hand in coronets and reticulated headdresses, veil behind; their heads recline on double cushions, only one supported by angels. The first wears the cordon with roses, and surcot, and has a lion at feet, which are bundled up. The further lady is exactly the same, but taller, and her surcot shorter, her arms and hands intire; rings on every finger of each hand; two dogs at her feet, with collars and bells, their paws on each other.

Over the centre of the West end is a helmet surmounted by a lion passant guardant, and under it a shield with three lions passant guardant within a border *semé de lis*, sided by angels, one holding a guitar, the other a harp.

At the feet three niches and perks; over the centre one a helmet with crest and arms as before: on each side of it two shields hang from the necks of figures: the North shield has France and England under a label of three, the other the duke's arms impaling a chevron whose charge is defaced.

The arch is a half trefoil, on the points of which angels hold shields, one spotted O. In the spandrels are two crouching angels with labels; in the larger spandrels are two more such blowing trumpets labelled. The cornice has six crouching angels, two supporting the centre helmet, crest, and shield, and one more; the same at each end of the fascia. Over all twelve niches siding a taller in the centre; over them a fascia of lozenges and another of leaves; twelve niches on altar tomb, under a fascia of twelve quatrefoils.

Up the West side runs a border of foxes and geese, a fox carrying off a goose, a man, a goose dragging a fox in a rope, another fox hanged.

The centre shield and two angels remain on North side in the vestry; the lions on the shield run the contrary way.

On each side of the vestry door is a border of three figures, four on a side, the two uppermost with labels; an outer border lozenge, and over the door three niches, four lions sitting, pendant from the bases of the finials.

In the vestry on the North side of the tomb is a trap door opening into a vault about six feet square, and not quite the length of the tomb, nor reaching at all under it, but bricked up close to it. When this was first opened does not appear; but it has been made a repository for old iron and lumber, and not a trace of interment remains in it. Perhaps the bodies are lodged under the altar-tomb, and shut out from this vault.

In the chancel of *Chestnut* church, c. Herts, is this epitaph on NICHOLAS 1448. DIXON, who was rector there thirty years, and rebuilt the church, and died Oct. 30, 1448. I give it a place here because it is incorrectly printed by Chauncey¹ and Salmon². It is in two divisions of eight lines each; but reversed like that over Brounset at Wimmington, p. 96. Over a triple canopy about which are two shields with a fleur de lis; a chief Ermine.

¹ P. 307.

² P. 122.

Miserere Ihu famuli Dixon Nicholai
 Ihuo qui sanu' ter denis creverat annis,
 Solvit & allepit, quo crevit in ardua templa'
 Du' laudaris eo, famulo suffragia p'fles.
 Caro scilicet, se iuste gessit ubique

Larga manus relebat quos paup'ies fera p'fessit:
 Quabo moriens mutans terrestria celis
 Auxiliare prece qui p'legis haec Nicholao

Cui brevis hospiciu' tumulus p'fat tatis actu'
 Ad cui' fabricam buras p'prias, alienas.
 Dulcen' cancellu' tibi dat, pia virgo', nobellu',
 Cleric' hic pipe, subthesaurarius, inde
 Pacem paup'ib' dans, cedat divitis iras
 Anno milleno & quater his deca Xpi
 Quobis tunc ter dena transit ad astra,
 Ut sibi cu' sanctis prestat vita perhennis.

The figure is intirely gone, and the lower part of the stone patched, and covered by the mural monument of Lady Whatton, 1675.

Dixon was prebendary of Buckingham in the church of Lincoln from 1438 to 1448¹.

He was clerk of the pipe, deputy treasurer, and constituted one of the barons of the Exchequer, 1428, 6 Henry VI³. He granted lands to Richard Ink-penny in New Cheriton, Alresford, &c. c. Hants, before 11 Henry VI⁴.

By his will dated Oct. 3, 1448, proved 28 November, same year, he directs his body to be buried in the chancel of Cheffhunt church, before the image of the glorious Virgin Mary in the said church⁵.

In the middle aisle of the nave at *Biggleswade*, under a brass man and woman, 1449 one woman gone.

**Hic jacent Willms Halsede qui obiit xxx die
 Januarii A. dni MCCCC XLIX & Isabella ac
 Anna ux' ejus ac pueri ejusd' quorum animabus
 p'picietur deus. Amen.**

Sir WILLIAM WESTBURY, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, by will 1449. dated 12 Nov. 1448, proved 5 Jan. 1449, bequeaths his body to be buried in the church of All Saints, at *Westbury*, in Sarum diocese, in a certain new chapel on the North side of the said church lately built and founded by his father John and himself, near the inner wall, under a glazed window⁶.

WILLIAM BRUGES, "otherwife cleped Garter Kyng of Armes," by his will 1449. dated Feb. 28, proved March 13, 1449, directs, "yf it be possible my body to be brought and buried in the church of St. George within Staunford, to be buried in myddes of the quere of the said church⁷."

This William Bruges, the first Garter King at Arms, instituted by Henry V. set up in the window of St. George's church at *Stamford*, the portraits of the first twenty-six knights of the Garter, with the sovereign, prince Edward, and St. George the patron. From these paintings Hollar etchd the plate of them published in Ashmole's History of the Order⁸.

The MS. with the original drawings, in the exact colours, on a large scale, belonged to Ashmole, and was purchased afterwards for five guineas by Mr. Anstis, who shewed it to Mr. Peck⁹. At the sale of Mr. Anstis's MSS. it was pur-

¹ The church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

² Willis, Lincoln, 246. ³ Orig. 6 Hen. VI. Rot. 38. Dugd. Chron. ser. p. 61. Newcourt, I. 820.

⁴ Dugdale, Ib. MS. n. Kennet.

⁵ Reg. Stafford, f. 169. a.

⁶ Ib. f. 186, b. 187, a. b.

⁷ P. 592.

⁸ Peck's Ann. of Stamford, B. XI. c. 18. XIV. c. 17. Walp. Anecd. of Painting, I. 36.

chased by the late Mr. Edmonson¹. The portraits of Edward III. his queen, the prince of Wales, and Henry duke of Lancaster, were kneeling in the robes of the order, before the picture of St. George, in the upper window of the choir; and in the windows on each side were the first twenty-six knights, in their robes, with their surcoats of arms, and their names in order following:

King Edward III.
 Edward prince of Wales.
 Henry duke of Lancaster.
 Thomas Beauchamp earl of Warwick.
 Capitaine² de Bouche. [Piers Capitow de la Bouch].
 Ralph earl of Stafford.
 William de Montecuto earl of Salisbury.
 Roger de Mortimer earl of March.
 John de Insula. [De l'Isle.]
 John Beauchamp.
 Bartholomew Burwast.
 John lord Mohun.
 Hugh Courtney.
 Thomas Holland earl of Kent.
 John lord Grey.
 Richard Fitz Symon.
 Miles Stapleton.
 Thomas Walle.
 Hugh Wriothesley.
 Nigellus Loring.
 John Chandos.
 John³ Audley.
 Otho Holland.
 Henry Esme.
 Sanset⁴ Dabrychecurty.
 William Paganell⁵.

Dr. Stukeley informed the Spalding Society that all these paintings were taken away about the year 1741. I saw in the East window, 1789, two whole length figures of a saint in armour resting on a sword, and holding a shield charged with something like an escarboucle, not unlike the figure of St. George engraved in Ashmole's plate, and an whole length of St. Anne or the Virgin with two children.

Not the least trace of Bruges' monument remains, the church having been completely modernized within. His will, printed at large in Peck's Annals of Stamford, B. XIV. c. 16. exhibits a curious inventory of church furniture, reciting his great benefactions to this church in fitting it up and furnishing it with plate and vestments.

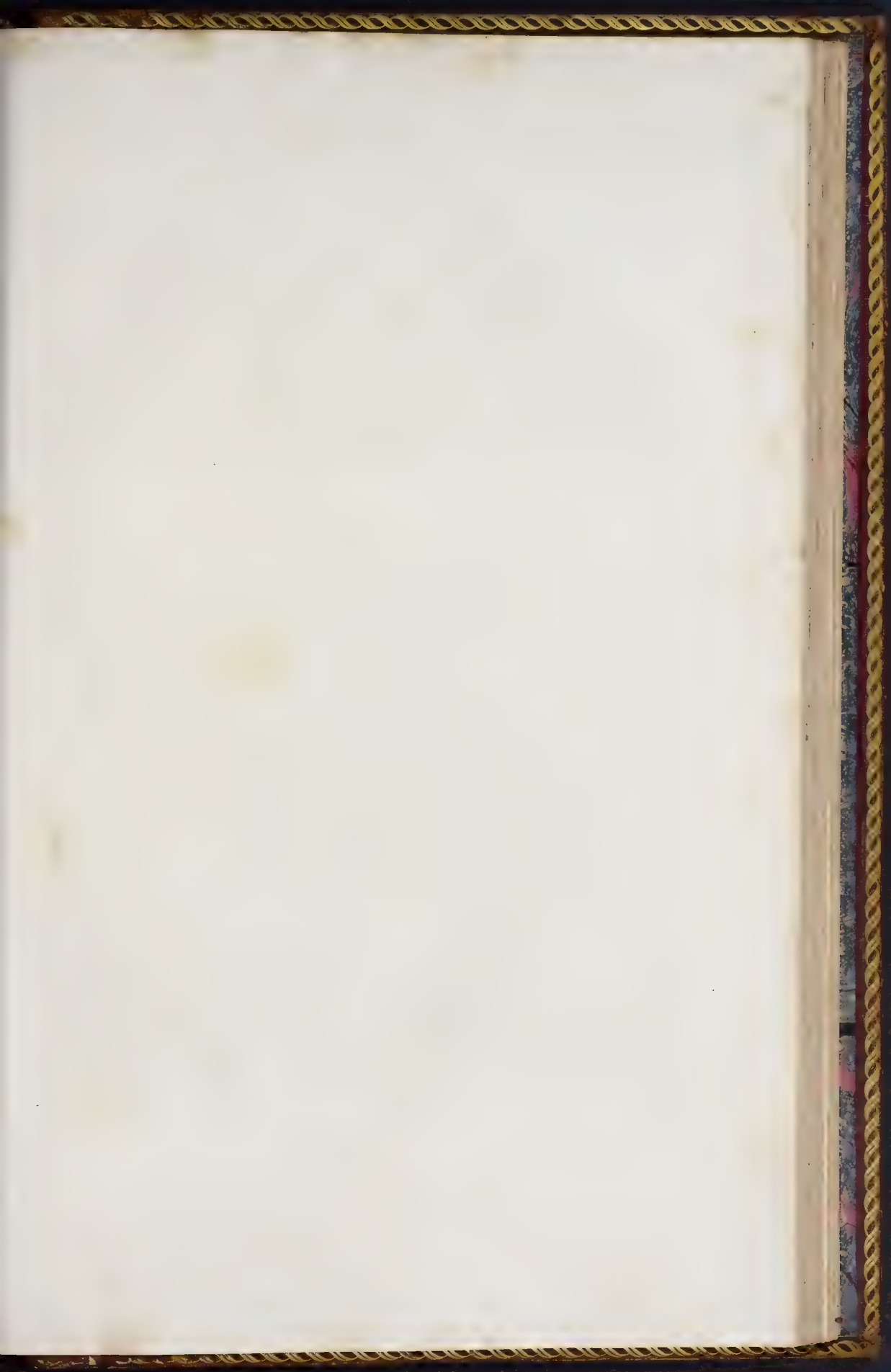
1449. Sir THOMAS HASELEY deputy marshal of England, clerk of the crown in the King's Chancery, and keeper of the peace of our sovereign lord the king in Middlesex, by will dated May 23, proved 16th June 1449, orders his body to be buried in the church of the Crutched Friars near the Tower of London, before the image of the cross, between the chancel and nave, under the wall of the chapel of St. Anne⁶.

¹ Sir W. Dugdale had another drawing taken and deposited in the Hatton Library. Peck, ubi sup.

² *Corpeus*.

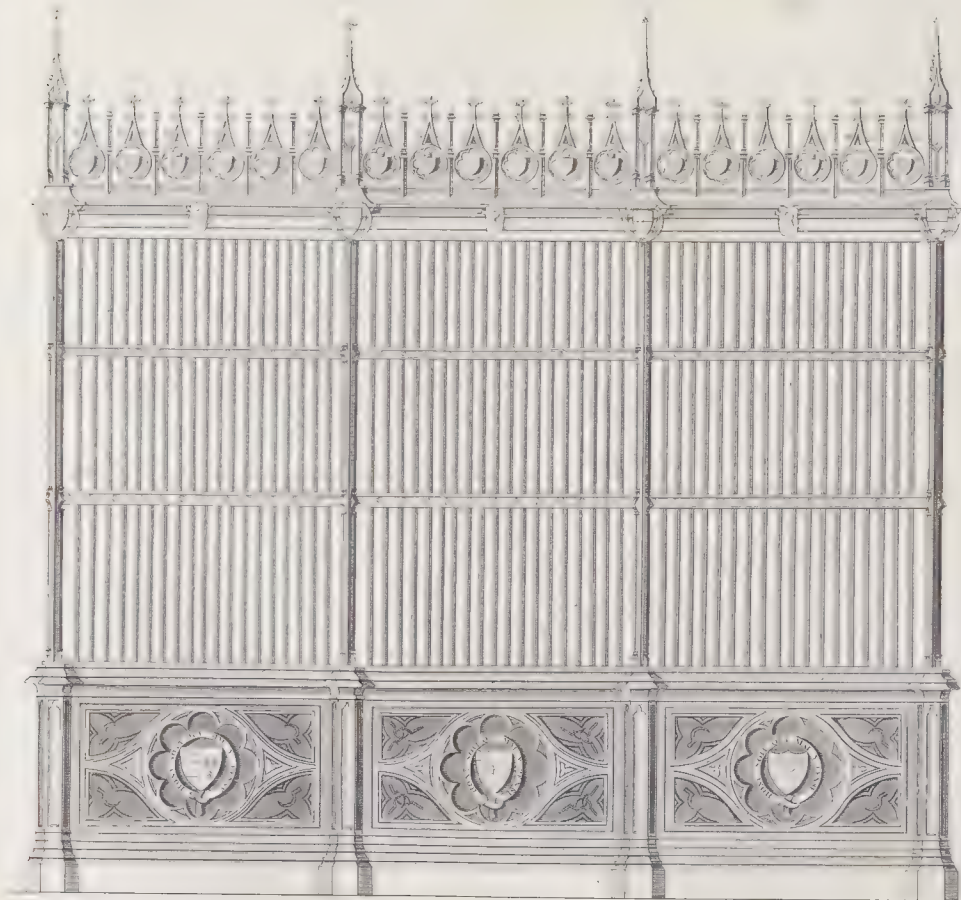
³ James. ⁴ Sanchet. ⁵ *Walter Pavely*. Butcher's Survey of Stamford, 1646, in Peck's Annals, p. 28.

⁶ Reg. Stafford, fol. 174, 175.



Ceiling of the Chapel.

5011 19 1411 p



*Sepulchral Chapel of Walter, Lord Hungerford;
at Salisbury who died 1119*



WALTER lord HUNGERFORD, who died 1449, by his will, dated July 1, 1449¹, 1449 bequeathed his body to be buried in a certain chapel within the second arch Pl. from the belfrey, on the North part of the body of the church Westward, LVI. erected to the honour of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, at his own proper costs, in which chapel he had founded a perpetual chantry for two chaplains, wherein CATHARINE PEVEREL his first wife lay buried.

He had licence from the dean and chapter of Salisbury to inclose within that arch next adjoining to the altar for morning mass, all the space between two pillars, containing twenty feet in length and eight feet one inch in breadth, and there erect an altar in honour of the Annunciation of our Lady; the said dean and chapter to provide sepulture for himself, his family, and posterity, *without removing the inclosure of that altar*; and every morning before seven o'clock in the morning service was to be said thereat, and two daily masses for the souls aforesaid, and for the dead; as also privately for the good estate of the living and dead, for whom they were bound to say Placebo and Dirige, and two chaplains to receive yearly twelve marks, and one mark to find bread, wine, and lights, for the altar; and one mark for the clerk attending².

This chapel, vulgarly called the *Cage*, was appropriated as a seat for the mayor and bishop in sermon time, and for the judges and sheriffs during the assizes.

In a late repair of the cathedral 1779, it was removed at the expence of the present earl of Radnor, who is a descendant of the Hungerfords by the female line, to the South side of the choir, near the bishop's throne. On this occasion was uncovered a slab with the brass-leaf figure of a knight and lady surrounded by sickles, and over their heads and under their feet their arms in a garter, which had also been inlaid in brass. Under the knight's head his helmet, at his feet a lion. On the ledge round the stone, and between the figures, were four rondeaux, besides four others at the corners. See Pl. LVII.

The remains of the parties interred under this slab were removed with the chapel by the earl, who caused a brass plate commemorating them to be inlaid on a stone at the foot of the brass-leaf one beforementioned, with the following inscription:

"Simulacra conspicias ære antehac expressa GUALTERI HUNGERFORD ex ordine Georgiano militis domini Hungerford, Heytesbury et Homet, summi Angliæ Thesaurarii, necnon Catharinæ quam in primis nuptiis habuit, Thomæ Peverel filiæ et hæredis, quibus sacellum Gualtero adhuc circa annum 1429 vivente hic loci superstructum, una cum offibus subter conditis et quicquid erat præterea reliquiarum abhinc amovit, summaque in majores suos reverentia prope ecclesiæ hujus altare collocari et honestate renovari pristina curavit

"Jacob C. Radnoræ An. 1779"

The length of this chapel is twenty feet, its breadth eight feet one inch. Each side is composed of fifty-eight upright bars of iron of one inch and an half square; twenty in the central compartment, and nineteen in each side compartment; and each end has fifteen bars, all separated by three horizontal rails. They were beautifully gilt and painted antiently with blue, gold, and green vermillion. The inside of the roof was filled with Latin sentences, *gloria et honor Deo—ora pro, &c.*

¹ Reg. Chichele, vol. II. 114 Dugd. Bar. II. 205.

² Dugd. Bar. II. 205. ex cartulario pen. com. Huntingdon. fol. 262.

Round the roof within were painted angels holding scrolls with these inscriptions,

On the North side,

. . . nos deus saluator noster et . . . tram tuam a nobis
D'ne deus conuerte nos et ostende faciem tuam et salvi erimus
Alta potentia . . . et veni ut saluos facias nos
Fiat mia tua d'ne super nos quia admodum speramus in te
pretende d'ne miam tuam serbientibz te
Propitius esto peccatis n'ris propter nomen tuum.

On the South side,

Saluum fac populum tuum d'ne et benedic hereditati tue
Domine ne memineris iniquitatum mear' antiquarum
Sito anteccepit nos n'ne tue quia paup'es facti sunt innas
Adjuba nos deus salutaris mi' p'pter gl'am no'is tui
Propitius esto peccatis n'ris propter nomen tuum
Si iniquitates obseruaberis d'ne d'ne quis sustinebit
Qui venisti redinere perditos noti dampnare.

At the East end on a scroll, Roman mans'.

This chapel was adorned with the following thirty-six coats, eighteen on a side.

On the South side,

1. O. 3 eagles displayed Sa. impaling Hungerford S. 2 bars, in chief 3 plates.
2. Hungerford with a mullet of difference, impaling G. two lions passant guardant Arg.
3. ————— impaling O. a cross engrailed G.
4. ————— impaling Arg. a lion rampant Sa. within a border Az. Burnell.
5. ————— with a crescent for difference impaling blank.
6. ————— impaling Or. 3 torteauxes, in chief a label of 3 points Az. charged with 3 spots Arg.
7. ————— impaling Arg. a bend Sa. a label of 3 points G. in chief.
8. ————— with a label of 3 points, imp. Arg. 3 escallops G.
9. ————— impaling Arg. a griffin rampant G. Botreaux.
10. ————— impaling Arg. on a cross G. 5 escallops O. Villiers.
11. ————— impaling G. a chevron O.
12. ————— impaling barry of 6 O. and G. charged with bezants and torteauxes counterchanged.
13. ————— Arg. a fess O. between 6 escallops G.
14. ————— impaling A. 2 bars, in chief 3 torteauxes.
15. ————— impaling O. 3 torteauxes, over all a bend compone A. and Az.
16. ————— impaling Az. 3 gerbes Arg. a chief O. Peverell.
17. ————— impaling Barry of 6 Erm. and G. Hufsey.
18. ————— impaling Per pale indented G. and Az. or Vert, a chevron O. Heytebury.

¹ Hutchins' Dorset, II. 352.

On the cornice just below the shields was this inscription;

Non nobis, D'ne, sed n'ni tuo da gloriam.

The words separated by the Hungerford coat, and paly G. and Vert a sickle Arg. handled G. which last coat and Arg. a cross G. were on a lower ledge alternately.

On the North side,

1. Arg. 2 bars, in chief 3 torteauxes; *Moels*.
2. O. a bend between 6 martlets Sa.
3. *Hungerford* with the crescent for difference.
4. Arg. a bend nebulè Sa.
5. Quarterly 1. 4. Az. a bend O. 2. 3. A. 6 eagles S. 3. 2. 1.
6. O. on a chief G. 3 lions rampant O.
7. *Hungerford* with the mullet for difference.
8. G. 2 lions passant guardant Arg. quartering Arg. on a chief G. 2 mullets O.
9. Arg. 6 roses G. fèeded O.
10. S. a bend G. between 6 fountains proper. *Stourton*.
11. G. a cross lozengè Arg. quartering A. 3 bendlets Az.
12. Per fefs, Gu. and Az. 3 fleurs de lis Or.
13. S. a fefs lozengè Arg. quartering Arg. 2 bars G. charged with 9 cross crosslets O.
14. Arg. 3 goats Sa. impaling A. 6 fusils in bend S.
15. Arg. a cross moline G. pierced, in the centre a mullet S.
16. Erm. on a chevron Az. 3 bucks heads cabossed O.
17. Arg. a lion rampant O. quartering Arg. 3 bars, in chief 2 lions rampant G.
18. Az. 7 bezants. 3. 3. 1. O.

On the South side within were these coats.

1. Arg. a cross G.
2. *Hungerford*.
3. Sa. fèmed of 4 cross crosslets, a lion rampant Arg.
4. Sa. a bend G. between 6 fountains. *Stourton*.
5. G. a fefs between 6 cross crosslets O. quartering chequè O. and Az. a chevron Erm.
6. G. a lion rampant O. quartering chequè O. and Az.
7. Chequè O. and Az. over all a fefs G.
8. O. a chief indented Az.
9. O. a cross engrailed Sa.
10. Gu. 2 lions passant Arg.
11. Arg. a lion rampant within a border, Az.
12. *Hungerford*.
13. Per pale indented Gu. and Vert a chevron, Or.
14. Barry of 6 Erm. and Gu.
15. Barry of 6 O. and G. charged with bezants and torteauxes counter-changed.
16. Arg. a fefs O. between 6 escallops G.
17. Arg. on a cross Gu. 5 escallops, Arg.
18. *Courtney*. Or. 3 torteauxes, Gu. over all a bend gobony, A. and Az.

On

On the North side within, these coats.

1. *Hungerford*.
2. Per pale G. and Az. a fickle A. handled G.
3. Arg. 3 gerbs, Arg. a chief Or. *Peverell*.
4. G. 5 mascles in fess Erm.
5. G. a chevron O.
6. O. a fret Sa. on a chief Sa. 3 besants.
7. G. 6 escallops Arg. 3, 2, & 1.
8. Arg. a griffin rampant G. armed S.
9. *Hungerford*.
10. Barry of 6 Arg. and Az. Quartering quarterly 1. 4. O. a maunch Gu. 2. 3. barry of 10 charged with an orle of martlets.
11. Arg. a bend Sa. Quartering Gu. a fret O.
12. G. a cross vairè.
13. A lion rampant Az.
14. Az. a bend Argeat cottised Or. between 6 lions rampant Or.
15. Arg. a lion rampant G. within a bordure Sable spotted Or.
16. Arg. 3 roses G. seeded O.
17. Arg. two bends nebule Sa.
18. O. a bend between 6 martlets Sa.

On the upper cornice were the arms of Hungerford in a garter, separated by fiddles, each four times repeated on the two sides; on the middle fascia the same nine times, and the fiddles between them six times.

Since the removal of this chapel the shields over the cornice in the front towards the choir, and at the Eastern and Western ends within the choir, represent twenty-four of the most distinguished matches made by the house of Hungerford with females of other families; and on the shields in the back front, and at the ends without the choir, are represented twenty-two of the most distinguished matches made by other families with females of the house of Hungerford, with their several caps or coronets; as follow,

In the Choir.

Hungerford, Heytesbury, Peverell, Burnell, impaling *Danvers, Colehill, Bracestre, Stradling*.
Hungerford, Heytesbury, Peverell, Botreaux, ——— *Tufts, Hever, Brown, Charlton*.
Lord Hungerford, Heytesbury, Peverell, Botreaux, ——— *Sandys* quartering *Bray*.
Hungerford, Peverell, Burnell, Hungerford, ——— *Compton, Sackville, Clifford, Vesey*.
Hungerford, Heytesbury, Peverell, Burnell, ——— *Grey, Hastings, Valence, Ferrers*.
Lord Hungerford, Heytesbury, Hussy, Peverell, ——— *Botreaux, Moels, Newmarch, St. Lo*.
Hungerford, Heytesbury, Hussy, Peverell, ——— *Burnell* quartering *Handlo*.
Lord Hungerford, Heytesbury, Hussy, Hungerford, ——— *Peverell, Cornwall, Courteney, Moels*.
Hungerford, ——— *Heytesbury*.
Hungerford, ——— *Hussy*.
Lord Hungerford, Heytesbury, Hussy, Hungerford, ——— *Berkeley, Gower, Beverstone, Berkeley*.
Hungerford, Peverell, Botreaux, Molins, ——— *Brabant, Lucy, Percy, Brabant*.
Lord Hungerford, Heytesbury, Hussy, Peverell, ——— *Moleyns, Moleyns, Poges, Clivedon*.
Hungerford, Heytesbury, Peverell, Botreaux, ——— *Zouch, Cantilupe, St. Maur, Lovell*.
Lord Hungerford, Heytesbury, Peverell, Botreaux, ——— *Dormer, Done, Baldington, Colwick*.
Hungerford, Heytesbury, Peverell, Botreaux, ——— *Danvers, Colehill, Bracestre, Stradling*.
Hungerford, Heytesbury, Peverell, Burnell, ——— *Wriothesly, Dunstons, Lushill, Wriothesly*.
Hungerford, Heytesbury, Peverell, Burnell, ——— *Darrell, Colston, St. Martin, L'ort*.

On

On the ends within the Choir.

Hungerford, Heytesbury, Peverell, Burnell, impaling Blount, Abarle, Lathebroke, Blount.
Hungerford, Heytesbury, Peverell, Burnell, ——— Hungerford, Heytesbury, Peverell, Botreaux
Hungerford, Peverell, Burnell, Hungerford, ——— Hampson quartering Duncombe.
Hungerford, Peverell, Burnell, Hungerford, ——— Halliday.
Hungerford, Heytesbury, Peverell, Botreaux, ——— Hungerford, Heytesbury, Peverell, Burnell.
Hungerford, Heytesbury, Peverell, Burnell, ——— Stelley, Michelgrove, Belknap, Boteler.

In the back front.

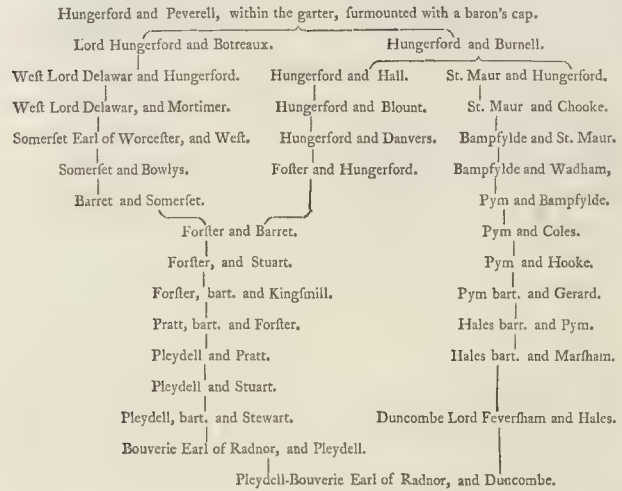
1. 4. Dunch, 2. 3: impaling *Hungerford, Heytesbury, Peverell, Burnell.*
Sheffington, Oldbeffe, } Visc. Massereen, ——— Hungerford, Peverell, Burnell, Hungerford.
Peck, Clowworthy, ——— Hungerford, Peverell, Burnell, Hungerford.
Carew, Fitzleuens, Bonville, Holland, ——— Hungerford, Heytesbury, Peverell, Burnell.
Forster, Harpden, Popham, Delamare, ——— Hungerford, Peverell, Botreaux, Molyns.
Haglings quartering Herk, (Ld. Haglings) ——— Hungerford, Peverell, Botreaux, Molyns.
Sacheverell, ——— Hungerford, Heytesbury, Peverell, Burnell.
St. Maure, Zouch, Ferrers, Lovell, ——— Hungerford, Peverell, Botreaux, Hungerford.
Burchier, Lovaine, } Earl of Bath, ——— Hungerford, Heytesbury, Hufsey, Peverell.
Plantagenet, Bobun, ——— Hungerford, Heytesbury, Hufsey, Peverell.
Rodeney, ——— Hungerford, Heytesbury, Peverell, Botreaux.
Courtenay quartering Redvers, ——— Hungerford, Heytesbury, Peverell, Botreaux.
West, Cantelupe, } Lord Delawarr, ——— Hungerford, Heytesbury, Peverell, Botreaux.
La War, Tregosi, ——— Hungerford, Heytesbury, Peverell, Botreaux.
St. John, Beauchamp, Grandison, Tregosi, ——— Hungerford, Heytesbury, Peverell, Botreaux.
Cerne, ——— Hungerford, Heytesbury, Peverell, Botreaux.
Sutton, Pigott, } Lord Lexington, ——— Hungerford, Peverell, Burnell, Hungerford.
Parry, Bingham, ——— Hungerford, Peverell, Burnell, Hungerford.
Wyndham, Wadham, Popham, Hopton, ——— Hungerford, Peverell, Burnell, Hungerford.
Montagu, Montacute, Monthermer, Baynard, ——— Hungerford, Peverell, Burnell, Hungerford.
Cary, Spencer, } Visc. Falkland, ——— Hungerford, Heytesbury, Burnell, Hungerford.
Beaufort, Beauchamp, ——— Hungerford, Heytesbury, Peverell, Botreaux.
Ernie, Wroughston, Bgl, Mervin, ——— Hungerford, Heytesbury, Peverell, Botreaux.

On the ends without the Choir.

Goddard, impaling Hungerford, Peverell, Burnell, Hungerford.
Hanley, ——— the same.
Long, ——— Hungerford, Heytesbury, Peverell, Burnell.
Ferrers, ——— the same.

The iron work is now all painted of iron-colour, except such parts as project, which are gilt; and a freestone base placed under it, divided into compartments corresponding with the divisions of the iron-work above it. In the centre compartment are the arms of the founder, within the garter, quartering Heytesbury and Hufsey; and in each of the angles of this compartment are three sickles entwined. In the Eastern compartment are the arms of the founder impaling those of his first wife Catherine Peverell, and in the Western those of the founder impaling those of his second wife Eleanor Berkeley, with single sickles in the eight several angles. In a similar compartment in the Eastern end of the chapel are the arms of Hungerford impaling Heytesbury, and in another at the Western end, Hungerford impaling Hufsey. Over the four principal standard iron bars a proportional capital charged with the arms of Hungerford within the Garter has been carried through the cornice; and the Gothic ornament over each has been elevated above the rest in a double spire. The cieling which measures in the clear nineteen feet by seventeen feet and a half represents the descent of the earl of Radnor and his countess from the founder by a twisted cord, to which are

affixed thirty-two shields containing the several matches of their respective ancestors in the direct line from the founder's to their own achievement, elegantly conducted amidst a number of pendants charged each with three entwined sickles; the several matches being as follow; See Pl. LVII.



This Walter Hungerford (only son and heir of Sir Thomas, and nephew of Sir Robert Hungerford, whose tombs are described Vol. I. p. 107 and 158), was a great favourite with Henry IV. from whom he had several grants enumerated by Sir William Dugdale. In the reign of Henry V. he was admiral of the whole fleet under the duke of Bedford, lord steward of the household, lord high treasurer, knight of the Garter, and one of the king's executors, from whom he obtained several grants of lands in France, particularly the barony of Homet in Normandy. He was summoned to parliament as a baron from 4 to 26 Henry VI. His plate remains on his stall at Windsor inscribed,

Le Sire de Hungerford Walter.

His first wife was CATHARINE, one of the daughters and at length (by the death of *Eleonora* her sister, wife of William Talbot, without issue, sole heiress of Thomas Peverell and Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas de Courtenay by Muriel daughter and coheiress to John lord Moels, of all which family this lady being at last sole heiress, she brought very great honour and possessions to her husband, and dying before him, was buried under this *iron chapel*.

His second wife was *Eleanora* daughter to Sir John Berkley, knight, first married to Sir John Maltravers earl of Arundel; secondly to Sir Richard Poyning, knight; and thirdly, to Walter lord Hungerford. She died 1455, seized of the manor of Upton St. Leonard.

In

In his will printed in Dugdale, II. 205, 206. he styles himself lord of Hungerford, Haytesbury, and Homet.

He gave the advowson and manor of Cricklade to "maintain the tall spire of Salisbury cathedral in repair," and to maintain two chaplains in that church. for the health of the souls of both his wives he made an high way in Standinwick marth; and 8 Hen. VI. founded another chantry of one priest at our Lady's altar in Hungerford Farley church, where his father and mother were buried; and 21 Henry VI. another in Chippenham church.

By his first wife he had three sons and two daughters.

Walter, the eldest son, being taken prisoner in France, his father obtained licence of Henry VI. to transport 3,000 marks for his ransom. He died in Provence without issue. According to Leland it should seem he was buried in the North aisle of the nave of Salisbury cathedral.

Robert his successor forty years of age at his father's death, died 1459; of whom hereafter.

Edmund, was ancestor of the Down Amney branch of this family.

Elizabeth, married Sir Philip Courteney.

Margaret, married Sir Walter Rodenay.

WILLIAM ALNEWICK bishop of *Lincoln*, who died Dec. 5, 1449, having 1449. sat there thirteen years, was buried in the nave of his cathedral, in the spot where he used to stand in processions, near the great West door. The slab over him had his effigy and arms impaling the fee in brass, 1641, but long since gone, and the slab itself removed on new paving the nave, 1782. The epitaphs may be seen in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, B. VIII. and Willis's *Cathedrals*. Lincoln, p. 56.

This bishop built the West front and window at Norwich, whence he was translated hither, much of the schools at Cambridge, the stately South porch of the cathedral, and the castle-gate and chapel at Lincoln.

At the East end of the North aisle at *Bromsgrove* is an altar tomb of freestone 1450. with wreathed pillars, with a knight in complete plated armour up to his fingers. Pl. ends, a collar of SS, pointed helmet and wreath round it, the frontlet plain LVIII. but richly flowered at the sides, his gorget close, mitten gauntlets, his sword at his left side. A greyhound at his feet looks upwards; under his head a helmet with a boar's head; the belt, which is girt low round him, has in the centre a shield with a chevron; the joints below his kneepieces are laced. At his left hand his wife in a headdress mitred, exactly resembling lady Fitzwalter's at Dunmow, reticulated at the sides, mantle gathered close, and bodice, and a laced frontlet; a double cordon, and long furcot plaited studded with quatrefoils; a ring on the first, second, and third fingers of each hand; that on the middle finger of the right hand has a jewel set in it; at her head angels: at her feet a winged griffin, and a dog in a studded collar.

¹ Dugd. II. 205. and Le Neve's MS. n.

² "Gualterus Hungerford, miles, qui fuit captus in Gallia, et a suis redemptus." Itin. III. 64.

³ "in loco illo quo episcopus suam fecit stationem processionis tempore." His will dated at Eugden, Oct. 12, 1445. Reg. Staff. et Kemp. f. 179.

⁴ Dr. Nash gives the arms of *Peckgrave*, 2 pales G. within a border Az. bezantè; and for *Burdett*, Az. on two bars O. 6 martlets, G.

At the head of the tomb these arms :

Quarterly, 1. 4. Az. a crofs O. *Aylesbury*.

2. 3. Vaire A. and Az. 3 barrs O.

Quarterly, 1. 4. Az. a crofs O. *Aylesbury*.

2. 3. In a border of O. paly of 6 O. and Az. *Palgrave*².

This tomb belongs to Sir HUMPHREY STAFFORD, slain by Cade at Sevenoak, 28 Henry VI. He married ALICE or ALIANOR fifter and co-heir to Sir John AYLESBURY, of Blatherwick, co. Northampton, who, 16 Edward IV. founded a chantry for one priest to fing mafs daily at our lady's altar in this church for the good estate of king Edward IV. his queen Elizabeth, herself, her fon Thomas, and for the health of the foul of Sir Humfrey Stafford of Grafton, her late husband. Their fon Humfrey and his brother Thomas joining in lord Lovell's rebellion, 1 Henry VII. were attainted: Humfrey was executed at Tyburn, and buried in the Grey-friars' church, Newgate-street, and his lands here given by the king to Sir Gilbert Talbot. This tomb stood in the middle of the chancel, till the chancel was repaired and beautified, when it was removed, with others of the Grafton family, to its present station; and the clerk told me, 1770, he saw the bones and coffin-rings in staples. It has been removed close to another tomb, which has three figures of the Talbots, and will be described hereafter.

Mr. Habington in his MS survey of Worcestershire thus describes this monument :

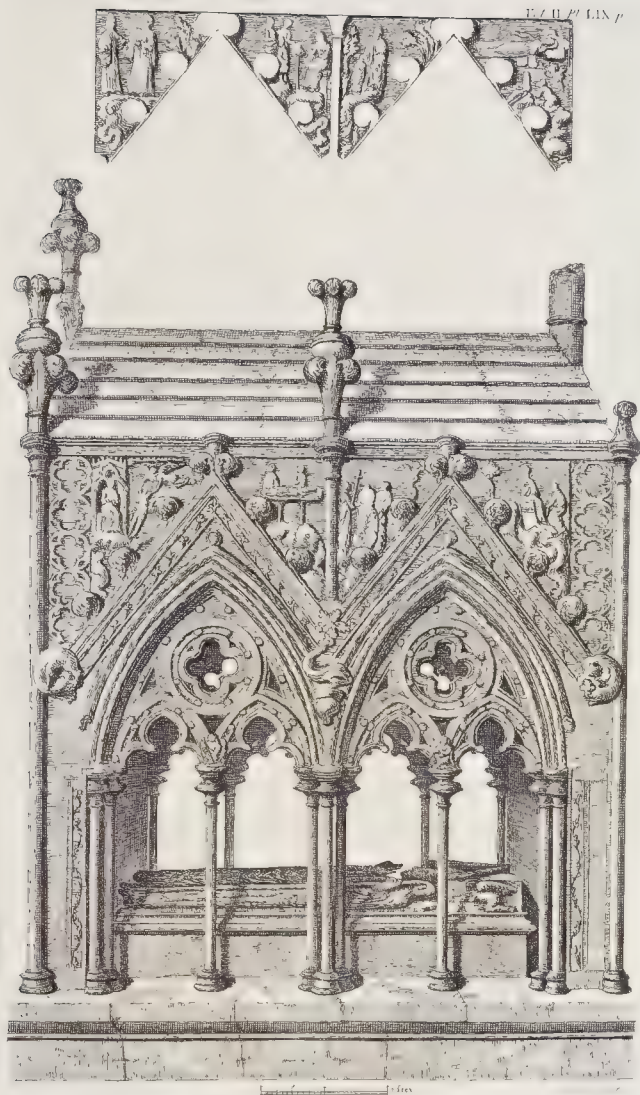
"In the middle of the chancel was an alabafter monument whereon lay a knight in compleat armour, his beaver open, his head encircled with a large wreath, and resting upon a helmet, the crest of which was a boar's head couped upon a wreath mantling and doubling. He wore a collar about his neck, and on his girdle were the arms of *Stafford* within a border engrailed. At his feet a greyhound. His wife lay by him. She had a mantle over her gown. At her head were two angels, and at her feet a dog and a griffin. On the tomb O a chevron G. and canton Ern. *Stafford*, quartering Az a chief G. over all a lion rampant *Haffang*, and impaling Az. a crofs A. *Aylesbury*. On other parts the arms of *Palgrave* and *Burdet*. *Stafford* was heir of *Palgrave*, and *Palgrave* heir of *Burdet*. The inscription was worn away, and yet the arms shew that the persons here interred were Sir Humfrey Stafford of Grafton, knight, and his wife *Elizabeth*, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, knight. Their fon Humfrey Stafford, esq. was attainted, and suffered death."

The family of Stafford was settled at Grafton in Bromsgrove parish, from the reign of Edward I. or earlier; and the estate being forfeited by the attainder of Humfrey, for joining with lord Lovell against Henry VII. was granted to the Talbots 1486. Their manor-house was almost entirely destroyed by fire about 1710³.

1450. In the North wall of a chapel in the South transept of *Salisbury* cathedral is a monument ascribed by Mr. Price to bishop *Bridport*, but by the constant tradition of the vergers, and a plan of the church in my possession, to WILLIAM Ayscough, who was bishop here from 1438 to 1450, in which year he was cruelly murdered just after he had said mafs at Edindon, by some of Cade's mob, chiefly composed of his tenants, who plundered his baggage of a large sum of money the day before. The pretence for this outrage was, if we believe Cal-

² Nash, I. 162. note m.

³ Ib. 157, 158.

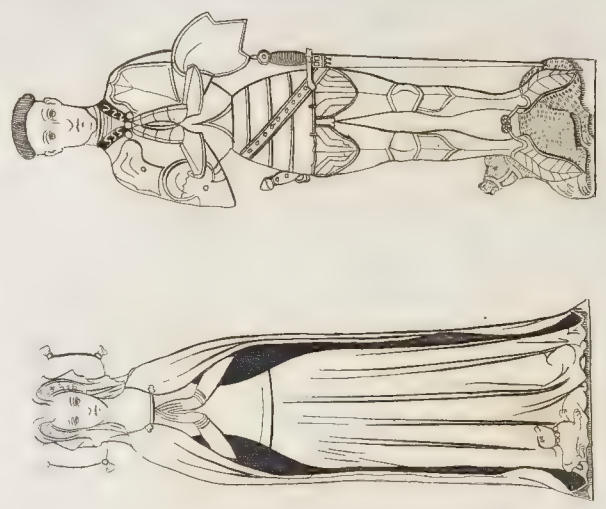


Monument of Bishop Ayseough, at Salisbury 1750





Richard of Gloucester, his sister and children.



John of Gaunt and Wife at Southampton, 1395.

reigne¹, his not residing on his diocese, but at court, being the king's confessor². It is more probable the lucre of his wealth instigated the unruly rabble to cover their first crime by a second.

The figure pontifically habited and mitred, with the crozier in his left hand, and his right elevated to give the blessing, lies on a low altar tomb, or perhaps stone coffin, under a canopy composed of four arches, supported by slender distinct columns, and each subdivided into two others, resting on the like columns single, and having in their pediments an open quatrefoil. A similar column rises from the bases of the arches, and supports a bouquet with a lesser bouquet on its top resting on a ball. The spandrils are charged with bas reliefs, which may be supposed to represent his murder. In one is a figure of a bishop pontifically habited with the crozier extended as dead on a bier, a soul taken up to heaven by an angel from his feet. In another a bishop in the same habit, without a crozier, his hands elevated, sitting in a niche or stall. In another is a procession of three religious, the hindermost bearing a cross. In the fourth on this North side is a gowned figure sitting, and another inclining towards it, or perhaps doing homage, the hands of each being extended. In the South spandrils two religious, one in a cap seems to join hands, and from a tree behind the latter hangs a shield charged with A. a cross O. between 4 pellets. In the second a gowned figure sits before a high desk as if reading to four others, perhaps the bishop officiating. In the third the figures are too indistinct; perhaps it represents his murder, and the fourth his dead body extended on a bier and cushion; under a canopy two assistants.

Mr. Price, in his additional observations on this church, says, "William Aiscough lies on the South side of the South aisle, under a monument, which is partly a model of the vaultings by tradition, 1450." He tells us the like tradition "makes bishop Bridport's beautiful white marble wrought as a model of the outside of the tower."

"One Afchue, alias Afcghogh, bishop of Saresbyri, in Henry the VI's time, was beheddidd in a rage of the communes, for asking a tax of money, as sum say, "on an hille harde by Hedington, wher at this tyme is a chapelle and hermitage. "The body of hym was buried in the house of Bonhoms at Hedington 1." By this it should seem the monument at Salisbury was a cenotaph, unless the body was afterwards removed into it.

In the antechapel at *New College, Oxford*, under the half-figure of a priest 1451. in a hood:

*Hic jacet magist. Walterus Wake quda' socius hujus collegii
sacre theologie scolaris
Qui obiit viii die mens february, A° dni MCCCCI
cui' aie p'prietur de'. Amen.*

In the South aisle of *Iselham* church, Cambridgeshire, are the portraits in 1451. brasses of JOHN BERNARD and ELIZABETH *Sakevyle* his second wife. He died Pl. 1451, 29 Hen. VI. LX.

He is in plated armour and bareheaded, with a collar of SS. much like Gray at St. Alban's; his gauntlets have long tops reaching almost to his elbows; his elbow-pieces differ from each other, as do his shoulder-pieces; he has a sword and dagger, and at his feet a muzzled bear. She wears the veil headdress, like the mitred lowered, a kirtle with long sleeves double banded at the wrists, and a mantle: her head is on a cushion; at her feet is a little dog.

Iselham descended to the Peytons by a coheir of Bernard in the reign of Henry VI⁵.

¹ Diction. Theolog. v. *Papa*. Godwin de Præf. p. 350. ed. Richardson.
Henry VI. is said to have been the first king that had a bishop for his confessor constantly with him, to the neglect of his diocese. ² Leland, Itin. III. 68. ³ Gutch, Hist. and Antiq. of Coll. at Oxfr. p. 302. ⁴ Weever, 776.
VOL. II. X X JOHN

1451. JOHN STOKES thirty-fourth abbot of *St. Albans*, who was elected 1440, on the resignation of Whethamsted, and died 1451, has a large brass figure, only Pl.
 LXI. the head remaining, with a mitre set with stones, and an elegant light crozier, and rich embroidered cope, under a triple Gothic canopy, on which stand two pilgrims with nimbi, one holding a wand, the other his staff, cross, and purse, the abbey arms in the pediment. Some figure, which seems to have been Christ and the Virgin Mary, is gone from the pediment. Round the ledge is this inscription, strongly characterising the times he lived in, and his share and prudence in them :

Vir crucis et Christi Tumulo jacet insitus isti
 Carcere de tristi salvetur sanguine Christi.
 Arma crucis sumpsit intrando religionem.
 Mundum contempsit propter celi regionem.
 Hic studuit claustrum pondus sustinere laboris,
 In studiis stadio Brachium percepit honoris
 [Flatus] fortune gradus : patiens tolerabat,
 Gaudia tristitias : equali lance librabat
 [Nil aduersa timens nec] multum prospera curans
 De medio tenuit per ferrea tempora durans.
 Omni gestura constans nil [triste timebat,
 Omni (pressura Christo laudes referebat)]
 Armis iusticie cinctus deitatis amore
 Hostibus ecclesie restitit in facie.
 Ad tumulum proceres mors impia [transferet] omnes ;
 Ut puerilis amor defluit omnis honor.

Besides this Weever, p. 555, gives,

Hic jacet oblitus Stoke stans velut ardua quercus.

Semper in aduersis persistit intrepidus.

Wallingford prior hic, gregis huius pastor et abbas.

Donet ei requiem celsa dei pietas.

And then the three lines following, on a label from his mouth,

*Celica regna bone ut dent' queso patrone,
 Penas compesce, Requiem da, virgula jesse,
 De precor, Amphibate, saluens ad sidera sumic.*

The abbey arms, and Quarterly four lions rampant gone.

John Stokes was prior of the little priory of Wallingford, elected abbot of St. Alban's 1440, presided till his death, 1451. He was a zealous asserter of his church's rights and possessions, and procured of the king an enlargement of the abbey liberties in compensation for certain jewels and ornaments bequeathed by the duke of Gloucester, but detained by the king. He bestowed much in ornamenting the buildings of the church and monastery, and as the memoirs of abbot Whethamsted, in the Cottonian library, Nero D. VII. printed by Hearne, preface to Otterbourne's Chronicle, p. cxxi. assure us, he was the builder of that duke's monument¹. He left money for the great bell called after him *John*, and to new glaze the cloister. He bought cloth of gold of a blue² colour to lay over the dead monks on the day of their funeral, and a fine piece of Flemish tapestry hangings for the abbot's chamber. He dispensed with the custom of the monks when called to the abbot's table bringing with them all service due to them as their own share, or on their own account. He brought many articles with him from Wallingford, some of which he kept, and added them, with others, to the wardrobe at St. Alban's.

¹ Weever, ib. s.

² *See* W. Chalney, 47.

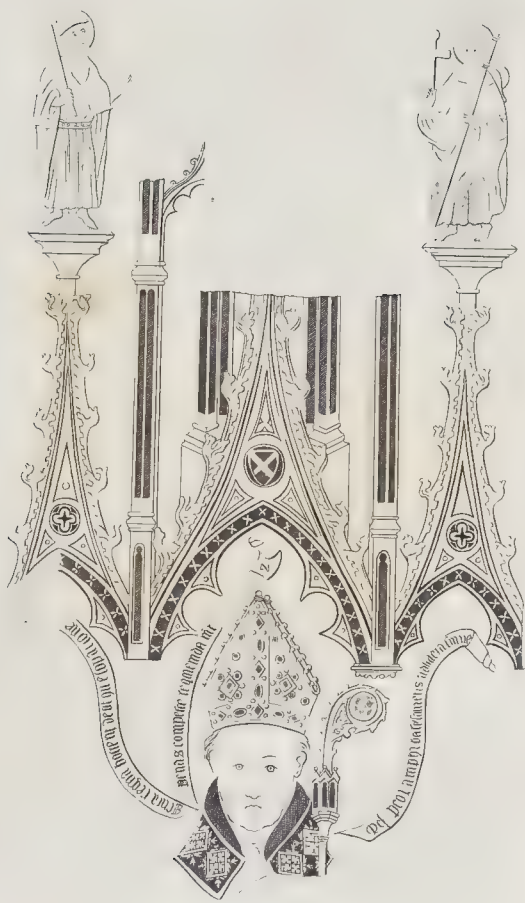
³ *See* W.

⁴ The word's in () are preferred by the editors.

⁵ *See* Chalney.

⁶ *Had apud nos tunc ecclesiam pro nam erigunt super domini dices Gloucesteri Gregorham in sublimi locum.*

⁷ *See* ib.



Brigs' of 'Abot' Stok in 'L' Mans.

In the South chapel of the chancel at *Stoke by Nayland*, Suffolk, is a flat stone 1452: with the brass figure of a lady in a robe faced with fur, a pointed hood on her head, her headdress reticulated in front, a high tucker and neckerchief under her chin, and a large double cordon united just below her hands, and then divided to the bottom, furred buttoned cuffs to her wrists, rings on second, third, and little finger of her right, and second and fourth of her left hand. On the left side of her robe three lions passant guardant under a label of 3. *Brotherton*. A bend between 6 cross crosslets fitché. *Howard*. A lion rampant ducally crowned. *Segrave*. On the right side, *Molins*. There were shields at the four corners. At the upper corner, in a garter quarterly, *Brotherton*, *Howard*, *Warren*, and *Mowbray*. Another with 6 quarters; 1. *Brotherton*, 2. *Howard*, 3. *Warren*, 4. *Brews of Gower*. Az. femé of cross crosslets O. a lion rampant. 5. A lion rampant ducally crowned. *Segrave*. 6. *Mowbray* impaling *Molins*. A single shield paly wavy of 6. *Molins*. A fourth has the six quarterings single, which was the only shield remaining 1764. The inscription was in Weever's time¹:

*Under this stone is buried the body of the right honorable woman
and ladie some time wife unto the right high and mighty prince lord
JOHN HOWARD duke of NORFOLKE, and mother unto the right noble
and puissant prince lord Thomas Howard duke also of Norfolk;
whicb lady departed this present life An. Dom. 1452.*

This lady was KATHARINE daughter of William lord Molins, first wife of John Howard first duke of Norfolk, so created by Richard III. June 18, 1483: and slain in his interest in the front of his army at Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485. Their issue were Thomas second duke, of whom hereafter, and four daughters. Duke John was son of Sir Robert Howard and Margaret heiress of Thomas Mowbray duke of Norfolk son of John lord Mowbray and Elizabeth daughter and heiress of John lord Segrave by Margaret duchess of Norfolk daughter and heiress of Thomas de Brotherton, fifth son of Edward I. by his second wife.

The duke's grandfather's monument in Stoke church is described p. 81. His second wife, Margaret, was buried in the same church 1494.

In the window of the South aisle of the church at *Whitchurch*, Shropshire, 1453. rebuilt in the present century, is the figure of JOHN TALBOT earl of SHREWSBURY, slain at the siege of Chastillon in France, July 20, 1453, being shot in the thigh by a cannon ball which killed his horse under him. His figure is habited in the robes of the garter.

His epitaph, formerly round the ledge of the altar tomb now gone, dates his death July 7, at Bourdeaux. He had just before taken that town, and quitted it to relieve Chastillon.

*Orate pro anima prænobilis dñi dñi Johannis Talbot,
quondam comitis Salopie, dñi Furnival, dñi Uerdon, dñi
Strange de Blackmere, et marescalli Francie, qui obiit in bello
apud Burdeus VII Julii, MCCCLIII.*

His second wife, MARGARET, eldest daughter of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick (who built and was buried in that beautiful chapel at Warwick, of which see before, p. 115) died 1468, and was buried in *St. Paul's Cathedral* at London, where it was intended a monument of £. 100. value should have been erected to her memory; but she had only an inscription on a pillar to be seen in Stowe's Survey² and Dugdale's Baronage³.

¹ P. 774, where the figure is engraved; but by no means faithfully, as to habit.

² P. 399.

³ I. 330.

Leland¹ says, "John earl of Shrewsbury had among his brethren one called Gilbert Talbot, after a knight of fame, the which buried the earl his grandfather's bones brought out of France at Whitechurch, in a fair chapelle, where he is also buried himself." This is Sir Gilbert Talbot, to whom Henry VII. granted Grafton in Bromfgrove the estate of the Staffords; of whom see before, p. 106; Anstis² Register of the Garter; and Nash's Worcestershire³.

1453. Archbishop KEMP, who died 1453, lies under a rich heavy canopy of three arches, with a plain altar tomb adorned with three starred quatrefoils parted by pairs of arches and a brass ledge round it, in the presbytery at *Canterbury*. On the top of the canopy is a cornice of twenty angels standing, each between two shields now blank. This tomb was, with that of Stratford, once open to the choir, but is now hid from it by the wainscotting above the altar. Leland⁴ calls it "an high tumb of marble; but no image engrossed on it."

John Kemp, son of Thomas Kemp a yeoman of Kent, passed through the sees of Rochester, Chichester, London, and York, to Canterbury, 1452, and obtained a cardinal's hat 1439. He was archbishop of York twenty-eight years. But he held the primacy little more than eighteen months, from Sept. 24, 1452, to March 22, 1454, when he died advanced in years. He is principally known by his benefactions to the university of Oxford, where he received his education in Merton college, by his charitable foundation of a college at Wye, where he was born, and by his buildings at Ca-wood and Southwell, his archiepiscopal palaces⁵. He was twice chancellor of England⁶, and employed in several important negotiations, before and after his advancement, as in the treaty with Arragon, 1415⁷; with France, 1417⁸; with Burgundy, 1418⁹; of marriage with Catharine of France and peace with that kingdom same year, at which time he was keeper of the privy seal¹⁰. He was also ambassador to the council of Basil 1432¹¹.

All that remains or can be seen of his epitaph is on the South side of the tomb:

qui obiit vicesimo secundo die mensis Martii, anno domini Millimo
CCCCLIII. Cujus anime propicietur deus. A.D.C.P.

Battely¹² gives the rest:

Hic jacet reverendissimus in Christo pater et dominus dominus
Joannes Kemp titulo sanctae Rufinae sacrosantae Romanae
ecclesiae episcopus cardinalis archiepiscopus Cantuariensis
qui . . .

Some verses on him preserved by Weever¹⁴ give him a good character. Mr. Raftall says his character was, "learned, liberal, and polite"¹⁵. Weever and Parker add, he was charged with having died very rich, and having advanced his relations. It is hard if he might not be allowed to make use of the long time he was able to do so. Henry VI. recovering from sickness or stupidity, said, when he heard of his death, "one of the wisest lords in this land is dead"¹⁶.

¹ It. IV. 40. ² I. 211. ³ I. 158. ⁴ Itin. vi. 3.
⁵ Radall, lib. of Southwell, 345—340. Godwin, 127, 128. 692. Drake's Eboracum, 441, 442. Append. lxxi.
⁶ Weever, 229. Raftall, 209, 210. 261. Dugdale Chron. series, 1430—1454. ⁷ Rymer, IX. 294. 295.
⁸ lb. 496, 497. 517. ⁹ lb. 582. ¹⁰ lb. 636—638. 632. 670, 671. 686. 697. 721. 717.
¹¹ lb. 525, 526. ¹² Appx. 3. ¹³ The title of his cardinalate was changed from St. Bilbina to St. Rufina
on his advancement to the see of Canterbury. M. Parker, p. 433. ¹⁴ P. 229. ¹⁵ Ubi sup. p. 62.
¹⁶ Follon Letters, I. p. 81.

The monument which he erected in Wye church to his father and mother had this epitaph, *illorum temporum barbariem redolens*, says Godwin, p. 128.

Hic liſtunt oſſa Thomae Kempe marmore ſoſſa
Cujus opus prouum ſe probat eſſe bonum.
Dum vixit letus fuit et bonitate repletus,
Hunſticus diguit, pauperibus tribuit,
Jungitur huic ſatiræ virtutum, ſponſa Beatricæ,
Quæ partitur opes ſponte iubans inopes.
Ex his proceſſit ut ramus ab arbore creſcit
Cleri præſidium, dux ſapiens obium,
Chriſto lectoris mens cunctis ſupplicet oris
Ut patris Deitas luminet has animas¹.

WILLIAM WINTRINGHAM citizen and fiſhmonger² of London, by will dated and proved 1453, orders his body to be buried in the pariſh church of St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fiſh-ſtreet³, near the tomb of his wife Catharine, and in the wall by her pew⁴, ſiat ſcriptura ſculpta in auricalco *ex oppoſito ſepul-
turam meam recitans nomina mei et diſſe Katerine ac Jobanne nuper uxoris mee
et mencio dierum obitus mei et cujuſlibet nrm prout nos et quilibet nrm ab hac
luce migraverimus et migraverit*⁵.

In the antechapel of New College, Oxford, under a prieſt, whoſe figure is 1453.
gone, remains this inſcription,

Hic jacet magiſter Nichus Mylburꝝ Bachulari⁶
Sacre theologie qoda' cuſtos iſti' collegii q' i obijt vi^o die
Februarii anno dñi MCCCCLIII
cui⁷ aie p'piciet de' Amen.

He was elected warden 1435, and had the reſtory of Tingwick, Bucks⁶.

On a braſs nailed up in the veſtry at Ware, and lately brought to light on 1454.
new making a pew, is the figure of a woman over this inſcription,

Orate pro anima Elene quondam filia Johis Coke et margerie
conſortis ſuæ et pro atab's Wmi Bramble et Ricardi War-
bulton nup' viroꝝ ejus et Willi Bramble filii ſui, quæ quidem
Elena obiit xvi die menſis Octobris anno
dñi MCCCCLIII. quor' atab's propicietur Deus. Amen.

On a braſs ſlip in the South aile at Ewelme,

1454.

Hic jacet dñs Johes Saynsbery q'dam rector iſti' ecclie qui
obiit xvii die menſis Auguſti A dñi milimo CCCC LIII
cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.

On the floor in the South aile of Taplow church, in Buckinghamſhire, lies 1455.
a large ſtone, inlaid with the figures in braſs of RICHARD MANFIELD and ISABEL Pl.
his ſiſter, ſon and daughter of Robert Manfield and Katherine his wife: alſo in LX.
a winding ſheet, the head of it charged with croſs-croſſets, JOHN ſon of the
above Robert Manfield by his ſecond wife.

¹ Weaver, p. 274.

⁵ Reg. Kemp, fol. 297, 292.

² piſcenarii ſunt.

³ in veteri piſcaria.

⁴ ad ſidile vocat, Anglice pewe.

⁶ Gutth. Hiſt. of Colleges in Oxford, p. 187. 202.

In an escucheon are the following arms quarterly,

1. Three sinister hands erect couped.
 2. A lion rampant between eight crofs crofslets fitché.
 3. A fefs with a label of three points.
 4. A lion rampant vairé.
- Impaling two bendlets.

He is in a close short coat girt round him, furred at the skirts, wrists, and breast, with a black collar; his head bare; from his mouth a label with

In heaven to have a place.

She has flowing hair, a mantle and kirtle, and double cordon. From her mouth a label with,

Thy heaven's kyng, graunte us grace.

From the child's mouth,

And the Trinite, graunt us there to be.

The inscription below is,

**Here lythe Rycharde ye sone and ye Eyre, of Robard Mansfeld
Squier and Katerpyne his Wyfe,
Wyth Mabelle hys Suster yongest and feyre, that at XXX
yeer of age he losse hys lyfe
Wyth yong John his brother be the seconde Wyfe, the peer
full complete of Cristis incarnacyon.
Richard dyde ye VII day of Aprill a DCCCC L & VI. God re-
warde her soulys wyt eternal saluacyon.**

1455. In the desolate chancel at *Tatstefal*, Lincolnshire, before the altar, lay two rich
Pl. brass figures of RALPH Lord CROMWELL and his wife MARGARET, under a
LXII. beautiful embattled canopy charged with saints.

St. in armour, with a banner charged with **ih̄s** crowned.

St. in armour, with a battle ax.

St., with a falcon on his right hand, a bow in his left, to which a
dog leaps up; a buck with a crofs between his horns couches behind
his feet.

St. George and dragon.

St. Barbara with a dart.

St. Peter with the keys, triple crofs, and mitre.

St. Thome mris, i. e. Sir Thomas the martyr or Becket, with a mitre and
crozier, his hand elevated to give the benediction.

Sta. Maria.

St. John Baptift with a lamb.

Sta. Anna with the Virgin kneeling.

A saint with a short spear and ring, probably Edward the Confessor.

Their names subscribed in the vocative case, as *S'ce Petre*, &c.

All but the four first and St. Peter were gone when Mr. Schnebbelie made his
drawing, July, 1789.

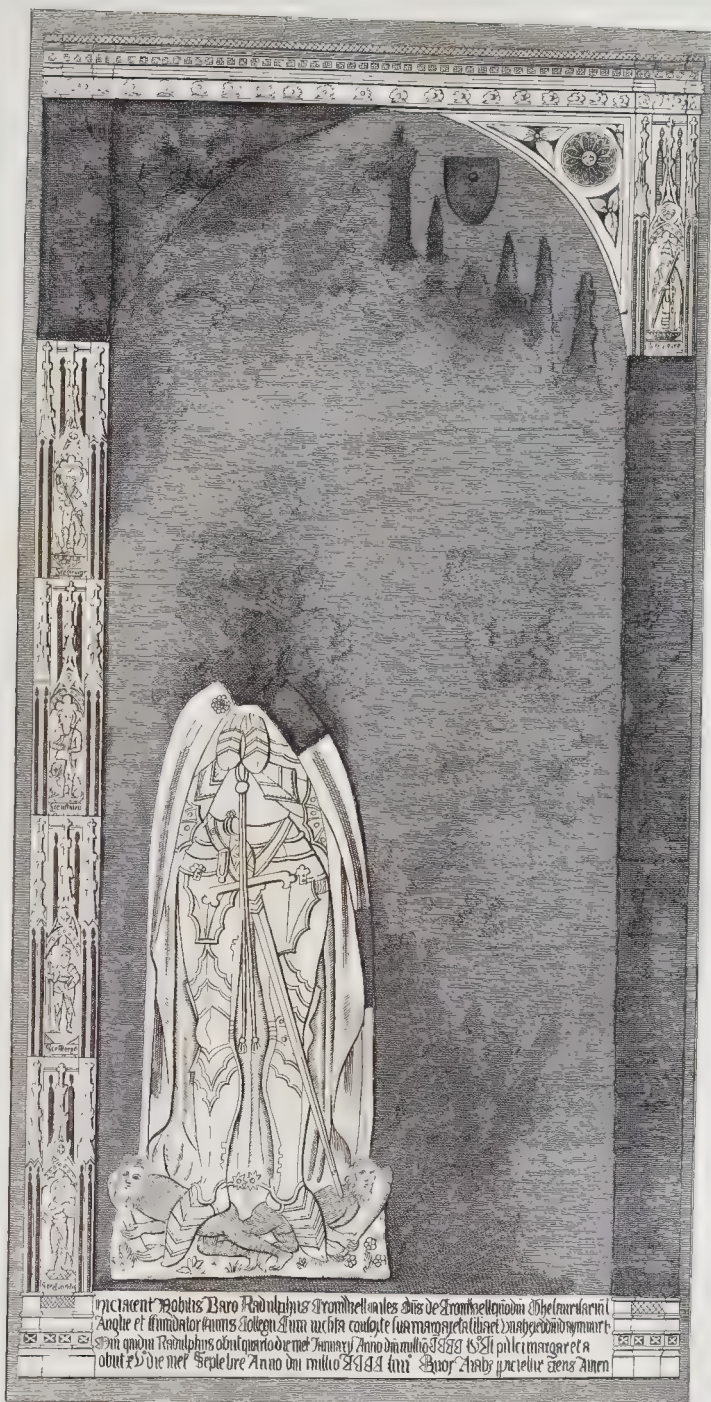
On the points of the canopy were **ih̄s**; in another **h̄** radiate.

Arms; Chequè O and Az. a chief Ermine. *Tatebale*.

A fefs dancette between ten billets. *Deincourt*.

A bend and chief, *Cromwell*, quartering *Tatebale*.

* These names are too much worn to be read. The first seemed *Caudian*. The second reads like *Florn*, o. *Moryer* for Maurice. The last has the attributes of St. Hubert. The following passage in William of Worcester, p. 163. will perhaps throw some light on these two saints. "Sanctus Whytus et Sanctus Rayn, Anglice Saynt White et Sanctus Rancy in ecclesia capelle super planum prope Crekeborn in com. Somersetie secundum relacionem Taterbale."



Ralph Lord CROMWELL, in the Chancel of Folesale Church, Lincol. Sh.

Quarterly, 1. a bend between six crosses crosslets, 2. *Cromwell*. 3. *Tate-shale*. 4. gone.

All these shields are now gone.

Under him remains this epitaph,

Hic jacet nobilitas baro Radulphus Cromwell, miles, dñs de Cromwell quodam thesaurarius Angliae & fundator hujus collegii Cum incissa consorte sua Margareta filia & una hered dñi dayncourt, Qui quidem Radulphus obiit quarto die mē's Januarii anno dñi nullio' CCCCII Et p'dicta margareta Obiit xv die mē's Septembr. Anno dñi Millio CCCCIIII. Quor' aīabz propitiatur deus. Amen.

This figure, which was headless when I first saw it, 1762, is habited in full plated armour and a flowing mantle and cordon: the gauntlets reach to the middle joint of the fingers, a long sword across him from the middle of the belt; at his feet two wild men with clubs, his supporters. The figure of his wife was gone before my second visit, 1782.

Ralph Cromwell, descended from a family mentioned in our records as early as the reign of John, succeeded his father John at Tatehall, in the county of Lincoln, which he had acquired by marriage with Maud daughter of John Bernack, and heir to her brother William. John died 22 Richard II. and Maud 7 Henry V. Their son Ralph was treasurer of the Exchequer 11 Henry VI. master of the King's Mews and Falcons on the decease of John duke of Bedford, 14 Henry VI. In the 17th of that king he obtained license¹ to make the church of Tatehall collegiate to the honor of the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin, St. Peter, and St. John Baptist and Evangelist, for seven priests, six secular clerks, and six choristers; as also to found near the church-yard an hospital for thirteen poor men and women, for the good estate of king Henry VI. and the said Ralph, during life, and afterwards for the health of their souls and the souls of their parents, friends, and benefactors, but chiefly for the soul of lady Maud Cromwell sometime lady of Tatehall, his grandmother. He began a fair house² at Colyweston in Northamptonshire, afterwards finished by Margaret countess of Richmond and Derby mother of Henry VII. wherein, as on the chimney pieces of the principal tower of Tatehall castle, and many pews in its church, he caused to be carved on the stone work of the chapel, and other places, bags or purses³, denoting his office of chancellor, with his motto, *navie droit*⁴. William of Worcester⁵ says he expended on the principal and other towers of Tatehall-castle above 4000 marks: his household there consisted of 100 persons, and his suite when he rode to London commonly of 120 horsemen, and his annual expenditure was about £. 5000. He purchased the manor of Emphthill (Q. Ampthill) for 5000 marks; and spent £. 2000. in half a year in a suit with the duke of Exeter for it. 23 Henry VI. he had grants to himself and heirs of the office of constable and steward of Nottingham castle, warden of the forest of Sherwood, with the parks of Beskwood and Clipston, to be held by fealty only for all services⁶; and having been summoned to parliament from 1 Henry IV. to 33 Henry VI. He

¹ Pat. 11 H. VI. p. 2. m. 13.

² Pat. 14 H. VI. p. 2. m. 13.

³ Pat. 17 H. VI. p. 2. m. 19.

⁴ William of Worcester says he built only the chapel and offices, p. 162. At Wingfield castle, Derbyshire, built by Ralph lord Cromwell, to whom it came by the Greys, is a bag relief with like purses.

⁵ Ld. It. II. 25.

⁶ P. 162.

⁷ Pat. 23 Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 10.

and

died Jan. 4, 1455. By his will¹, bearing date same year, he bequeathed his body to be buried in the midst of the choir of the collegiate church of Tateshall, until the whole fabric should be rebuilt, and then to be removed into the midst of the choir, appointing, that immediately after his decease three thousand masses should be said for his soul, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, and Derby; one thousand of the Trinity, one thousand of the Blessed Virgin, and one thousand of Requiem; appointing for his executors William [Wainflete] bishop of Winchester, Sir John Fortescue, knight, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and John Portington, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas. He married MARGARET daughter of John lord Deincourt, by Joan daughter and heir of Robert lord Grey of Rotherfield, and sister and coheir to William lord Deincourt, by whom he left no issue; but Dugdale² mistakes in saying his three aunts became his heirs; for he had a sister, who was second wife of Sir Richard Stanhope, and had two daughters, *Joan* and *Maud*, who on the death of their uncle became his coheirs. They were both buried by him in the chancel at Tateshall, as will be mentioned hereafter.

No church has suffered a more cruel dilapidation than this beautiful and spacious collegiate church of Tateshall, which consisted of a nave with five arches on a side, and eight clerestory windows in pairs, two transepts, and a magnificent chancel. The windows of the choir being of beautiful painted glass were obtained, 1754, of lord Fortescue by the earl of Exeter, for his chapel at Barleigh, on condition he replaced them with plain glass, which could have been done for about forty pounds; but not having been done, the inside of the choir has fallen into decay from weather, while the walls, roof, and pavement remain entire³. The ruined screen was handsomely carved in wood; the oak stalls, now almost rotten, were adorned with good carving: the first seat on the right hand at entering, probably the master's, had when I first saw it in 1762 a bend quartering *Cromwell* and *Tate/hale*; supporters two wildmen; also a bend between six crosses crosslets. Behind these is a stone screen in whose niches saints have been painted. In the South wall of the chancel are three stalls with a cornice charged with various animals, and a holywater basin. Before the altar lie the four large stones here and hereafter described over the founder and his wife, his neices Joan lady Cromwell, and Maud lady Willughby, and William More, second provost of the college. In another part of the choir lay a priest with a flat cap on his head, on his ledge saints Davith and another nameless; others on his pall and on his breast roses with leaves: arms; on a chevron between three bugle horns within a bordure compone two sprigs of roses. Over the North door without are carved the arms of bishop Wainflete, perhaps a benefactor. The body of the church had its windows also richly painted with legendary history of Guthlac, Catharine, and other saints⁴. Over the West door thirteen blank shields.

The

¹ Stokton, f. 39. n.

² Bir. II. 46.

³ The late Mr. Banks of Revesby was employed by lord Exeter to get the glass; the towns people threatened to resist and obstruct him; but he was a day before them. A draught for the money was actually given to Lord Fortescue's agent, Mr. Heaford, to new glaze the windows; yet the money was never applied; and a clamour being raised about it, it was paid, and the draught was returned by the banker 1761; and now £. 500. will not repair the choir. The glass being taken down hastily, for fear of the parishioners, no plan for its re-arrangement could be observed. Part of it was put up in the chapel at Barleigh; part given to lord Warwick to ornament his castle, and part remains unpacked. Many of the transept windows which had fine painted glass are now bricked up.

⁴ The following particulars are from the MS of church notes in Lincolnshire, before quoted in the Harleian Library.

On the wooden work in the lower end of the choir was this inscription in capitals:

Ad honorem et gloriam Dei opt. max. et decretum domus ejus hoc opus factum est Anno D. m. 1424.

In the widows the passion: in another hell torments, with divers creatures bound together with a chain; on the right, one with a crown, another with a mitre, the devil tormenting them, and below

St. affligitur penis qui probris squatur.

The history of Hermogenes that raised up devils, and of St. Guthlake the saint of the Fens, and of Catharina who cast them into the sea that Hermogenes and Philetus raised.

The history of Coldre, with his decollation.

(In the South transept windows I read, 1762, *Idola non esse coeunda Katerina suadet. Regina et Porphyrius convertuntur ad Xpm* . . . *Xp. credens.* This last sentence alludes to the conversion of the Queen and Prince Maudet et Maxentius, who caused both them and Catharine to be beheaded. Golden Legend.)

The whole of lord Cromwell's foundation was valued, 26 Henry VIII. at £. 348. 5s. 11d. *per ann.* and granted 36 Henry VIII. to Charles duke of Suffolk.

In the South windows these arms :

Cromwell single and quartering *Tatshale*.

G. a lion rampant O. *Fitz Aloys*.

A 3 cinquefoils and a canton G. *Driby*.

Bendy of 10. A. and G. Erm. a fess G. *Bernabe*.

Dyncourt.

G. 10 annulets O.

Cheque O. and G. a bend Erm. *Clifton*.

Cromwell quartering *Tatshale*.

Cromwell impaling A a chevron Az. a file of 3 lambes O.

Barry of 6 A. and Az. a bend G. *Grey of Rothesfield*.

Vaire a fess G. *Marmion*.

A. a chief G. over a bend Az. a label of 3 Erm.

Lozenge A and G. *Fitzwilliam*.

On the North side cheque O. and G. a bendlet A. impaling *Fitz William*.

Az. a cross patonce A.

Parted per pale G. and S. a lion rampant A. crowned O.

Az. 3 waterpots covered G. a border S. bezante, fupposed

Montboucher.

Cromwell impaling the lion rampant parted per pale,

Montboucher with a chevron.

Cromwell with a label of 3 O. and with the same label

Erm.

Barry of 6 A. and G. a bend engrailed O.

In the windows on each side over the North and South doors,

Orate pro aia *Radulphi* nuper d'ni de *Crumwell* et *Tatshale* episcopatibus Anglie et fundationibus hujus collegii.

The roof loft was dated 1224, and had on it,

G. a saltire A. a file of 3 Az. *Newby*.

Lozenge S. and Erm. on a chief S. 3 lilies A. bishop *Wainflete*, whose arms in stone were over each porch.

Thomas Howard genr. and Beatrix his wife stained the North window in honour of St. Catharine, whose passion was there represented.

A. a chevron cheque O. and G. between 3 fess hooks S. impaling Az. a fess between 3 storks A.

A. a chevron between 3 Catharine wheels O.

Over the college-gate *Dyncourt*.

On the cross in the market-place *Cromwell* and *Tatshale* impaling *Dyncourt*.

On gravestones in the church,

Hic jacet Thomas Gibbon arrium liberalium m'gr rector nuper de Wilton socius et preceptor hujus collegii qui obiit 16^{to} die mensis Januarii A^o D'ni 1506 cujus aie propitius Deus.

Orate pro aia d'ni Hen' Portor cap'i quendam socii collegii de *Tatshale* ac preceptor ejusdem ecclesie qui obiit 12^{to} die martii A^o D'ni 1519.

Hic jacet Eduardus Oley m'p' nuper socii clericorum hujus collegii qui obiit 29^{to} die Januarii A^o D'ni 1519, &c.

In South aile.

Hic jacet Rob'tus Engliß arrium liberalium m'gr socius ac preceptor hujus collegii et vicarius ecclesie de Burnall qui obiit 27^{to} die Martii A^o D'ni, 1522.

Orate pro aia m'ri Rob'ti Sudbury sacre theologie baccalarii nuper rector ——— ac quendam p'ceptor et socius hujus collegii qui obiit 19^{to} Decembris, A^o D'ni 1492.

Under the arch parting the church and chancel :

Orate pro aia Rob'ti de *Whalley* - -
- - - hujus collegii qui
hoc opus fieri fecit A^o D'ni 1518 - -
cujus aie p'pitiatur Deus. Amen.

In the chapel on the North side, on a flat stone :

*Have mercy on the soule (good Lord) our thee pray
Of Edward Heyn layd here in figure
Which to thine honour this chappell did array
With ceiling, desks, perchoys, and poutreynture,
And pavement of marble longe to endure.
Servant of late to the excellent princeffe
Mother to King Henry, of Richmond countesse.*

Arms, a chevron between three bars' heads couped, with pommes in their mouths ; on the chevron a crescent. *Heyn*, impaling a chevron between three bulls' heads.¹⁰

In the North windows of the clerestory were in 1764 whole lengths of Joshua, Aaron, and Moses, with their names under them, and others of saints. In a South window a woman sitting up in a bed with a child : a man with a sword offering a ring : *S'us Outlaw* &c. In a North West window were cherubs crowned, &c. radiated, also the cup and wafer, &c. In the South aile windows were 1782. *S'us Outlaw* . . . A saint baptizing a child. A woman holding a tent. At the North door within was the brazen figure of a priest under a rich canopy and four shields, and two ledges. In the North aile a fan-mantling over a shield A, a chevron Az, between 3 wheels O. crest a man holding a sword and wheel. *plab' comban*

. . . fess
impis a d'ni m'x ogelid
inba.

The hospital or almshouse on the North side of the churchyard still subsists for thirteen poor persons.

The castle, built 15 Henry III. by Robert, third of the name, fifth in lineal descent from Eudo the great Norman baron, who came over with the Conqueror, and had from him the lordship of 'Tatefale', descended by one of the coheiresses of the last of this family in the reign of Edward I. to the families of Driby, thence to that of Bernak, and from them to the Cromwells. Henry VII. granted it to Margaret countess of Richmond, and afterwards to the duke of Richmond in tail, who dying without issue, Henry VIII. granted it to Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, and Edward VI. to Edward lord Clinton and Saye and his heirs, under which grant the estate is held at this day. Edward first earl had it 1584: Thomas, the third, who died 1618, was buried in the chancel here. His eldest son Theophilus petitioned the parliament, 1649, for damages in demolishing it. There was, however, enough left for his son Edward to live in, who died here 1692, as did his grandson and successor Francis, 1693. To George grandson of Francis Mr. Buck dedicated his view of it 1726. By a daughter and coheir of Theophilus fourth earl of Lincoln it came to the Fortescue family. The title of baron Clinton was revived in Hugh Fortescue, esq. her grandson, who was created lord Fortescue baron of Castlehill and earl Clinton; with limitation of the barony to his brother Matthew, present possessor of the manor and curacy, which last is of exempt jurisdiction.

It stands on a moorish level, surrounded by two great fosses, the outer of earth, the inner faced with brick, ten feet deep, supplied with water from the river Bane. The great tower at the North West corner of the keep close to the moat, over which it has a bridge, is in height to the top of the battlements 216 feet, and ascended by 175 steps: its broadest side is 47 feet, and the walls are between fourteen and fifteen feet thick. Within it was divided Pl. into four stories, 38 by 22 in the clear. The embattled chimney pieces of LXIV. the two first are adorned with the following arms and devices:

Rondeaux of the uppermost.

- 1 and 8 the chancellor's purse and motto: *nay ie droit.*
2. Cheque a chief Erm. *Tatefale.*
3. St. Michael and the dragon.
4. A bend and chief. *Cromwell*, quartering the cheque and chief, *Tatefale*, impaling a fess dancette between ten billets. *Deincourt.*
5. *Cromwell* quartering *Tatefale*.
crest a helmet; supporters two wild men.
6. Under an arch a man tearing a lion; Sampson or Hercules.
7. A lion rampant to the sinister side. *Fitz Alayn* or *Bellers.*

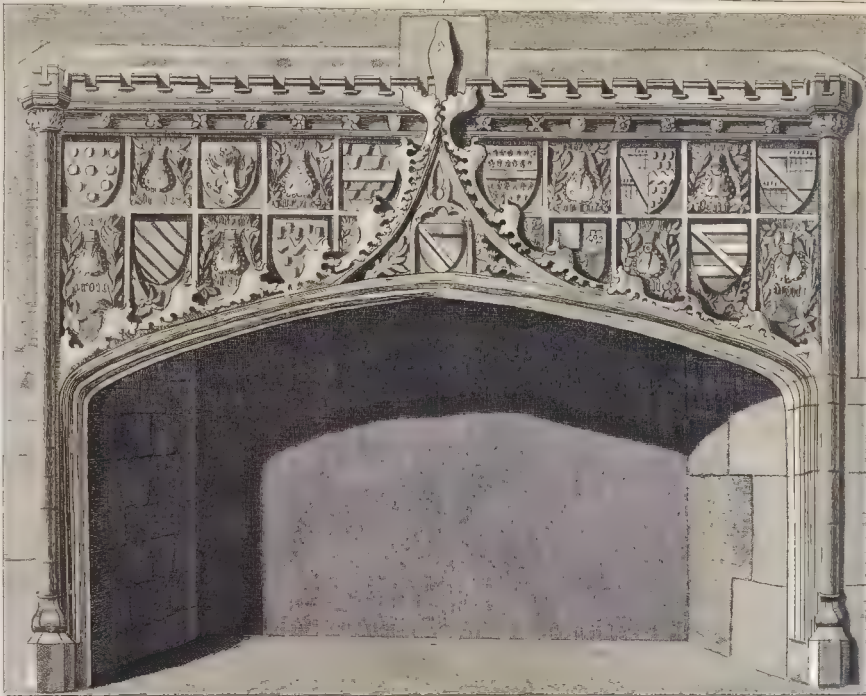
Above between these rondeaux lesser shields with these seven coats: *Deincourt*: three cinquefoils, a dexter canton, *Driby*: *Cromwell* twice: *Tatefale*, *Deincourt*, and one broken; and between the rondeaux below seven purses.

The lowermost chimney-piece has two rows of arms, and purses with the motto alternately.

The first coat in the first row is ten roundels.

3. A lion rampant to the sinister side.
5. Vaire a fess. *Marmion.*
6. Ermine a fess. *Bernak.*
8. Quarterly *Cromwell* and *Tatefale*, impaling *Deincourt.*
10. *Cromwell* and *Tatefale* quarterly.

¹ Dugd. Bar. I. 439, 440.



Chimney-Pieces in Salisbury Castle





- Tattersall Castle and Church with a distant view of Coningsby Church, Lincolnshire.

In the second row;

2. Bendy of ten. *Clifton*.

4. *Deincourt*.

5. *Driby*.

7. Barry of 6 a bend. *Grcy*.

In the point of the furbast arch of this chimney-piece is the coat of *Cromwell*.

At each corner of this tower is a turret of four stories, terminating in a wooden spire leaded, communicating by doors with the middle of the great tower. On the top between them was a gallery, five feet eight inches, with loopholes and battlements, the roof ribbed, eleven feet thick: arms in the keystones: the brackets open underneath also communicated with the towers. I ascended the South East tower 1762, and had a most extensive view of the surrounding country, and of Lincoln, which is only twenty miles distant. At the foot of the North East tower were traces of a spiral staircase, at right angles to which were some vaulted buildings, and among them the base of an hexagonal tower. To the South are arches and other fragments of buildings. The principal entrance to the castle, with its portcullis and towers, were remaining when Buck made his drawing, and stood at the North East corner of the enclosure on a bank, on the East side of which seems to have been another moat.

I have dwelt longer in describing this church and castle as the foundation pl. and residence of a family of such eminence now so completely extinct; and LXV. this consideration has induced me to depart from my plan, to give a view of both as drawn by Mr. Schnebbelie in the summer of 1789¹.

HENRY PERCY earl of Northumberland, a favourite with Henry V. and a 1455. faithful and loyal subject to his son Henry VI. was slain when he was about sixty years old, at the first battle of St. Alban's, May 23, 1455, and buried hastily in the Lady Chapel, at the East end of the abbey church, together with the duke of Somerset, lord Clifford, and others, who fell in the same cause at the same time. This chapel is a school-house, and the pavement covered with a boarded floor: but being dug into on some repairs, some large bones were found, which were adjudged to this earl.

The bodies of these three lords lay in the street, none daring to touch them for fear of incurring the displeasure of the victorious Edward. At length abbot Whethamstede ventured to solicit his leave to bury them; and having obtained it, sent out the brethren and servants of the monastery to fetch them to the church, where he received them with due respect; and having performed their exequies, deposited them in the Lady Chapel, in a line², according to the state, degree, and honour, of their rank³.

"The church and churchyard of St. Peter's at St. Alban's was stuffed full of the bodies of such as were slain in the two battles fought in that town; in which, says Weever, p. 578, I find a monument for my valiant countryman Sir BERTIN ENTWISSEL, who fighting on the king's (Henry VI.) party, died of a wound received in the first battle; upon whose tombe this inscription, inlaid in brass, is yet to be seen:

Here lyeth Sir Bertin Entwissel, knight, which was borne in Lancaster shyre, and was bycound and baron of Brykete in Normandy, and baliffe of Constantin, who died the xxviii of May, MCCCCXX. on whos soul Jesu have mercy."

¹ Sir Joseph Banks is possessed of exact elevations of this castle, and plans of its four stories, roof, and turrets, drawn by scale, and drawings of the chimney pieces.

² *liniali ordine*.

³ *Junta statum, gradum, & honorem dignitatis sue.* Chronicon Joh. de Whethamstede, edit. Hearne, II. 364.

This may have been the braslefs figure of a knight in armour, helmet under his head, and lion at his feet, infcription under the fcreen. Leland, as quoted by Weever, fays he was buried in the place of the lectorium in the quyre, where a monument then remained.

1455. In St. Peter's church at *St. Alban's* was this epitaph on THOMAS PAKINGTON efquire, fword bearer to Henry Percy earl of Northumberland, and, as I take it, flain with him at the firft battle in this town.

*Junior enfe rui, fueram tunc enlifer uni
De Borea comiti, dicto cognomine Percy,
Ut perii perii: ſibi proh dolor enſis ademit
Transcuſſum ſtadii: par ſit eique mihi.
Ipſe Thomas dictus Pakington eramq' vocatus':*

So that this is an epitaph in common on the earl and his efquire.

1455. In the ſame pariſh church was this for the two BARTHORPS, father and ſon, who both loſt their lives here for Henry VI. and were buried together.

*Cum patre Radulpho Barthorp jacet ecce Radulphus
Filius hoc duro marmore preſſus humo:
Henrici ſexti dapifer, pater armiger ejuſ:
Mors ſatis id docuit, ſidus uterque fuit
E Domini quater B ſemel L ſemel A ſemel anno
Hos necat hand ſolos mors truculenta duos.
Lur hiis poſtrema Patii vicens ſecunda:
Det deus hiis lucem det ſine ſine diem.*

I could not find this 1762, but there are many brasleſſe ſlabs in this church, and the *cujus anime propitiatur deus* is ſtudiouſly cut away from thoſe that remain. This beautiful church underwent a thorough repair ſince that time³; much of the painted glaſs was broken by thruſting the ſcaffold poles through the windows, and what braſſes eſcaped the workmen were depoſited in the South aile; ſo that it is now impoſſible to find the few of the firſt that ſurvived former ravages.

1455. A flat ſtone with a half monk, in braſs, at *Arundel*, has this infcription:

*Hic jacet d'ns Johes Baker nup' ſocius hujus collegii qui obiit
xv die martii, a d'ni MCCCC LII. cujus anime propitiatur
Deus. Amen.*

1455. In the South tranſept of *Hereford* cathedral, under a prieſt in a rich cope:

*Hic jacet venerabilis vir magiſter Robertus Jordan quon-
dam canonicus hujus eccleſie qui
Obiit xi die Februarii A. D'ni millimo CCCC LII. c. a. &c.*

1455. WILLIAM WILLINGTON, in *Willington* church, Warwickſhire, has plated armour and mail, a ruſſ and collar of SS. flaſht ſleeves and ruſſes, gauntlets, couteau at his right ſide, and a lion at his feet. His wife has a ruſſ, ruſſles, and flaſht ſleeves⁴.

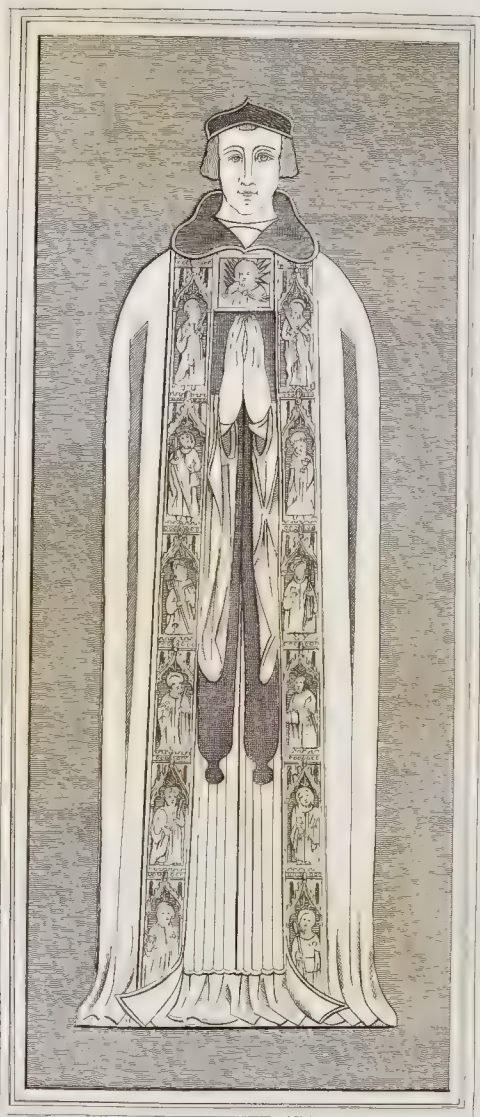
¹ Weever, p. 580. He gives another, p. 576, made by abbot Whethamſtede, on the ſame perſon, to the ſame eſt. ſt.

*Me vis preſtavit, me poſt mortem tumulavit
Hic ſub mole petre; perii ſeu ſic periere
Vires magni domini; ſuorum tunc ſciſſer uni,
Duxerunt me gladii: par ſit eique mihi.
Ipſe Thomas dictus Pakington eramq' vocatus.*

² Three thouſand pounds were laid out on this church by the pariſhoners 1784. The centre tower giving way was ſet up, and the niches filled up with brick work (to make them ſpread more, as was done at Hereford cathedral, which brought down the fine Weſt front, and ſure that almoſt the whole nave); the whole out ſide was plaſtered over by a London workman (a prevailing faſhion of deſtroying the effect and beauty of our beſt pariſh churches); and though done three or four times over, the plaſter is now flaking off, both without and within.

³ Dugdale, Warw. 456.





Supp. Figure of William, Moor, Priest at Tatesale.

At the West end by the last seat on the North side of the choir at *Tate*-1456: *stale* is the figure five feet long of a priest in brás. The stone is ten feet and Pl. an half long by four feet seven inches; and over him was once a canopy whose LXVI. niches were filled with saints. On his breast the figure of the Deity, and down the facing of his robe those of St. Peter, Andrew, James of Compostella or the less, Mathias, James the greater with a club, John Baptist, Paul, John the Evangelist, Philip with a crozier, Simon with a saw, Bartholomew, Thomas.

Vir virtute virens Willis ¹ vulgo vocatus
Hui² collegii de *Tatestale* ³ secundus
Hic *Eboracensis* fuit *ecclæ* cathedralis
Sacre scripture *baularius* ⁴ arte p⁵obatus
Pense pia⁶ morit⁷ *cujus* corpus sepelitur
Hic d⁸ni *C* quater et sexto ⁹ conuatus¹⁰

Moor ¹ micuit more ² mitis ³ bene morigeratus
Prudens p⁴otus ⁵ et egenis semper habundans.
Canonicus, Rector et de *Ledenham* ⁶ specialis,
Iam sub tellure sit terminus *ecclæ* paratus
Quodvis dena mensis *cu* luce novena
S⁷pus in celis ejus sine fine locatur.

WILLIAM MOOR had the prebend of Holme Archiepiscopi in the church of York, 1443, and was the second provost of *Tatesthal* college, which had been founded by Sir Ralph Cromwell, 17 Henry VI. His rectory of *Ledenham* was probably *Long Ledenham*, in Loveden deanry and hundred in Lincolnshire. It is mentioned only in the epitaph, which is printed by Mr. Willis, in his Account of York, p. 142, with the variations noted at the bottom of the preceding page.

In the middle of the choir at *St. David's* is an altar tomb four feet high, 1456. eight feet by three and a half, with a slab of very beautiful blue marble spotted with whitish grains, the marble of the country. It had once a brás image and four escocheons at the four corners, with a brás plate on the verge, bearing this inscription, in memory of EDMUND, earl of RICHMOND, father of king Henry VII. who died Nov. 1, 1456.

Under this marble stone here enclosed rest the bones of that most noble Lord Edmund earl of Richmond, father and brother to kings, who departed out of this World in the year of our lord god MCCCCLIII. the first day of November: on whose soul Almighty Jesu have mercy!

And on the tomb was this,

Hæu, Regum Genitor et Frater, splendidus Heros,
Quis quo micuit regia virtus obit.
Herculeus comes ille tuus, Richmondia, duxque
Conditur Edmundus his quoque marmoribus:
Qui regni clypeus, comitum flos, malleus hostis,
Vitæ dexteritas, pacis amator erat.
Hic meditare vivus te semper vivere posse:
Non morieris, homo: Nonne, miselle, vides
Cesar quem tremeret armis nec vinceret Hector
Ipsa devictum morte fuisse virum.
Cede metrum precibus. det regum conditor almus
Ejus spiritui lucida regna poli.

But only the nails that fastened the plate remain.

¹ Gulielmus.

² Ledenham.

³ entinuator.

⁴ More.

⁵ baccalaureus.

⁶ locatur.

⁷ mire.

⁸ messe prima.

⁹ locatur.

¹⁰ intus.

¹¹ Tatterstall.

¹² quater l. sextis.

¹³ ciliat.

¹⁴ prepositus.

On the side of the monument are some shields with the arms of the *Tudors* and the royal arms intermixed; but this stone being softer than the slab they are much defaced¹.

He was eldest son of Owen Tudor second husband of Katherine of Valois dowager of Henry V. and married Margaret only daughter and heiress of John Beaufort duke of Somerset, and his wife Margaret Beauchamp; of whom before, p. 132. He was surnamed of Hadham, from his mother's manor-house² where he was born, and was created earl of Richmond, 31 Henry VI. 1452. He was buried in the Grey Friars' church at Caermarthen; but at the dissolution removed to St. David's³.

1457. In the chapel at *New College, Oxford*, was a brass figure of a Doctor in his gown, and two hands issuing out of the clouds, and holding over his head a doctoral cap round and some what steepled, such as was worn by Theologists in his time; but the plate is now gone.

Under him this inscription,

*Uir gravis, ingenuus natus, jacet hic tumulatus,
Doctor precipuus Thomas Gascoigne vocatus,
Quem probitas morum, genus et schola philosophorum
Ac sacra scriptorum fides fecere decorum
Hic curam studii hic Cancellarius egit.
Hinc ubi Gregorii lux crastina mille peregit
Et centum quater et septem tempora Christi,
Optimus iste pater moritur clero necesse tristi⁴.*

An epitaph in Wood's opinion far beneath the memory of the defunct, who in his life-time was accounted the ornament of the university, both for piety and learning. Under his effigies are his arms; viz. those that belonged to the Gascoignes of Hunflett in Yorkshire, distinguished by a cross patee fitché in the dexter canton.

THOMAS GASCOIGNE was of the family of the judge beforementioned, born 1403, admitted commoner at Oriel college, Oxford, at eighteen years old, ordained priest in Thame church 1427, and created D. D. 1434. He was twice or thrice Chancellor of the University, and was prebendary of Wells, and rector of Dighton, c. Yorkshire, which he resigned on purpose that he might go about and preach. He says of himself that he never had a prebend of twelve marks value offered him, and that when he was promoted by archbishop Kemp's appointment to the Chancellorship of Exeter, he never took it, because the revenues arose from the tithes of two parish churches. He was a liberal benefactor in books to Lincoln college, Oxford; where are, among his various writings, the principal, which he intitled, "*Dictionarium Theologicum*;" a kind of common place of collections from scripture, and other holy books, ranged alphabetically, in two large folio volumes⁵. In this work may be found many free expressions against the corruptions of the church in his time, and many historical particulars of English kings and bishops not to be elsewhere met with⁶. He died March 13, 1457, aged 54.

¹ Willis, Hist. of St. David's, p. 10—12. Sandford (291) says, he left off the Tudor arms, and bore the royal arms of Henry VI. his half-brother, with the distinction of a border Ar. charged with fleurs de lis and martlets O. shewing him to be descended from the blood royal of France. This coat impales that of his wife Margaret at the head of his tomb in Henry the Seventh's chapel in Westminster Abbey, and on that of queen Elizabeth their great granddaughter.

² Sandford, p. 291, 292.

³ Hist. of Coll. at Oxford, by Gutch, p. 207.

⁴ Wood, Hist. and Ant. Ox. II. 82. 106. 154. Leland and Tanner, Fib. Brit. 311. where may be seen other of his writings.

⁵ Hearne has extracted a story that John of Gaunt died of the venereal disease. Hist. of Gloucest. p. 290. Of bishop Ayloough see before, p. 167.

The first volume, reaching to J. was transcribed not many years since by the Rev. Mr. Fleming of Lincoln College, and afterwards fellow of Oriel; by which last Society he was presented to the living of Plymptree, in Devonshire, where he now resides.

ROBERT NEVILLE bishop of *Durham*, who died 1457, had a brass figure in pontificalibus, on a blue marble slab, close by the tomb of Ralph lord Neville, his ancestors before described*. He was fifth son of Ralph Neville first earl of Westmoreland, provost of Beverley, consecrated bishop of Salisbury 1427, on the death of Chandler; translated to Durham 1437, where he died July 8, 1457, and was buried in the Galilee, near the shrine and before the altar of St. Bede*, being the first bishop buried within the cathedral.

The tomb of JOHN WYRRALL, in the church-yard at *Newland*, in Glou-^{1457.} cesterhire, at a little distance North East of the church, represents him lying on an altar tomb, whose sides are adorned with four quatrefoils in rondeaux. Pl. LXVII. On his head a furred cap tied at the top, or his hair strait and cropt; a short jacket girt round his waist; from his belt on the right side hangs a hunting horn, and at his left a falchion or couteau de chasse. His shoes are pointed, and at his feet lies a hound. Round the tomb, and on the South side is this inscription, still tolerably legible; many of the words divided by treble points :

Here : lythe : Jon : Wyrrall : Forster : of : fee : the : Whych :
 dyelapd on the
 viii day of September in the yere of oure Lorde
 MCCC[CLIII] on : hys : soule : God : have : mercy : amen.

Part of the date is now gone.

This monument is engraved in the Antiquarian Repertory, II. 40. and since by Mr. Bonner, for Mr. Bigland's Gloucestershire Collections; who has permitted me to have the use of it.

17. 11. 14. 12312 p. 141



The WYRRALL TOMB

* I. 114.

* His will, Reg. W. Booth, Ebor. Godwin, p. 752.

Sir Robert Atkyns¹ gives the following lines as the inscription :

" Here lieth Jenkin Wyrall, chief forrester in fee,

" A braver fellow never was nor never will there be."

This John (misnamed *Jenkin*) Wyrall was probably forester of the forest of Dean, in which Newland is situate, in the reign of Henry VI.

North of this tomb are two others of very rude and antient appearance, with the figure of one and two women, said to be his wife and two daughters. They seem older, and are cut out of thick grave stones, and much defaced by time and weather.

The family of the Wyralls, seated at Bicknor, in Gloucestershire, for several generations past to the beginning of the present century, is of great antiquity, but now extinct. Matthew was sheriff of the county 1259. John, his descendant, died in the reign of Henry VI. leaving his son Jenkyn, who married Margaret Machen of St. Briavel's. He died 7 Edward IV. and was buried in the church-yard of Newland, concerning whose epitaph there have been frequent mistakes².

1457. In St. John the Evangelist's chapel in *Westminster abbey*, under the screen on the left hand at entering, was a freestone tomb, four feet high, with a brass figure of a knight in plated armour and pointed helmet, his belt studded with annulets, sword at the left side, dagger without a cross to the hilt at right side; under his head a helmet with an ass's head issuing from a coronet. At his feet a lion. Two shields above have an estoile S. voided Or. and a martlet in the centre; *Harpeden* impaling *Mortimer* quartering a plain cross.

Harpeden impaling S. on a chevron O. three stars S.

At his sides *Harpeden* fingle and impaling S. on a chevron O. three lions rampant, S. *Cobham*.

All that remained of the inscription on the ledge was *menſus Dñi*.

This slab, engraved Pl. XXI. lies now on the floor of the aisle under the tomb of Edmund Crouchback, and opposite to that of abbot Eastney, which covered a similar altar tomb on the left hand at the head of this within the said chapel; of which hereafter.

The register of the church informs us that it covered Sir JOHN HERPEDEN, knight, who died 1457, of whom Keepe³ and Dart could inform us no further.

It appears that he was the fifth and last husband of Joan heiress of the barons Cobham; see before, p. 103.

1457. THOMAS SEABROKE, abbot of *Gloucester* from 1450 to his death in 1457, Pl. was buried in a chapel built by himself at the South West end of the choir of the cathedral church there. LXVIII.

His monument is adorned at the sides with a singular kind of archwork being only the parts of three pointed arches, and their division into two days, in a square frame. On it lies his figure in alabaster, in *pontificalibus*, angels supporting a double cushion under his head, and at his feet a lion. On the North wall of the chapel are three niches for statues: angels that held arms are broken off.

His arms Ermine a cinquefoil are on the South wall under the tower, and with his name, *dominus Thomas Sebrok, abbas*, and motto, *fiat voluntas domini*, three times repeated round his arms, four times repeated in quatrefoils, on the

¹ Gloucestershire, p. 301.

² Aikist, p. 145. Rudder, p. 570.

³ Rudder, p. 288, 289.

⁴ P. 191.



The Monument of Abbot SEABROKE, at Gloucester 1457

bricks¹ wherewith the choir is paved beyond the bishop's throne, which denote it was his doing. He began the stately tower in the centre of his church, committing the care of it to Robert Tully, one of his monks, afterwards bishop of St. David's, as appears by this inscription written in the choir on the arch of the tower :

*Hoc quod digestum specularis opusque politum
Tullii hac ex onere Seabroke abbate iubente².*

The waincoat of this chapel is painted with his initials and others, and the floor paved with tiles also charged with his initials and others, both crowned.



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On the floor is a slab with a small brasleis abbot and canopy.

Bishop TULLY died 1482, and was buried in *Tenbigb* church, Pembrokeshire³.

On a brás slip on the South aisle at *Ewelme* :

1458.

Hic jacet d'ns Johes Bradstane q'dm rector istius ecclie qui obiit iii die Martii a. d. MCCCCLIII. cuius aie p'pitietur Deus. Amen.

In the chancel of *Blickling* church, Norfolk, is the brás figure of CECILY 1458. BOLEYN, sifter of Geoffrey Boleyn, lord of that manor. She died June 26, 1458, Pl. aged 50. She is in long flowing hair, without any coeiffeure, and a gown XL. belted high round her waist, with large sleeves furred at the wrists, and this inscription, as given by Mr. Blomefield, III. 627. note.

"Here lyth Cecilie Boleyn suster to Geoffrey Boleyn Lord of the manor of Bliclyng; whiche Cecilie decessed in her Maydenhode of the age of L yeeres, the xxvi day of Juyn, the yer of our Lord MCCCC LVIII. whose soule God pardoune. Amen."

¹ On these are the and a coat of arms both crowned.

3 chevrons.

Ermine a cinqfoill. *Seabroke*.

A fess between 6 crofs crofslets.

Modern France and England, quarterly.

A crofs, in the centre a lozenge.

A crofs patonce between four martlets.

Two keys in saltire. *The Abbey*.

England, single.

Lioncel.

Fleurs de lis and Lions. France and England.

In the outer circle, *Ecce qui bonum et quam iocundum habere fratres in unum. Est. amen.*

In the two next intermix the names of monks of this house.

M. Mathone Joh Grege R bruto castel Rumer

venavit monachi et benefactores sui' loci Anno d'ni MCCCCX. 15 a. Xp.

In the centre, round his arms,

dominus Thomas Seabroke abbas.

At the corners of the outer square O. a crofs Gules. In the centre a leopard's face.

These bricks are engraved by Mr. Carter, in his N° XVIII. who adds, "This pavement narrowly escaped destruction a few years ago, by the offer of some foolish old woman to replace it with marble; which, to the credit of those concerned, was rejected."

² Willis Mit Ab. I. 117. Leland, It. IV. 172, b. Rudder's Gloucestershire, p. 138.

³ MS. Wood. Godwin de Praef. 584.

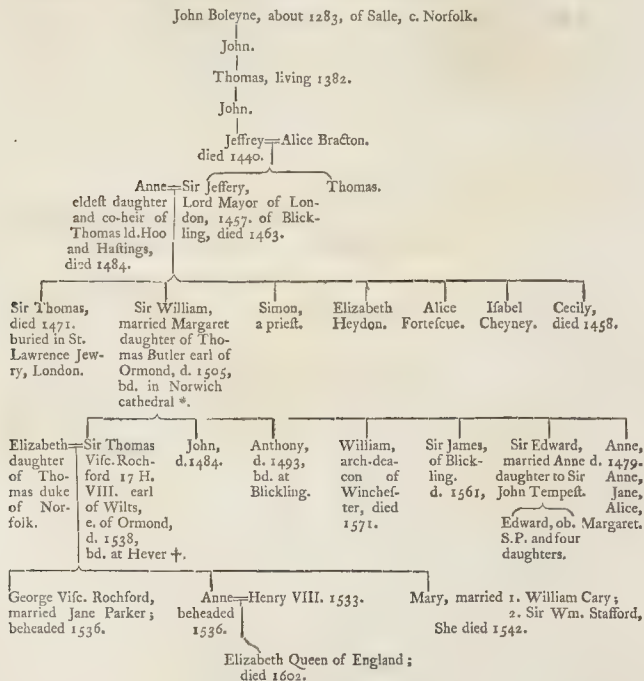
Arms: *Boleyn* quartering *Az.* 3 mullets. a chief indented *O. Bracton*.
She was the youngest daughter of Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, lord mayor of London 1457, who died 1463, and was great-great-grandfather to queen Elizabeth.

In the same church is a brass figure of ANNE BOLEYN, who died 1479, aged near four years, daughter of William Boleyn, esq. son of Geoffrey and great-grandfather of queen Elizabeth. Her hair is cropt close, her gown strait and tight, faced with fur, and furred at the wrists. And this inscription under her:
Hic jacet Anna Boleyn filia Willi Boleyn armigeri etatis triu' annor' undec' mensu' & tresdec' die' que obiit ult'io die me'sis Octobris A. dni MCCCCXXIX. cui' a'te p'piciet' de'. Amen.

Arms: *Boleyn* quartering a chief indented.

Both these figures are engraved in Pl. XL.

PEDIGREE of BOLEYNE, from Blomefield's Norfolk, III. 626—628.



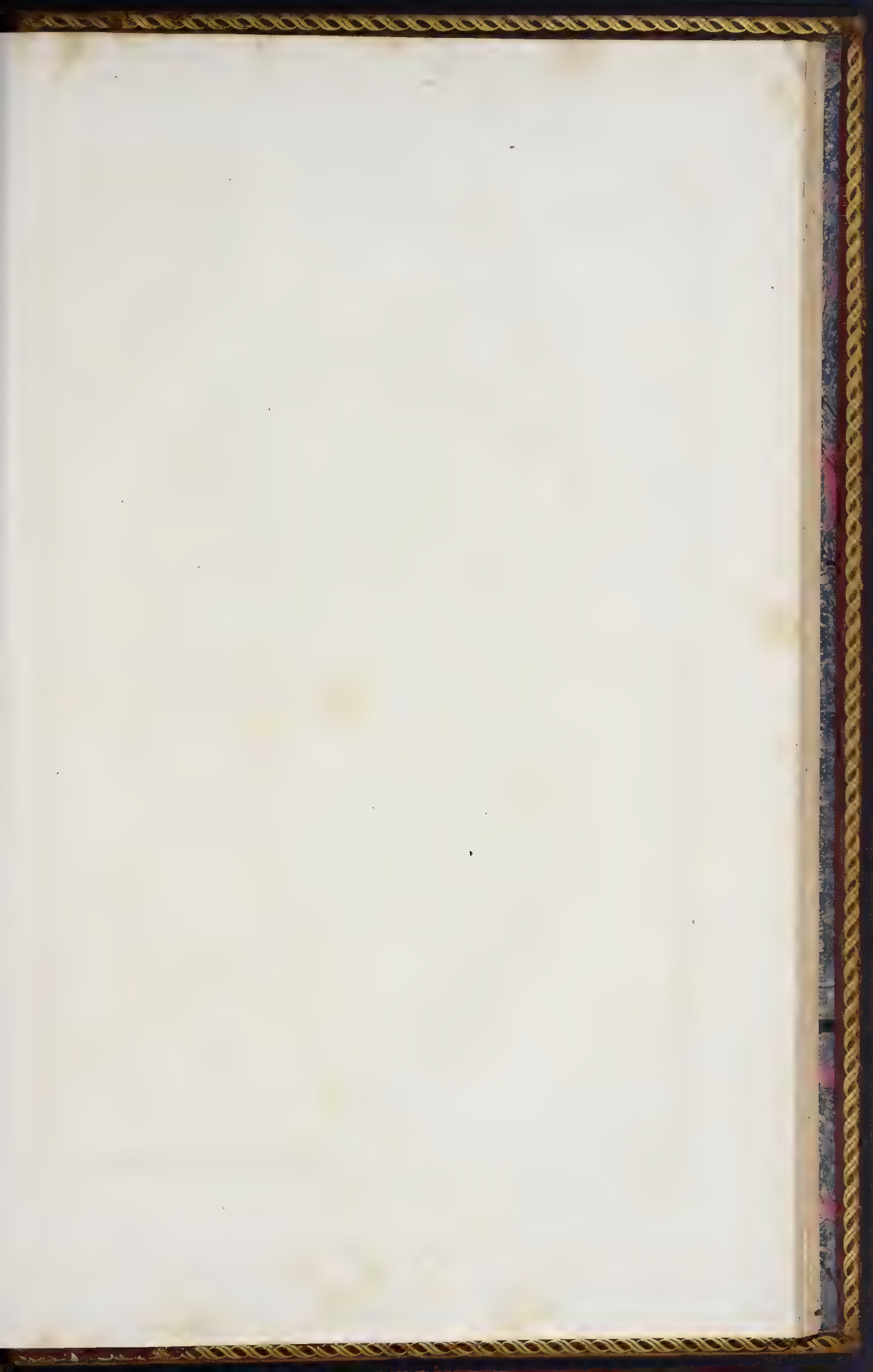
Sir Geoffrey built the chapel of St. Thomas at the East end of the North aisle of Blickling church, and adorned the windows with beautiful painted glass, in which remained his own and his wife's arms, and an inscription commemorating him as the builder^{*}. But he was buried in the church of St. Lawrence Jewry in London. Stowe[†] saw his gravestone on the ground, "*well plated*," with this inscription,

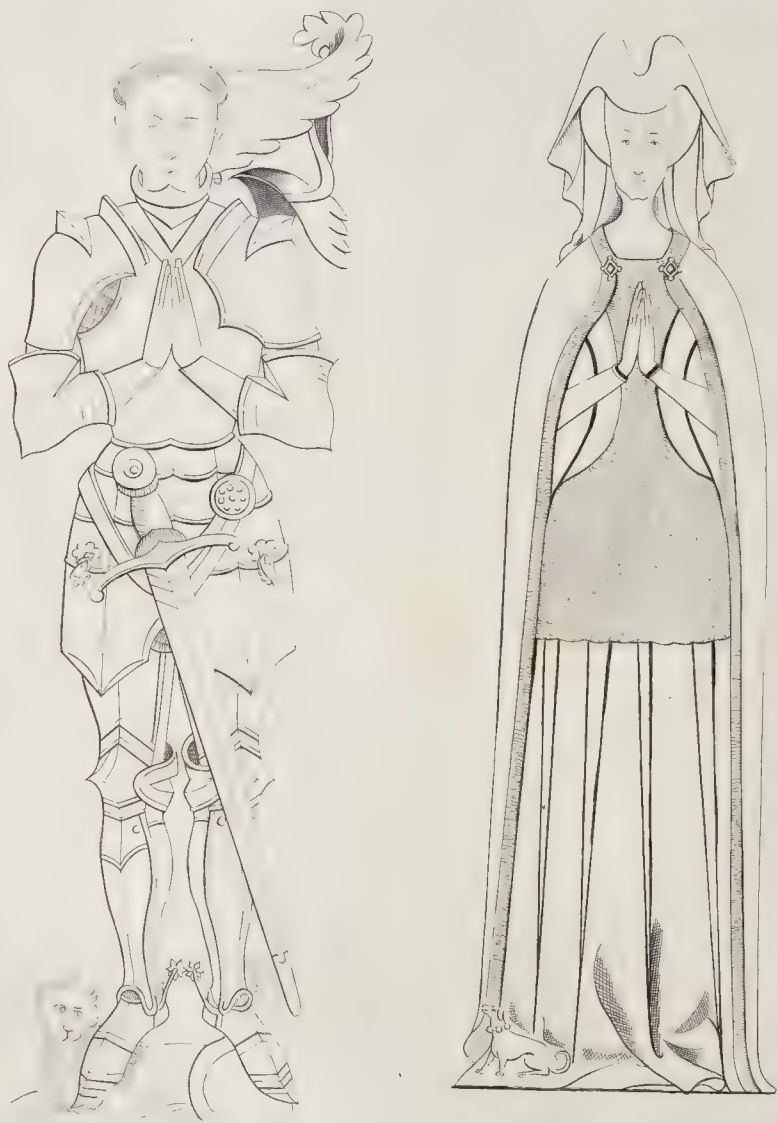
^{*} See his epitaph in Weever and Blomefield, II. 517.

[†] His brass figure on his monument is engraved by Mr. Thorpe, *Custum. Ross. Pl. xix.* p. 118.

^{*} Blomef. III. 626.

^{*} Survey, 285.





Sir Thomas Moreborne; Lady, at Moreborne, (Norfolk, 1478.

Hic incineratur corpus quondam Galfridi Bullayne civis, merceri, et majoris London. qui ab hac . . . Ann. Dom. 1463. Cujus anime pax sit perpetua. Amen.

The words *Now thus* thirty-two times disperfed in brafs all over the grave-stone.

REGINALD BUTLER, or BOLARS, twenty-sixth abbot of Gloucester, which office he resigned on being promoted to the fee of Hereford, 1450, after having refused that of Landaff ten years before, and was thence translated to Lichfield, 1453, is said by Godwin to have been buried in his cathedral at Hereford, before the high altar, where were to be seen, in the brasswork of his slab, the arms of *Butler* with those of the fee *in chief**. But as this bearing cannot be true, what Godwin took for the arms of the fee were three lilies in chief, and the whole is the coat of *Trillec*, who was bishop here from 1344 to 1360†. The fact is, Butler directed by his will, dated March 23, 1458, proved April 10, 1459‡, that he should be buried at Lichfield.

In the chancel at *Sherborne*, Norfolk, said to have been built by Alice wife of Sir Andrew de Sherborne before 1260, but now rebuilt with the church, is the monument of Sir THOMAS SHERBORNE lord of that manor in right of his mother heiress of the family, and married 1408 to Richard Ellefwicke, esq. of Ribchester in Lancashire, father of Sir Thomas, who assumed the name of Sherborne. He was chamberlain to Margaret of Anjou queen of Henry VI. and married JAMINA de Cherneys, a French woman, one of her maids of honour, and dying Feb. 3, 1458, was here buried.

The inscription in Weever's time, but now gone, was,

*Thome Sherneborne camerar. d'ne Margarete regine Anglie et
Jamine uxoris quo'da' domicellarie ejusd' regine.*

Over and under each figure were two shields [G] a lion rampant [U] with a canton Erm. *Sherborne*, impaling three martlets in fess and a file of three in chief. *De Cherneys*.

It is not easy to account for Weever's describing this monument as "an antient monument to the memory of one of the Sherbornes; but so foully defaced that nothing remains to know the man who lies under it, saving a vulture displayed, which is the crest of the Sherbornes." This account is imperfect copied in Mr. Parkin's History of Norfolk, V. 1302. Yet Mr. Kerrich, 1771, made the drawing of it engraved in Pl. LXIX. which represents Sir Thomas bareheaded in cropt hair, his gorget up plated like the rest of his armour, points on his shoulders and at his elbows; his right shoulder-piece opening discovers mail under it, something like which appears at his insteps; a large round headed sword across his middle. Under his head the lower part of a helmet, which seems to have been mistaken by Weever for his crest, the vulture displayed, unless we suppose the crest to be the only part of the figure lost since Weever's time.

His lady has the mitred headdress and veil, a surcot, mantle, kirtle, and coron, and at her right foot sits a small dog, with a collar of bells.

A very antient and rich font still remains in this church.

* f. *lacc migravit*.

† Cui infixa vidi Butlerorum stemmata gentilitia, viz. campum in 6 fascias obliquas divisum et deinde episcopatus insignia in summo pinnæ addita. Godwin de Præf. ed. Rich. p. 491. In page 323 he adds, "epitaphium manum."

‡ See Vol. I. p. 110, 111.

§ Lib. Stokton, qu. 124. MSS. Anstis and Browne Willis.

1459. The monument of ROBERT lord HUNGERFORD, who died 1459, was in the
 Pl. South wall of the chapel erected by his relict in pursuance of his will, opening
 LXX. into the Lady-Chapel, in the cathedral at *Salisbury*; an altar tomb with a
 canopy of four arches, and over them eight niches of demiquatrefoil arches,
 with a fascia of quatrefoils and a cornice of oak leaves above; at the sides were
 shields in quatrefoils, and below roses in quatrefoils. On it his figure six
 feet five inches long recumbent in plated armour, cropt hair, gorget of mail,
 collar of SS. and elbow-pieces different from each other, and fastened by bows;
 belt handsomely studded with crosses in squares; dagger at his right hand:
 angels at his head, dog at his feet; and a long coil of rope from him.

Above on the wall was painted in gold in large text letters this sentence:

*Inclina aurem nobis, o regina celorum, ad quam p' nobis se
 inclinavit d'ns dominorum'.*

His wife's accounts for building this chapel say he was buried in a *vault of
 marble*.

The roof of this tomb was charged with the arms of *Hungerford, Peveler*,
 and a lion rampant in a border ingrailed, three sickles conjoined, three gerbes,
 and the letters *ihs xpc d* as engraved in the plate.

Pl. The chapel adjoining to the South side of Lady-chapel at Salisbury was
 LXXI. erected by the will of his wife Margaret daughter and sole heiress of William
 lord Botreaux, who directed that her feoffees should make it of lime and stone
 covered with lead for a chantry of two priests to say and pray divine service
 for ever within it, for the soul of her said lord and husband and her own soul.
 She obtained licence in her life-time to found a perpetual chantry in this chapel
 dedicated to Jesus and the blessed Virgin, contiguous to the chapel of the Holy
 Trinity in the cathedral of Salisbury, to celebrate divine service daily for the
 good estate of king Edward IV. Elizabeth his queen, Richard Beauchamp at
 that time bishop of Salisbury, during their lives in this world, and afterwards
 for the health of their souls; as also for the good estate of her the said Mar-
 garet, John Cheyne of Pynne, esq. John Mervyn, esq. Mr. James Goldwell,
 the pope's prothonotary, then dean of Salisbury, for the souls of Robert
 Hungerford and herself, and of their respective parents. She endowed it with
 the manor of Inmere, c. Wilts, and the advowson of the free chapel there,
 three messuages, two hundred acres of land, three hundred acres of pasture,
 eight acres of meadow, thirty shillings rent in Winterborne and Hornington,
 in the said county, and the moiety of the manor of Folke, with the advowson
 of the church, in the county of Dorset.

The inventory of rich and beautiful plate with which it was furnished by
 the foundress may be seen in Dugdale's Baronage, II. 207, 208.

It was beautifully painted: but damp and neglect had greatly injured the
 ornaments, which were vanishing apace.

³ Part of this inscription was embroidered on two altar-cloths of Hungerford chapel:
Inclina aurem tuam nobis o regina celorum.



16. View of the interior of the Chapel



View of the Chapel



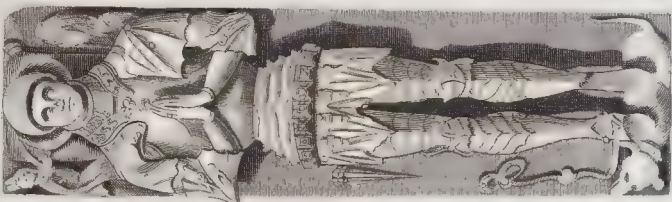
View of the Chapel



View of the Chapel



View of the Chapel



The Figure of Walter
Lord of the Chapel

References
to the Arms

- A. Monogram
- B. Monogram
- C. Monogram
- D. Monogram
- E. Monogram
- F. Monogram
- G. Monogram
- H. Monogram
- I. Monogram
- J. Monogram
- K. Monogram
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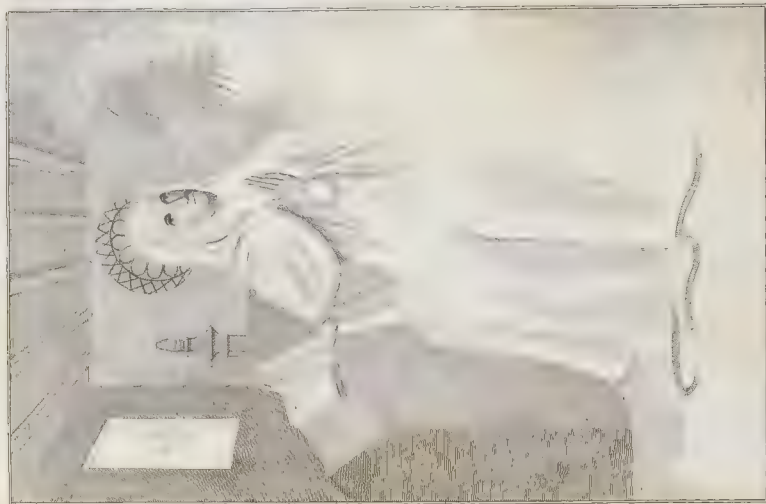




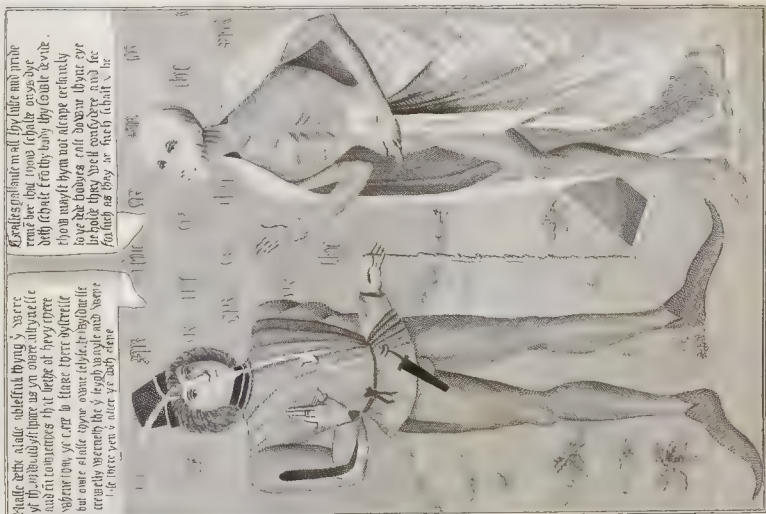
View of Hammerhead chapel, looking towards the altar, from the south side of Salisbury Cathedral.



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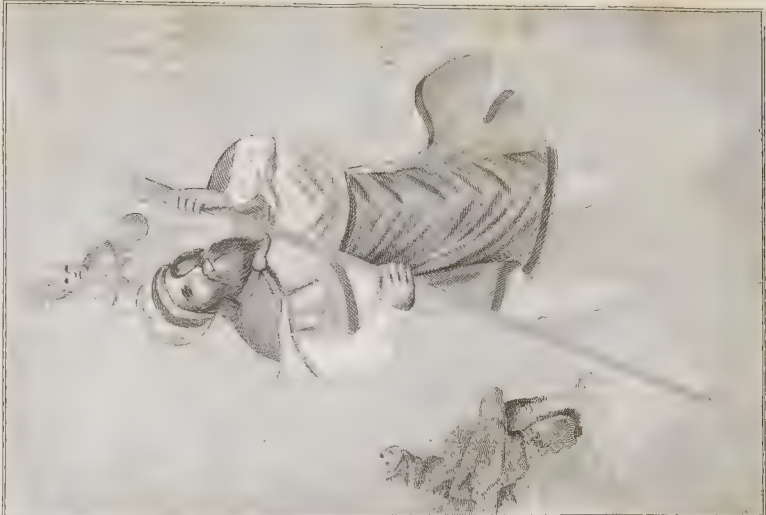


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Paintings on the Walls of Waverley Chapel in Salisbury Cathedral.

At the upper end of the South wall was an imperfect inscription commemorating a bishop (probably Beauchamp) and James Goldewell, dean of Salisbury, dated October 13, 1452.

sacratissimum cor d'ni n'ri Ihu xpi
ac rev'dw in x'to patrem
Dem ecclie cathedralis
D et
 istum MCCCCXIII.
episcop . Octobris die XIII D. Jacobo Goldewell hinc
erissen

On the same wall was a curious and tolerably well-preserved picture of a man, large as life, dressed in the habit of the times, a short doublet, cord and bow round his waist, breeches, piked shoes, a high hat and feather, and a dagger in front, a staff in his left hand, his right held up in terror and affright at the sight of Death, who was approaching him in a shroud, and had a ridged coffin at his feet.

Over the man was this inscription, incorrectly given in the History and Antiquities of Salisbury, 1719, p. 131.

Alasse, Dethe, alasse, a bleksful thyng yo were
P't thow woldest spare us in our lustynesse
And cu' to wretches y't bethe of hev'y chere
When they y'e clepe to flake there dystresse.
But olbte alasse thyne olbne sely selfhydnesse
Crewelly wrieth them y't seyghe wayle and wepe
To close there yen y't after y'e doth clepe.

Over Death.

Grasses galante in all thy luste and pryde
Rememb'r y't thow ones schalte dye.
Deth shold fro thy body thy sowle dehyde
Thou mayst him not ascape certaynly.
To y'e dede bodys cast downe thyne y'e
Behold thaim well, consydere and see
For such as thay ar, such shalt yow be.

The ground of the painting was sprinkled with *IHS* and *M*. It was engraved by Langley of Salisbury, 1748.

The following observations on this painting have been suggested to me by Mr. Wansey of Salisbury, F. A. S.

"Many conjectures have been formed what it should mean; the common people call it Death and the Cowler, some writers describe it as Death and a Traveller; while some others have thought it meant the extravagant heir of the house of Hungerford; but the coffin in the back ground interperfed with thorns and thistles clearly marks it as a moral tale, or a morality, as it was called in antient time, and such the inscription over it in the old English letter clearly proves.

I think it was probably copied from the painting in the cloysters of Old St. Paul's in London, called "The Dance of Death," a sort of spiritual masquerade, performed in churches, originally written in German rhymes, by one Machabree^c,

^c See Carpentier's Supplement to Du Cange's Glossary, II. 1103.

^d See the Dance of Macabre, Harl. MS. 1169. fol. 129.

translated into Latin about 1460, by Peter Defrey, orator, and into French much earlier; and painted on the walls of St. Innocent's cloister at Paris, where it seems to have been often performed, and from whence they were translated into English verse by John Lydgate, monk of Bury, a disciple of Geoffrey Chaucer. The painting at St. Paul's was destroyed in the great fire 1666, but a particular account of it is preserved in Tottell's edition of Lydgate, 1554; and in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, III. 367. and *History of St. Paul's*. There were paintings in thirty-five compartments suitable to the verses. Mr. Warton however supposes the engraving there to be an exact representation of the painting³. Death leads out all sorts of people; first he takes in hand the pope, and gives him a lesson on worldly enjoyments; then the emperor, the cardinal, king, patriarch, constable, archbishop, baron, princess, bishop, esquire, abbot, abbess, bailiff, astronomer, burghers, canon secular, merchant, Carthusian, serjeant, monk, usurer, physician, amorous esquire, gentlewoman, man of the law, Mr. John Rikil tragetour, parson, juror, minstrel, labourer, friar minor, young child, young clerk, and lastly an hermit⁴; to each of whom Death makes a short address in eight lines; and they return as short an answer. It was a fine satire on the follies of mankind, and no doubt much admired in its day; for it was copied into many other languages. In the "*Imagines Mortis*," which is a Dance of Death, printed at Cologne in 1566, under each of the pictures is a Latin distich. I shall here subjoin one of them, an expostulation of a young lady with Death, which bears some resemblance to our subject:

"Quid sacram terres mors invidiosa puellam !

"Gloria de victa virgine parva venit.

"I procul, et senio confectis retia ponas ;

"Hanc sine deliciis incubuisse suis.

"Conveniunt bilari lusufque jocique juventæ,

"Sumptaque furtivo gaudia læta toro."

That excellent old ballad of "Death and the Lady" originated probably from this, and the picture under consideration may have been one of them; viz. the amorous esquire; for he is dressed in the pink of the mode of that age; his smart cap and feather, black collar or cravat, both trimmed with gold, silver cross pendant, rings on his left hand, and above all his slashed sleeves and pantaloons were enough to engage the heart of almost any fair lady of that day, as it marked him at once for a man of fashion and gallantry.

³ Hist. of English Poetry, I. p. 210. n.

⁴ The Dance of Death, falsely supposed to have been invented by Holbein, is different from this, though founded on the same idea. It was painted by him in the Augustine monastery at Basel, 1543, but it appeared much earlier in the chronicle of Hartman Schedel, Nuremberg, 1493, f. in the "*Hore in usum Sarum*," printed by Pigouchet at Paris, 1498. in the quondam offices of the church, Paris, 1515, 8vo. In the "*Hore Sarum*," Paris, apud Hingman, 1519. fol. the pope, emperor, and cardinal, led by Death, are represented in the "*Vigilie mortuorum*," and that for Fakes, 1521, 12mo. has the same inscriptions as are in Dugdale. It was also painted in public buildings, as at Minden in Westphalia so early as 1313; at Lubec in the portico of St. Mary's church; 1463, at Dresden the castle or palace, 1534; at Annaberg, 1525; at Leipzig, &c. Paul Christian Hilcher has written a very learned and entertaining book in German on this subject, printed at Dresden, 1705, fol. Engravings of Holbein's pictures at Basel were published by the care of Matthew Merian, Francf. 1639, and 1725, 4to. The German verses there ascribed appeared in Latin elegiacs in Caspar Landman's "*Decevalia humane peregrinationis*," 1584. Georgius Enylius published this dance at Lyons, 1512, a year before Holbein's painting at Basel appeared. Next at the same place, 1547, fol. reprinted at Basel, 1554, and intitled "*Icones Mortis*," in 12 plates. Warton's Hist. of English Poetry, II. 53, 54. Holbein's painting was engraved by Hollar from a set of wood cuts, which have an inimitable expression, and are probably the work of Albert Durer. Warton's Observations on Spenser, II. 116—120.

In Pigouchet's "*Hore Sarum*" the ranks are in French, and there are added the knight, provost, queen, duchess, regent, knight's lady, prioress, citizen's wife, prioress, *la fine desin*, *la fine daval*, the cordelier, nun, nurse, chambermaid, commandress, old lady, widow, wives of the merchant, bailiff, divine, hugonot, and villager, the bride, pregnant woman, wife, little girl, lying-in woman's nurse, young woman, shepherdess, decrepit woman, old woman, *revelatrice*, woman of gallantry, witch, bigot, foolish woman.

At the West end on the left hand of the door was another painting of a Man and Death, only the first figure remaining, and one imperfect line of a long inscription,

= = = * f = = = forgete hym yt we * =

This picture is of the same moral kind, though probably of a different character; the two feet of Death were visible, and one of his hands extended towards a man in a different dress from the other, having small shoes of moderate size, a crucifix at his belt, slashed sleeves, pantaloons, one hand on the crucifix, the other lifted up as expostulating; the head and shoulders were not visible it is therefore difficult to ascertain what character is here meant, the verses being also worn out. I should think it represented either a baron or a pilgrim."

Over the South door was a half figure in a doctor's gown, over him Barry of 6 G. and Arg. in chief 3 plates, *Hungerford*; and under him this inscription, wretchedly given in the *History and Antiquities of Salisbury*, p. 130.

. . . In s . . . re the septryn : .

— — — — —

habe pryce and space knyth lyoth ddith . :

Passion that Kite Jhu sufferyd for owre rede'cio'

And ye yt p'pose in this chapell to prey call . . .

ryst wolly *Hungerford* that heit lyeth p'sent

which levyd & deyd. Ave duas orate to our blessed lady

moder to Kite & to yis noble churche

. . . which ordeyned this chappell to be founded perpetually

on whos saule ciste Jhu hade mcy . . . he

passed oute

of thys p'sent lyfe the xviii day of . . . & lies buried

CCCCXX.

On the West wall were faint traces of St. Christopher carrying our Saviour, and of the Salutation; the virgin looking back. The figures large as life.

On the East and South walls were these coats :

Under a mitre surrounded with the and G. 6 quarterings. 1. 5. G. a fess between six martlets O. 2. A lion rampant O. 3. Az. two lions passant guardant S. 4. 6. Az. 3 fishes naiant S.

Barry of 6 Erm. and G. *Hussey*.

Hussey impaling Barry, Arg. and G. in chief three plates, *Hungerford*.

Arg. a griffin rampant, G. or S. *Botreaux*, impaling *Hungerford*.

O. 3 torteauxes, *Courtney* impaling *Hungerford*.

. . . a bend cottized, O.

G. on 4 maces A. 4 escallops G.

. . . a lion rampant G. impaling a lion rampant.

Semé of fleurs de lis a griffin rampant O.

On each side of the furthest arch that crossed the middle of the chapel and supported the roof was this inscription in gold letters, *non nobis, d'ne, sed tui tuo da gloriam*. The words were separated by sickles (single and triple) and gerbes. The former the crest of *Hungerford*, the latter of *Heytesbury*. On the spandrils were *Hungerford* impaling a chief; and single a bend cottized O.

In

In the inventory before referred to is mentioned "an hanging of linen cloth to cover the pictures of the chapel in Lent time round about from the one arch to the other." The hooks for this hanging remained over the paintings.

The outside of this chapel was adorned with shields having griffins rampant, the arms of *Botreaux*. Barry A. and G. in chief 3 plates. *Hungerford* impaling three barrs, perhaps *Hufsey*.

3 gerbes Arg. a chief O. *Peeverell*.

A bird with wings displayed holding a chain, and two more such supporting a helmet surmounted by a gerbe.

A lion rampant within a border. *Burnell*.

On the North fascia on shields in quatrefoils an eagle or hawk volant collared and chained, holding labels in its claw, looking alternately, and standing on something.

Hungerford.

Peeverell.

Eagle as before.

Hungerford impaling three barrs, or perhaps *Hufsey*.

A griffin rampant, *Botreaux*.

The eagle.

Hungerford impaling Per pale indented a chevron. *Heytesbury*.

Botreaux.

Hungerford.

5 gone.

Hungerford.

The eagle.

Burnell. Over it *Hungerford*.

Hungerford.

The eagle.

Botreaux. Over it *Hungerford* with an impalement.

The eagle.

Hungerford impaling *Hufsey*.

On the upper cornice,

The eagle.

Peeverell.

Three pickles conjoined.

Peeverell.

The eagle.

Peeverell.

Foliage, as it seemed.

Peeverell.

The eagle.

Two eagles.

Peeverell.

Three pickles.

Peeverell.

At the East end,

Botreaux.

Burnell, and over it *Hungerford*.

The eagle.

Peeverell.

Hungerford

Hungerford, and over it *Botreaux*.

Burnell.

Botreaux.

The eagle, and over it *Burnell*.

Hungerford.

Peeverell.

Burnell and a fleur de lis, and over it *Botreaux*.

Hungerford.

The eagle.

Botreaux.

On the cornice.

A flower.

Three sickles.

Two birds supporting a gerbe between two sickles.

Three sickles.

Peeverell.

Three sickles.

This chapel, which while the service was kept up, and the endowment subsisted, and perhaps for some time after the dissolution, must have made a gorgeous and splendid appearance, gradually became neglected, and was at last made use of as a cellar by one of the vergers. Lord Hungerford's tomb, Mr. Price observed, had much weakened the Lady Chapel, by taking away the buttresses and solid part, which was afterwards replaced. During the interval of thirty-six years from the decease of Mr. Price some repairs were done to this chapel, and the roof was new leaded; but on a late survey and repair of the cathedral the whole was determined to be intirely taken down, and the monuments and remains of the bodies removed into the church. Pl. LXXII.

Upon this occasion the body of this noble baron was discovered, Aug. 24, 1789, about eighteen inches above the level of the floor, in a wooden coffin much decayed. It measured five feet five inches from head to heel, and had been wrapt in a cloth, a very small part of which was to be seen with the cords with which it was tied. The head was reclined to the left shoulder, the hands laid across the middle of the body, and the legs strait. The coffin was very dry, and had not the least smell, and the skeleton very entire, except the right foot, and some of the flesh remained under the upper ribs. The bishop and dean were present; and ordered it to be placed in a box with care, that it might be removed with all possible decency, as soon as a proper place was found, and to be kept in the mean time near the stone figure.

This Robert lord Hungerford served in the wars in France under the duke of Bedford in the reigns of Henry V. and VI. and died May 14, 1459, having married MARGARET daughter and sole heiress of William lord BOTREAUX, by whom he left issue Sir Robert Hungerford, knt. of whom hereafter.

In the middle of this family chapel was an altar tomb for the foundress, who died 1477. It had eight shields in quatrefoils, and the slab was a good imitation of a pall with a cross on it.

In opening the grave of the foundress under her tomb in the middle of the chapel there was discovered a casing of stone filled in with black mould in which part of her skull and a rib were seen by the Hon. Mr. Bouverie, Canon Kerrich, and myself.

¹⁴⁵⁹. The famous Sir JOHN FASTOLFE, Knight of the Garter, and a commander of approved valour in the wars in France, born about 1380, lost his father in his minority, and married, 1408, Millicent daughter of Robert Lord Tibetot, lady of Castlecomb, and widow of Sir Stephen Scroope, by whom he had one son, Stephen¹, who married the daughter of Judge Yelverton. He was soon after engaged to serve in the French wars by Thomas of Lancaster duke of Clarence, and continued in that service with great honour to himself and credit to his country till 1440, when he finally retired, and settled at Caister in his native county of Norfolk, where he lived in great state and hospitality, finishing a long and well-spent life, Nov. 6, 1459, and, as he says in his will dated two days before, "in good remembraunce, albeit greatly vexed with sickness and through "age infebelyd;" being then about eighty-three years of age. Leaving no issue to inherit his vast possessions (his only son having died before him) he bequeathed a great part of them to charitable and useful purposes. A statement of his losses sustained, debts incurred, and monies due to him from the crown abroad and at home during the French wars may be seen in the Paston Letters, III. 260—275.

He built at Caister a magnificent castle and mansion of brick, of such strength² that, ten years after his death, it stood a siege from the duke of Norfolk, who claimed his inheritance against the Paston family. They made it their residence till the reign of Elizabeth; after which it fell to ruin, and was purchased by the Crowe family, from which it came to that of Bedingfield, and is now, by a female heiress, the property of Sir John Rous, baronet.

He built another house in Norwich, a third in Yarmouth, and a fourth in Southwark; and founded at Caister a college of seven priests and seven poor-folk.

He was buried in the conventual church of *St. Benet in the Holme*, under the arch of the new chapel, which he had lately rebuilt there³, on the South side of the choir, under a marble tomb, by the body of Millicent his wife. Wainflete bishop of Winchester, and chancellor of England, whom he left his executor, with others, "would have him buried worshipfully, and an hundred marks (£. 66. 13s. 4d.) alms done for him⁴.

Bishop Wainflete was disposed to found a college in Oxford, for Sir John to be prayed for; and his secretary and herald William Botoner wished for it at Cambridge, in case it should not be at Caister nor at St. Benet's⁵. Sir John was a great benefactor to the schools at Cambridge, to Magdalen College, Oxford, and to Holme abbey which had been the burial place of all the lords of Caister from Grynolf the Dane⁶, who gave this lordship to the abbey soon after its foundation by king Canute⁷.

William Botoner, who has preserved many particulars about Sir John Fastolfe, has not preserved his epitaph. We must be content therefore with that memorial of him put up in the church of Pulham by Thomas Howys rector from 1465 to 1468, his chaplain, and one of his executors, who had four

¹ Paston Letters, III. 271.

² He had licence from Henry V. to build it as strong as himself could devise, Blomef. V. 1552. It was a second time surprised, on a Sunday, by the duke of Norfolk, who claimed it in virtue of a conveyance by sale from judge Yelverton, one of Sir John's executors, and after a short siege it was yielded, but restored again soon after. In the same arbitrary manner the duke aiming at the manor of Rey - - - near Castle Rising, a feat of the family of Woodhouse, it was destroyed by advice of lord Scales, a friend of the family, 1454. Wacc. p. 397.

³ The South side: Worcester, p. 341.

⁴ Paston Letters, III. 353, 355, 359.

⁵ Ib. IV. 280.

⁶ Worcester, p. 339, 340.

⁷ Blomef. V. 1548.

thousand marks of his money to distribute in repair of churches and religious houses, and repaired that church and chancel. In a South window there he put up the portrait of Sir John in his coat armour, with his arms, crest, and supporters, and his wife in her mantle with her arms¹, and underneath this inscription:

**Orate pro animabus d'ni Johannis Fastolff militis qui
multa bona fecit in tempore vite, et Dilcentie uxoris ejus
et d'ni Thome Howes istius ecclesie rectoris et omnium
fidelium defunctorum.**

Of which, in Mr. Blomefield's time², remained only,

**. . . Fastolfe et . . . ecclesie
rectoris . . . omnium.**

Over the porch at *Durweston*, Dorset, in the turn of the arch, is this inscription, 1459.

**Hic jacet in tumulo Willielmus Wills de
Durweston humatus rector, Orfordie natus.
scriptum anno domini, M. C. C. C. C. L. IX.**

In the chancel at *Asgarby*, c. Lincoln, on a stone tomb.

1460.

Es testis Etc, &c.

Corpus ut, &c.

**Istuc qui gradieris, senex, medius, puer an sis,
Pro me funde preces quia sic mihi sit venie spes.
sepultus sub lapide vixit in hoc beneficio**

**. annis
: qui o . . . d . A. G're MCCCCXXI³ ejus
ait, &c.**

D'ne dilexi decorem domus tue.

In the abbey church at *Dunstable* was an epitaph of this reign, which has furnished matter of idle speculation to the antiquarian critics, as if it was so wonderful that a man should be father of nineteen children by two wives. Fuller⁴ ascribes them all to one woman, at five births; viz. three several times three children at a birth, and five at a birth two other times. The tradition of the place continues the error, and bishop Gibson, in his additions to Camden⁵, repeats it implicitly, gravely adding, that *after the coronation* of king Charles II. the wives of two blacksmiths were at the *same time* delivered of three children each, one of three boys, the other of three girls. The epitaph was first published by Hakewill, in his "Apology," p. 253, and since by Brown Willis, in the Appendix to Hearne's Chronicle of Dunstable, p. 736. from Thynne's Collections Cott. Lib. Cleop. C. III. p. 138.

1. Quarterly, O and Az. on a bend G. 3 crozlets treble impaling A. a saltier engrailed Gu. *Tringst.*

2. Norf. III. 265.

3. Hutchins, I. 90.

4. Worthies, Bedfordshire.

5. Bedfordshire.

*Hic William Mulfo sibi quem sociavit et. Alice
Marmore sub duro conclusit mors generalis.
Ter tres, bis quinos hic natos fertur habere
Per sponfas binas. Deus his clemens miserere.*

The three lines may be thus translated, with all the ambiguity of the original,

Children had he [or she]
Twice five and three times three.

The harshness of the construction would puzzle a common reader; but nothing can exceed the grossness of the mistake of the compiler of the beautiful Digby Pedigree mentioned by Mr. Pennant, where the wife of William Mulfo is called Alice Marmore. In the same pedigree is an indifferent drawing of this monument, engraved in the Collections for an History of Dunstable, Bib. Brit. Top. p. 172. having the brass figures of a man and woman, under him eleven sons, and under her seven daughters, and the symbols of the evangelists at the corners. The original is long since gone.

The Pedigree runs thus, p. 42.

Johannes Mulfo de Thingdon A ^o 21 H.VI. (1443)	=	Joanna uxor ejus obiit post 2 Hen. IV. (1401.)
Gulielmus Mulfo frater Edmundi 36 Hen. VI. (1458.)	=	Alicia Marmore de Thingdon uxor ejus ¹ .

Mr. Pennant³ has most faithfully given the inscription on the tomb from p. 598 of the Pedigree. On that are the words *hic* and *binos sponfas*. The letters in Roman character are a mistake of the mason or the Digby copyist.

We should read *Alicia de Thingdon*: for *marmore* has been strangely foisted in. After such a blunder we cannot be startled at the lesser. Yet, upon my endeavouring to clear it up to Mr. Pennant, he wrote thus to me, Aug. 12, 1782.

"William Mulfo was only *once* married, and had by his wife *only one* child, a son, of the name of John, who died at Thingdon, March 24, 27 Henry VIII. and left issue.

"By the above extracts it appears that William Mulfo was the son of John Mulfo, that the said William Mulfo married Alice Marmore, who is also mentioned by that name in the index of names to that matchless book of pedigrees.

"Who the second husband of this multiparous lady was we know not; he was probably of Dunstable, where Fuller says she lived and died.

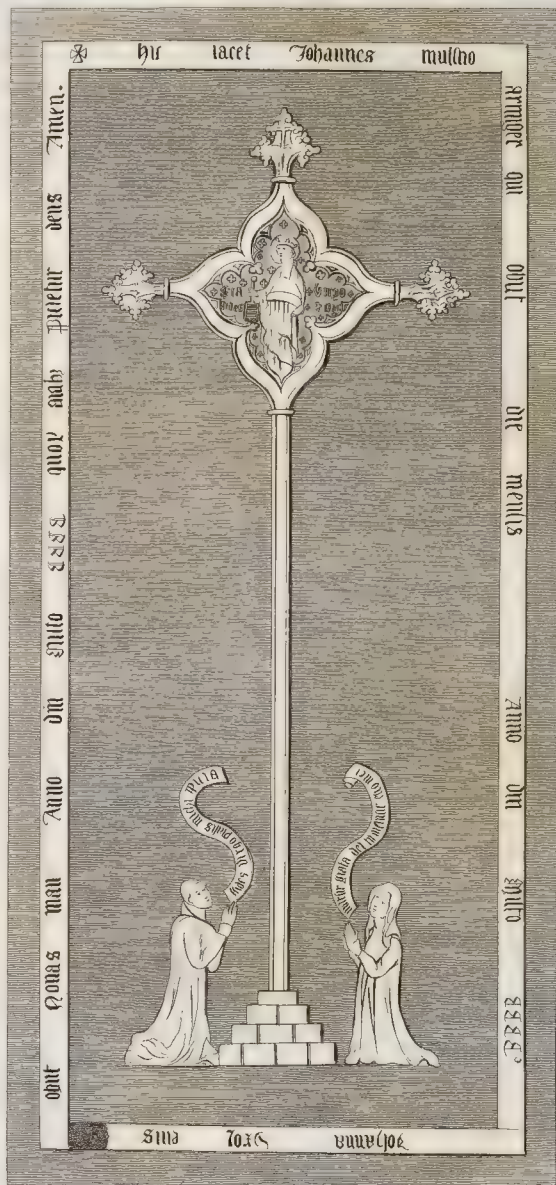
"By this it is evident, that the remarkable number of children at five births cannot be fathered on William Mulfo; but must be given to the second husband of his widow. It is equally clear that the reading in the inscription of *binos sponfas* is right; but that *hic* in the third line ought to be *hec*, as it refers

¹ Mr. Pennant has misprinted it *hec*, and *sponfas binas*. Journey from Chester, p. 218.

² A very different pedigree is given in Bridges's Northamptonshire, II. 259. from records and family evidences, John Mulfo of Thingdon occurs 11 Henry VI. and his son William 21 Henry VI. but no mention of their wives.

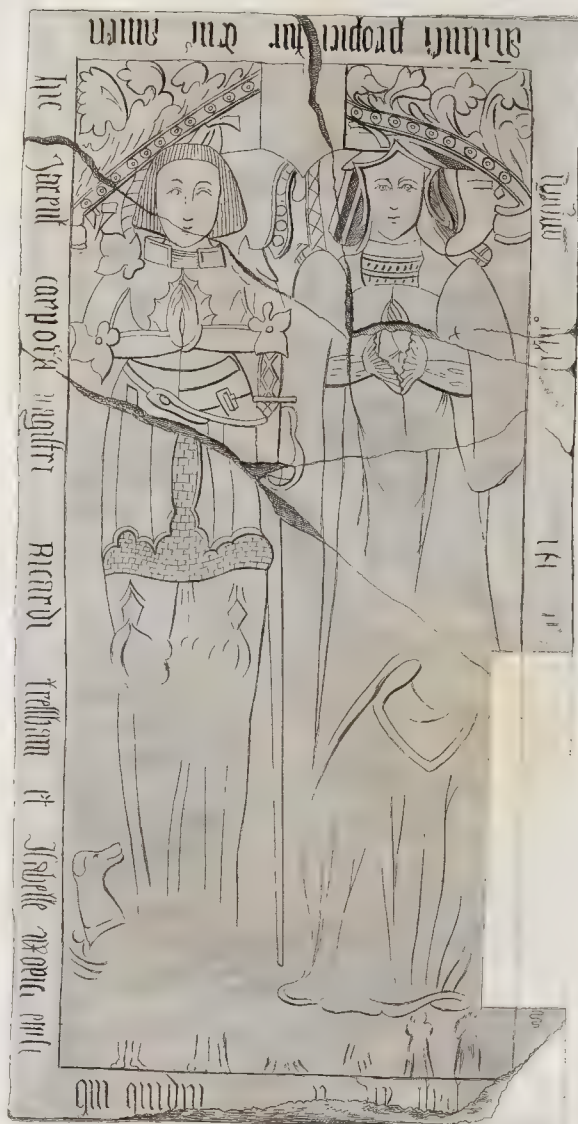
³ Journey from Chester to London, p. 218.





John & Jean & Multo, in Newton Church, Northamptonshire.





Richard Tretham's Monument, 1433, in St. Andrew's Church, Northamptonshire

to his wife : for it appears from the pedigree, that Mr. Mulso had *only one* wife, therefore the reading given by Wallis to Hearne, *binas sponfas*, is undoubtedly wrong."

Not to mention that the number of children in the drawing makes but *eighteen*, I believe it would be the only instance where the children on a monument are those of the woman by two husbands, and not rather of the man by two wives.

In *Newton* church, near *Geddington*, *Northamptonshire*, is a monument to *Pl.*
the father of this *William Mulso*, who died in the beginning of this century : *LXXIII*
a cross flory on four steps inlaid in brass ; in a quatrefoil in the centre of whose
arms is a female figure crowned and radiated, holding in her right hand a
gridiron : on her right side, . . . and on her left,

Sic'a fides. virgo et Pr'.

At the foot of the cross kneels a man in a gown and cropt hair, and a woman
in a veil and the mitten sleeves : a label from his mouth has,

Fides virgo pia sis michi p'picia.

that from her's,

martir grata Dei tu memor esto mei

Round the ledge of the slab,

*Hic jacet Johannes Mulso
armiger qui obiit . die mensis. Anno d'ni millo CCCC.
Et Johanna uxor ejus [que]
obiit Jonas Pati Anno d'ni millo CCCC
quor' aiabs p'picietur Deus. Amen.*

In the same church is the monument engraved *Pl. LXXIV.* for *RICHARD Pl.*
TRESHAM, who died 1433 ; whose father *Henry* inherited the manor by mar- *LXXIV*
riage with *Alice* daughter and coheirefs of *Sir Thomas Mulso*, and whose descen-
dents held it to the beginning of the last century. The figures are hatcht in the
stone in the manner described in *Vol. I. Introduction*, p. ciii. a knight in cropt
hair, plated armour over a coat of mail, with an enormous sword by his side,
his head reclined on a helmet, and a dog at his feet : and his lady in a mantle
and kirtle, whose sleeves pufft and slasht end in something like modern ruffles,
and her head-dress differs from most before described. Under their feet are
faint traces of two sons and four daughters.

The inscription cut on the ledge is supplied from *Mr. Bridges's History of*
Northamptonshire, II. 327.

*Hic jacent corpora magistri Ricardi
tresham et Isabelle uxoris ejus
qui quid'm [Ricardus] obiit
. . . M^o CCCCXXIII quorum
aiabus propicietur deus. amen.*

He married *ISABEL* daughter of *Fulk* lord *Woodhull*, but only one of their
children (the eldest son) is mentioned in the Pedigree given by *Mr. Bridges*.

In the upper North window of the chapel are or were these words *Sic'a fides*,
and in the window below it a female figure crowned standing under an arch,
and holding in her left hand a staff with a cross on the top of it.

* martyr.

E D W A R D IV.

1461. A benefactor to the church of *Hale*, c. Lincoln, was thus commemorated on his gravestone in the chancel :

Orate pro anima Johis Phelippe qui fieri fecit pavimentum totius cancelli . . . obijt
 **A. D. 1461.**

A similar benefactor to *Hockington* church adjoining in the chancel :

Ric'us de Hotesgrave
ist' ecclie hoc cancellum fecit in honore bee Maria,
et S'ci Andree et o'm S'cor' A. D. MCCCC

This inscription was gone 1789.

In this beautiful chancel is a fair holy sepulchre in stone in the substance of the North wall, engraved in the *Vetusta Monumenta* of the Society of Antiquaries, III. Pl. xxxii.

1461. In *Rodmarton* church, c. Gloucester, is a brass figure in a serjeant's gown and cap¹; the gown is furred at the bottom, neck, and wrists, slit open below the knees, and shews the little standing cape of the coat under it at the neck; the cap resembles that of the fizaris at Cambridge, or the bluecoat boys of Christ's Hospital, London.

The inscription under the figure runs thus :

hic jacet Joh'es Edward quod'm d'ns manerii de Rodmarton
et verus patronus ejusdem famofus apprenticu' in lege
p'itus qui
obijt vii die Januarii A' d'ni M'CCCCLXJ' cui' aie' p'picietur de' ame'.

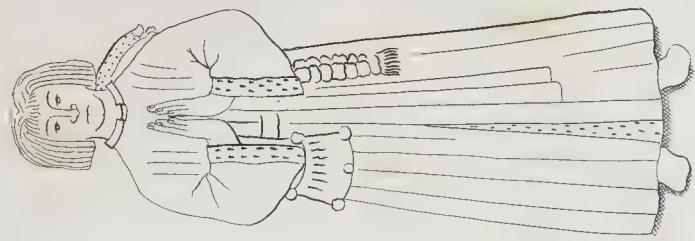
1462. In the west part of the Lady chapel (now the library) at *Hereford*, in the Pl. South wall, is an arch with two mouldings wrought with boars and acorns, and LXXVI. the arms of the deanery, O 5 chevronels Az. painted on the boars : under it a figure recumbent in a cap, praying. Within against the wall a painting of the dean praying to the Virgin Mary, and presented to her by a female saint.

This belongs to JOHN BEREW or BOREW, first archdeacon and then dean here from 1445 to 1462, when he died. The boars are a rebus of his name, which must therefore be spelt *Borew*.

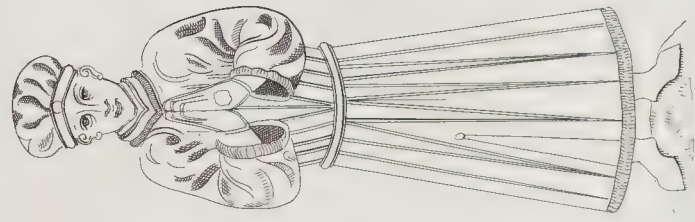
1462. In the nave at *Balsbam*, Cambridgeshire, lies a noble grey marble almost covered with brass. In the middle of it, under an arch embattled, is a priest in an extraordinary rich cope with a border of lions' heads erased in ovals and roses upon it; and two angels with six wings subscribed Michael and Gabriel,

¹ Rudder's Gloucestershire, p. 633.

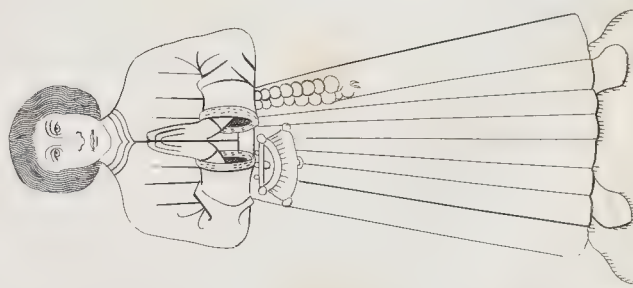
p. 374



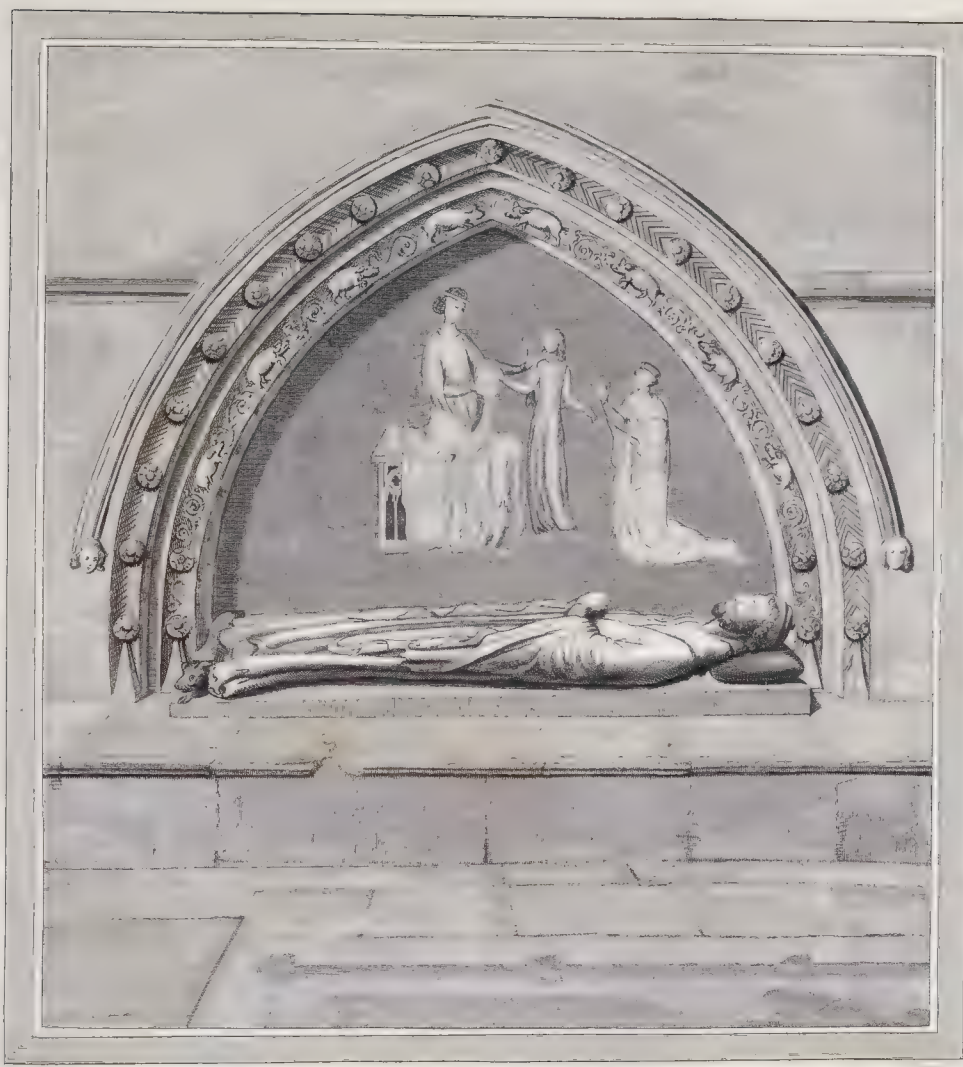
p. 376



p. 376



here with goddā Shodwā-1 pernell his wife fir a foundre's
of the steyr of Shourne cōmūnē whē he lēd the xndape of
synn the wye of our lord god as 4548 fēd wy on vāhol wylles shū
hātē mōy of nōwē charitē whōsē wylles-1 allē crēshē nōwāt a tane



Monument of Dean Rereue; at Hereford;

1462.

down the sides of it; five saints in nimbi with crofters, one of them with a crofs patonce piercing a dragon, and a female faint with a wheel; and on the pillars fupporting the canopy eight more; John Baptift, with a lamb; Peter with keys and book; Afaph, epif. with crofier and hand elevated; Bridget, with book and crofier; John Evangelift, with cup and palm-branch; Andrew, with crofs and book; Nicholas, epif. crofier and hand elevated. Mr. Blomefield mentions Winifred, with a crofier and fword. On each fide of the head a fhield, feemingly of a lion rampant in a bordure ingrailed; if fo, they are the arms of *Gray* bifhop of Ely, who lived in thefe times; but they are fo worn Mr. Blomefield could not be pofitive. This infcription is round the ftone:

Egregius doctor hoc qui fub marmore paufat
 John Bludwell, longo tempore cecus erat.
 hic refidens vetulus, dein ecclefie hujus hofpes,
 Cui Deus hofpitiū fit, requiefque dies.
 Qui obiit xvi die menfis Aprilis,
 Anno D'ni millesimo CCCCXIII.
 Cui Deus eternam dat miferans requiem. Amen.

The twelve following, not inelegant verfes, on a plate at his feet:

Cambria me genuit, docuit Bononia jura,
 Praxim Roma dedit, varia quina loqui.
 Hec tua pompa labor, docuit laus, fama, falutis
 Uis, genus, era, decor, vana raduca putes.
 Quid florens etas? Brevis eft. Omnis caro fenum.
 Ignorans metas, curvis ad ima fenum.
 Sors pluat ambita, Nichil omni parte beatum
 Juvenit hac vita preter amare Deum.
 Quem pius orando poſcas functo mifereri,
 Et te non quando confimilem fieri,
 Ut noſcas memores vivos hac lege teneri,
 Eft hodie cineres qui fuit ignis heri.

JOHN BLUDWELL was LL.D. and adminiftrator of the temporalities of the fee of Ely to Lewis de Luxemburg archbifhop of Rouen, who held Ely in commendam; for in 1439 he prefented to Hadſtock rectory, which belonged to that fee. He was collated 1433 to the prebend of Warham in the church of Hereford, which he refigned 1441 to David Bludwell². When he grew old and blind he refigned this rectory of Balſham, having a penſion for life referved, and convenience for his refidence, to which the third line alludes³.

In the South fide of the chancel at *Sedgbrook*, c. Lincoln, the lordſhip and 1462. burial place of the Markhams, is the monument of the famous and upright judge Sir JOHN MARKHAM, who, being displaced on a very honourable account, for refuſing, though defired by king Edward IV. to give a charge contrary to his confcience, retired here, and built this mauſoleum, with a chamber over it, where he ſpent his days in devotion.

² Newcourt, JL. 291.

³ Willis, Cath. I. 602.

³ Blomef. Collect. 203, 204.

Sir Thomas Cooke, late Lord Mayor of London, was to be tried in Guildhall, by an extraordinary commission of oyer and terminer, before judge Markham, on the single testimony of one Hawkins extorted by torture, on a charge of high treason for lending money to Margaret wife of Henry VI. which he denied. The judge directed the jury to find it only misprision of treason; whereby Sir Thomas saved his estate, though heavily fined; and his life, though long imprisoned. The king was highly displeased, and vowed Markham should no longer sit on the Bench: so he retired, and lived privately, but plentifully, the remainder of his life, having fair lands by Margaret his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Simon Leke of Cotham, in Nottinghamshire, besides the estate acquired by his own practice and paternal inheritance¹.

His monument remained in bishop Gibson's time²; not much defaced, a grey marble altar tomb, robbed of his figure, and four shields in brass, except one, whereon Markham impales Leke. This only one of four shields in front, three at the feet and two at the head of the tomb, is now gone; a fine angel spreads his wings from the East pillar; another at the feet, his hands broken off, has a lion behind him. There are no traces of any chamber over this monument; but in the North wall of a chantry chapel adjoining shut out from the church, and made use of as a school, is fixt up a small stone three feet two inches by one foot eight inches, with a lady in relief, in flowing hair, belt and boddice, her head on a cushion, round her this inscription barely legible for the whitewash with which it is loaded, but supplied from the church notes before cited.

**Hic jacet Dorothea Markham filia Johis Markham
arm' et Alitie uxoris ejus que obiit 2^o die
mensis Januarii Anno d'ni cuius a'te p'picietur
deus. Amen.**

JOHN MARKHAM was called to the degree of serjeant 1440³, was appointed chief justice of the King's Bench 6 Feb. same year⁴; in the room of Sir John Fortescue; king's serjeant 1444⁵; chief justice of the Common Pleas, 13 May, 1 Edward IV. 1462⁶. after which we find no more of him.

"The parish church of Sedgbrooke, with East Allington, in the deanery of Grantham, is divided into two medietyes, running equally through both those places. They are both rectories, but one of them a sinecure, and called a *deaconry*, as the glebe belonging to it is called the *deacon's glebe*, and the incumbent has been called the *deacon*. There is nothing due for him to do but the providing the ringing of a bell at morning and night every day except Sundays: and it is presumed, that therefore for that and the like ministerial purposes a deacon was appointed from the neighbouring abbey of Neubo⁷, to which the profits of this mediety were appropriated. Since the Reformation the donation of both rectories has been in the crown⁸.

¹ Fuller's Worthies, Nottinghamshire, p. 317.

² Britannia, *Lincolnsh.*

³ Patr. 18 Hen. VI. f. 1.

⁴ Pat. 12 Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 12.

⁵ Claus. 1 Edw. IV. m. 9. Dugd. Orig. Jud. 1397. Lib. 14. R. II. m. f. 1b.

⁶ Fitzherb. Abridg. fol. 10. 2.

⁷ Neubo abbey had lands in Sedgbrook, in the reign of Edward III. and Richard II. and the site of that abbey was granted to Sir John Markham at the dissolution. Tanner Not. Mon. 277.

⁸ The first moiety was a pension of the prior of Eye or Aye; the other has East Allington annex; both are now in the crown. Edton, 185. Bacon, 428.

"The church is a fair country parish church, with a large chancel, which opens on each side into a place or building added thereto, and designed the one on the North side for a burial place for the abbey forementioned; the other on the South for a burial place of the family of *Markham*. It was built, if not the whole church, in Edward the Fourth's days, by Sir John Markham, that excellent person whom Fuller, in his "Holy State," gives for the example of the upright judge, as having lost the place of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas for his integrity. After which loss he retired to this place, and sequestering himself from the world, he spent his last days in devotion in a chamber which he made over this burial place. There remains a chimney in the wall, some ends of joice, and other marks that justify this tradition; as do also the many basins for holy-water, and other marks of devotion, according to the humour of those times, shewing the piety of his disposition. And God hath blessed him with a worthy posterity, that have been all along remarkable for their justice, honour, and goodness, and have been for some descents dignified with the title of a baronet."

"He presided, says Camden, in the supreme court of England with so much equity for which it is worth the reader's while to turn to our histories, that his glory will never die."

In the church notes so often referred to I find that the figure of the judge was both in the East and other windows, and that besides that before mentioned, probably for one of his children or relations, these epitaphs were in the church:

*Orate pro animabus Will'mi Markham & Joh'is Markham
filiorum Joh'is Markham militis & Margarete uxoris sue qui
obierunt RIII die Mart. A. D. MCCCCX.*

*Hic jacet Simon filius Joh'is Markham mil. qui obiit
RIII Feb. MCCCCXI.*

In a North window of the choir were A. three crosses botone fitch between three fleurs de lis *G. Markham*, impaling cheque A. and G. a bend S. *Bekering*.

O. on two bars G. three waterbougts A. *Willughby* impaling *Leke*.

A. a chief G. *Hercy* impaling *Leke*.

Robtus Markham miles filius Rob'ti Markham mil.

Elizabetha soror Johannis Markham arm. et uxor Rob'ti Markham mil.
patris Rob.

In the East window, cheque A. and G. a bend S. *Bekering*.

The same, with a mullet of difference impaling A. on a chevron S.
three escallops O. a mullet of difference. *Mering*.

S. a lion rampant in a bordure gobone A. and S.

A. three crescents G.

Az. a chevron between 3 . . . A.

In the steeple window *Markham* and A. 6 crosses botone fitch G.

All that remain is in the North window, quarterly, 1. O. a lion, G. and

Uxor ei'

Sir John Thorold bought the Markham estate, and intended to found a school at Sedgbrook, but dying, his widow fulfilled his intention, giving fifteen pounds per annum to a school-master, a single man; five pounds per ann. for wheat for the poor; and five pounds per annum to apprentice one poor boy.

In the angles of the East end of the chancel are two rich tabernacles supported by angels holding blank shields. In the South side of the chancel six stone stalls and a piscina, in form of a rose, besides wooden stalls. At the East end of the North aisle was a chantry chapel with a rich oak screen.

* Harl. MS. 6822. f. 171. Of this family was probably Sir John Markham chief justice of the King's Bench, with Hankford and others, 1400, who died 1409, and was buried in the chancel at Markham in Nottinghamshire. Thor. p. 180.

* Britannia, Nottinghamshire. See also in Edes.

1463. GILBERT KYMER, educated at Durham Collegé, Oxford, principal of Hart-hall 1411—1414; treasurer of Sarum, 1427; chancellor of the university of Oxford, 1431, and again from 1446 to 1453; dean of Sarum 1449; Rector of St. Martin Vintrey, London, 1434, 1435¹, died 1463, and was buried in Salisbury cathedral, where his only epitaph known was in a window of the South cross under a gowned figure.

In imaginem doctoris Kymet
medici quondam cancellarii Oxon,
et postea decani Sarum.

*O Sancte medice medico mihi ferto levamen,
Ut summus medicus mentis mihi det medicamen,
Quo sine fine salute poli post perfruar. Amen.*²

Only the three last lines were in the window. But they are now gone, and whatever epitaph might have been on the floor.

He was also dean of the collegiate church of Winborn Minster, 1427, to his death; Dr. of Divinity and Physic, Prebendary of Wells and Gillingham, and Rector of Fordinbridge. He was Physician to Humphrey duke of Gloucester, and called in to attend Henry VI. in his illness at Windsor, 1453-33 Henry VI. which had held him near two years³. Before he was called in the following curious order was issued from the lords of the council to the physicians attending the king, which having never been published before, may be thought worthy of a place here, as communicated by Thomas Astle, esq.

"Decimo quinto die Martii, &c. tricesimo secundo apud Westmonasterium in camera consilii tempore parlamenti advisatum et deliberatum fuit per dominos de consilio quod dominus cancellarius Angliæ⁴ fieri faceret commissionem in forma magistris Johanni Arundell, Johanni Faceby, et Willielmo Hatclyff medicis, magistro Roberto Wareyn et Johanni Marchall chirurgicis, ad infra scripta libere ministrand' et exequend' in et circa personam regis. Imprimis, quod licite moderare dietam juxta discretiones suas et casus exigentiam. Item quod in regimine medicinalium libere sibi possint ministrare electuaria, potiones, aquas, scrupos, confectiones laxativas, medicinas in quacunque forma sibi graviori, et ut videbitur plus expedire, clisteria, suppositoria, et alia purgia, gargarismata, balnea, vel universalia vel particularia epithimata, fermentationes, embrocationes, capitis rasuram, unctiones, emplastra, cerota ventosa, cum scarificatione vel sine, emoroidarum provocationes, modis quibus melius inveniatur genari poterint et juxta consilia peritorum medicorum qui in hoc casu scripserunt vel in posteris scribent. Ordinatum et deliberatum fuit, ut supra dominis se subscribentibus ut patet, et mandatur custodi privati sigilli quod warrantum conficeret prefatus cancellarius ad effectum superscriptum⁵." Signed by the lords of the council.

John (Kemp) cardinal archbishop of Canterbury, William (Beoth) archbishop of York, William (Wainflete bishop of) Winchester, Robert N(eville) of Durham, W(illiam) G(ray) of Ely, John (Carpenter) of Worcester, W(alter Hart) of Norwich, John (Stanbury) of Hereford, John (Chadworth) of Lincoln, R(eginald Butler) of Coventry and Lichfield. John earl of Kent, R(ichard duke of) York Jasper (earl of Pembroke), (Thomas Courteney earl of Devon), (Humphrey Stafford duke of) Buckingham, R(ichard Nevile earl of) Warwick, (John earl of) Oxford, (John) Talbot (earl of Shrewsbury, R(ichard Nevil earl of) Salis-

¹ Newcourt, I. 422.

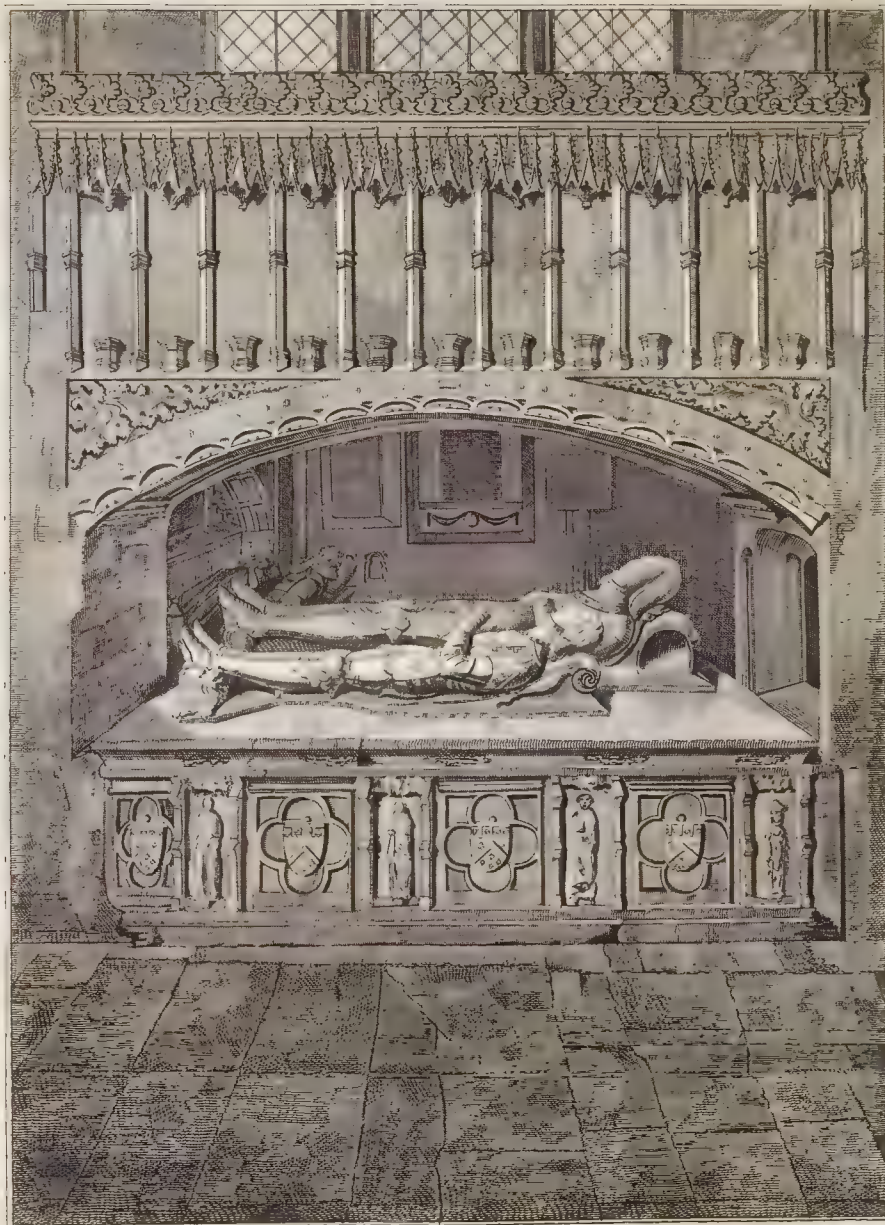
² Hutchins' Dorset, II. 79. Wood Hist. et Antiq. Oxf. II. 408.

³ Rymer Fœd. XI. 366. See before, p. 144. Gent. Mag. LVIII. 943.

⁴ Cardinal Kemp, archbishop of York.

⁵ Cotton. MS. Cleop. F. v. p. 165.





*Monument of James 5th Lord Berkeley, 1463.
and his son James*

bury; (James Butler earl of) Wiltshire, (Ralph lord) Greystock, William (lord) Fauconberg, (Henry viscount) Bourghier, Robert (lord) Willughby, (John lord) Clinton, (John lord) Stourton. (Henry lord) Scrope. W. Fynes (lord Say). R(obert Botyil) prior of St. John's from 1451 to 1473¹.

On the North side of the high altar in *Bristol* cathedral, over the bottom of the steps, an arch like that of abbot Knowle, before described, vol. I. p. 93. has the effigy of an abbot pontifically habited and mitred, with angels at his head, and a dog at his feet, supposed WALTER NEWBURY, a great benefactor to the abbey, which he governed thirty-five years. He was expelled from his abbey for five years, and one John Sutton intruded, who was expelled for dilapidations. He died Sept. 3, 1463; or, as the Worcester register says, 1473². He was a good benefactor to his church, and built the manor place of Almondsbury, which to this day belongs to the see³.

Under the arch opening into the Berkeley chapel in *Berkeley* church is an altar tomb of alabaster, adorned on the South side with fourteen compartments in two rows, in which are three angels with the *Fitzbarding* arms, which are also below in pendant shields, the figures of charity or the Virgin Mary, a woman holding a palm branch, and a bird on a book; St. George. Under these St. Christopher, a bishop with a crozier, St. John and the Holy Lamb. In the middle niche above a bishop with a crozier and book, and under him St. Peter with the keys. At the West end is a shield held by an angel, another pendant, and two bishops. On the North side only one row of niches, with a woman holding a palm branch, St. Paul, another apostle, a bishop, and pendant shields between them. The canopy above has thirteen niches on the South side; on the North only twelve between the arch and fascia. On the tomb lie the figures of two knights, the elder in curled hair, gorget, collar of stars and roses and a lion hanging from it. On his furcoat *Fitzbarding* arms, lion at his feet, sword by his right side, dagger by left. The younger, habited exactly like him, lies at his left hand; his gauntlets like mittens; a lion at his feet, and dagger by his right side. Pl. LXXVII.

This belongs to JAMES fifth lord BERKELEY, who built the chapel, and died in the castle 1463, and probably to his son and namesake slain in the French wars.

Their helmets lie under their heads; the father's clove, with flits for eyes and mouth, and side plates: the son's plain, and very sharp pointed.

This James was nephew to Thomas lord Berkeley, who died 5 Henry V. and was buried at *Wotton under Edge*, leaving an only daughter, Elizabeth, married to the famous *king-making* earl of Warwick, who forcibly kept possession of the property till his death, as did afterwards his eldest daughter Margaret countess of Shrewsbury, who confined lord James, with his family, in Berkeley castle, and afterwards his lady Isabel, second daughter of Thomas Mowbray duke of Norfolk, in Gloucester castle, where she died 1452, and was buried in the Grey Friars church in that city. She also sent his two younger sons, James and Thomas, out of the kingdom. The former was slain in the same battle with her husband the earl of Shrewsbury, and the latter taken prisoner and ransomed. Besides these he had two other sons by his second wife, and married to his third Joane daughter of his enemy the countess of Shrewsbury.

¹ Mon. Angl. II. 505. MS add. Kennet.
² Barrett's History of Bristol, 268. 302.

³ Willis, Mit. Ab. I. 252.

1464. JOHN WHETHAMSTEDE abbot of *St. Alban's*, who deserved so well of his Pl. abbey, over which he twice presided, and died Jan. 20, 1464, lies buried in a LXXXVIII simple elegant chapel, on the South side of the high altar, on which, on a blue slab, was his figure in brass, in *pontificalibus* (the brass gone, and the figure most miserably hatcht) under a freestone canopy, with a rich cornice of oak leaves, and adorned with shields bearing ears of wheat, and four lions rampant, the abbey arms, and those of Mercia, (three crowns) and this inscription in relief twice,

Valles habundabunt,

which is also over the three stalls on the South side of the chancel at *Luton*, which he rebuilt. The inner fascia round the whole chapel is beautifully charged with the most elegant lillies, dragon's heads, &c. but only preserved at the West end. The North and South sides are defended by massive iron rails of the time. Over him painted on the wall this epitaph :

*Qui jacet hic ? frater ille Johannes, nomina magna
Cui Whethamstede parvula villa dedit.*

Triticæ in tumulo signant quoque nomen aristæ.

Vitam res clare non monumenta notant.

His family name was *Boslock*.

He was first a monk at *Tinmouth*, a cell of *St. Alban's*, then at *Gloucester*, and prior of *Gloucester college* at *Oxford*, ordained priest in *St. Paul's* by bishop *Braybrook*, 1382. prior of *Tinmouth*, 1396. when he assisted at the election of *John Moor*, and 1401 at that of *William Heyworth*¹, abbots of *St. Alban's*; proctor for the *Benedictine* order in England at the councils of *Pavia* and *Sienna*, 1423; and 1424, being then D. D. rector of *Conerd Parva*, *Suffolk*; 1446 prior of *St. Alban's*, and elected the first time 1420 abbot on the promotion of *Hayworth* elected to the see of *Lichfield*. Here resigned 1449, on the ill treatment of the monks; but was, on the death of *Stokes* before mentioned, elected a second time, Jan. 16, 1451. He was in high favour with *Henry V.* and honoured with the friendship of *Humphrey duke of Gloucester*, for whom he spared no pains to collect a valuable library, as also for his abbey, which, under his auspices, flourished in the greatest splendor, not a little increased by the patronage of that nobleman, whom *Leland* calls "the phoenix of nobility and learning." The abbot expended not less than £. 6000. in repairing and ornamenting this monastery, inasmuch that he was called to account by his monks for a want of œconomy. What he did to this noble and antient church is thus set forth in MS memoirs of him².

On painting and ornamenting the *Lady Chapel* he expended above £. 40.

On a new little chapel in the church overagainst the shrine above £. 74.

On a new wooden reading desk for the gospel in the West part of the choir above £. 43.

On four large *gradalia* in the choir above £. 20.

On writing four large antiphones for the choir £. 4.

A sumptuous³ pair of organs, exceeding all in England for beauty, sound, and construction, for the same, above £. 27.

A North window in the West part of the church, cutting and stone, about £. 27.

In copes, chesubles, basons, gold cups and censors, a mitre and staff, and other ornaments, above £. 640.

¹ Of whom see before, p. 146.

² Bib. Cotton. Nero. D. vii. f. 27.

³ *fulgentius*.



L



A Altar with effigy of Abbot

B & C Arms of St George &c

D & E Arms of the Abbot and the Kingdom of Mevon on the South side.

G H I On the two extremities and center of Inscription on the South side.

K In each Spandrel on the South side

L Inscription repeated twice on the South and North sides

South front of Abbot WHETHAMSTEDE'S Monument at S. Albans -

In new glazing the church above £. 10.

In rebuilding the sick rooms in the Infirmary, and repairing the chapel there, above £. 564.

In making the grand room¹ reaching from the said chapel to the walk² leading from the abbey kitchen to the prior's chamber, and on that chamber, near £. 300.

In the refectory and *Oriel* in various pieces³ of plate and saltcellars, a cup of murrey⁴, and six spoons, above £. 26.

In improving and furnishing the hostelry, and on coverlids for three beds there, five marks.

In various repairs of the abbot's house, viz. the chamber between the chapel and hall, and the wall between them, enlarging the study, strengthening the wardrobe, and enlarging the inner court, repairing the clock chamber near the study, above £. 126.

In plate for the wardrobe near £. 100.

On a new *pontifical* for the abbot in his chapel, above seven marks.

In various repairs in the town, rebuilding the stone gate opposite the great cross, building six tenements in the vintry⁵, three overagainst the great gate, and three more in the Fishpool street above £. 565.

Not to mention above £. 500. from his own purse laid out in building a library, chapel, and garden-wall for the monks of his house there above £. 108. and various repairs in the several manners belonging to the abbey. He first appointed that our Lady's mass should be performed with the organ, and a perpetual salary to the singers thereof; instituted a common chest, and endowed it well himself as a stock in cases of necessity, and the office of master of the works, with a good salary sufficient for all the repairs, and new buildings of the monastery. He ordered, that instead of poor boys to carry the great lights before the shrine they should be carried by persons of credit not of genteel family⁶, adding ten to the accustomed number, with a proper appointment; and the lesser lights to be borne by the monks on Corpus Christi day, with a sum to maintain 120 of these lights without burdening the sacrist: also for twelve wax lights on the part of the abbey to burn before the holy sepulchre for ever. He augmented the pay of the several priests in the society⁷ to 6s. 8d. in three portions. He appointed wine for the abbot when he was bled⁸, in the same quantity as for the prior; settled the pittances for the brethren's supper on Sundays in winter, and Monday and Thursday in summer, and a supper for them in the refectory at Christmas, and obtained licence from the pope for them to eat flesh in Septuagesima, on their fasting on the eve of the protomartyr's festival, and that they might celebrate in their inns⁹ in Oxford and London without leave from the bishop that their officer might leave their ecclesiastical revenues to lay-tenants.

In different suits for the rights of his abbey he expended above £. 46.

In purchases he laid out above £. 1500. among which were two quarries at Totenhoo in Bedfordshire for the buildings of the abbey.

On the advowson of Beaulieu priory, and changing the vicarage there into a rectory, and in augmenting the pensions of the scholars studying at Oxford 13s. 4d. each, above £. 79.

¹ camera sellimpais.

² alara.

³ pecie.

⁴ cipho murree.

⁵ vintria.

⁶ per honestiores personas post generosas de tota sua familia.

⁷ sacerdotum claustrales.

⁸ in minucione abbatis.

⁹ hospitium.

He advanced the yearly value of the several manors and parks, and increased the rents in St. Alban's and London, recovered their quit-rents, and by his interest with the duke of Gloucester, though it cost him above £. 82. got the charter renewed, and so enlarged that no monastery in the kingdom had the like, nor any church such a franchise.

He gave up a jewel pledged to him and others for £. 400. which, and the bull for his resignation, cost him £. 20. Besides all these benefactions he got the cell of Pembroke annex to this church, and bequeathed his bones to be buried in it.

The account concludes with these two lines :

"Summā prius dictā si sit sine fraude quotata
"Bis tres millenas fertur transcendere libras."

What has been already stated relates to his first presiding here. In 1449, he resigned to John Stokes, just mentioned, who dying 1451, Whethamstede resumed the government, and held it till his death. In this period he completely rebuilt the library, at the expence of above £. 150. exclusive of glazing, embattling, and setting up desks; the bakehouse, exclusive of its furniture, at the expence of £. 205. his own sepulchral chapel at that of £. 20. He spent on a silver gilt tablet of our Saviour sitting on his throne surrounded by his saints, weight 513 oz. £. 146. Another such tablet before the shrine, weighing 795 oz. *in fructo argento*, £. 40. and of his own money fifty marks. He purchased several more manors, lands, and tenements; caused several psalters, missals, and the life of St. Alban to be fairly written; recovered several books and pieces of plate, which had been sold by his immediate predecessor, and appropriated them to the little chapel wherein he was buried. On a new pair of organs he spent above £. 50. and on the repair of the chapterhouse above £. 100. and he built the chapel of St. Andrew on the North side of the church. He forgave in money lent to his convent and others near £. 250.

This worthy man "reflecting that both the morning and midday of his life were past, evening drawing in apace, and the close of life approaching, sent for a mason, to whom he gave directions to make that bed wherein he was to rest till the sun of his second life should arise and return to the East. And on the making of that bed and the pavement on each side of it he is said to have expended above £. 20³."

At length worn out with age and violent illness he yielded up his breath in exhorting his weeping monks assembled round him: "Cerne," cries the writer of these memoirs, in a transport of grateful veneration of his memory, "rectorem venerabilem, rectorem amabilem et merito rectoribus imitandum, "quem nec in sanitate favoralis aure prosperitas, nec in ægritudine corporis "adversitas ab operibus pietatis retrahere potuerunt. Prospice abbatum gesta, "revolve patrum nostrorum annalia, nec invenies huic patri vel in hiis quæ cleri "sunt consimilem, vel in politicis æqualem."

¹ It is astonishing how Hearne, in a long note on the line "Ossa tegique sua legit propriator in ipsa," could fancy *ipsa* meant the church or priory of Pembroke, and not of St. Alban.

² *mirracione, credulacione, et postione discorum.*

³ "Item recordans melius et rememorans quomodo diei sui vitalis tam mane transferat quam merides, sicque pene finite erant vesperæ, quod multum de prope instaret completorii tempus, iussit vocari ad se quendam virum marmoreum sternique per ipsum sibi lectum, in quo pœnsando quiesceret, quousque sol vitæ secundæ iterum assurgeret, rediretque ad ortum. Et circa stracionem sive sacuram lecti illius circaque pavementum quod ponitur hinc inde et ex utraque parte ipsius expensisse fertur ultra viginti libras."

Besides

Besides the books which Wethamstede caused to be transcribed or collected for the library of his abbey he added a great many of his own composition¹. The principal one was intituled, *Granarium*, in five volumes, a kind of theological common place book; as his *Propinarium*, in two volumes, was of general learning; his *Pabularium* and *Palearium*, in two volumes, of the poets; and his *Proverbiarium* of proverbs. A detail of his proceedings against his successor Stokes, and several poetical narrations of the events of his time, such as Cade's insurrection, the battles of Ferrybridge, Wakefield, St. Alban's, &c. Abstracts of his *Granarium* for the dukes of Gloucester and Bedford; Memoirs of his own life and presidencies, in which are interwoven many public transactions²: Statutes of his house; the lives of Sts. Alban and Amphibalus; besides a variety of theological and poetical pieces, and a number of letters.

"John Whethamstede a learned abbot of St. Alban's and a lover of scholars, but accused by his monks for neglecting their affairs while he was too deeply engaged in studious employment, and in procuring transcripts of useful books, notwithstanding his unwearied assiduity in beautifying and enriching their monastery, was in high favour with that munificent prince the duke of Gloucester, who was fond of visiting their monastery, and employed abbot Wethamstede to collect valuable books for him. Some of Whethamstede's tracts, MS. copies of which often occur in our libraries, are dedicated to the duke, who presented many of them, particularly a fine copy of Whethamstede's *Granarium*, an immense work³, which Leland⁴ calls *ingens volumen*, to his new library at Oxford; the beautiful folio MS of Valerius Maximus, enriched with the most elegant decorations, and written in duke Humphrey's age, evidently with a design of being placed in their sumptuous collection, and now the only remains of them in the Bodleian library, has a curious table or index made by Whethamstede⁵." This abbot was no contemptible poet, as appears from innumerable specimens of his poetry, collected by Weever⁶, from the walls of the Lady chapel, the windows which he made in the North West sides of the nave⁷, the vestments and plate of the abbey, the walls and windows of his lodge and library, the mansion-house at Tittenhanger, the monks' college library at Oxford, and the books in it, and the churches around St. Alban's repaired by him, but above all, the epitaphs which he composed for the several churches belonging to his monastery. His verses are also inserted in his Chronicle printed by Hearne.

The fine stone screen at the back of the high altar besprinkled with his arms (a chevron between three ears of wheat bound together) bespeaks him its builder. The arms of France and England quarterly are also there held by angels, and the several devices of the Holy Lamb and Eagle are carved there. On the upper part of the ramification of the East window are painted on the wall the arms of France and England quarterly and Edward the Confessor. His arms supported by angels are also over the door going into the chapel of the shrine. From the East end to the North East cross are painted on the wooden roof this abbot's devices, the Holy Lamb on a mount Vert, with the banner of the cross ensigned with a cross botone O, the banner G.

¹ A list of which, Bib. Cott. Otho. B. IV. is burnt.

² MS. in the Herald's College, Norf. N. III. Bib. Cott. Claud. D. I. From the former Hearne published many extracts.

³ The first part of this letter L. is in Bib. Cott. Nero. C. VI. The second of learned men, and sayings and opinions of philosophers, ib. Tib. D. V. 1. damaged by the fire.

⁴ De Script. 437.

⁵ Warcon, Hist. of English Poetry, II. 46, 47.

⁶ P. 562-566.

⁷ Those in the windows are in Mon. Aug. I. p. 181, 182. The lines barely visible under the window of the South aisle, which probably had a painting of the martyrdom, may fairly be ascribed to him.

charged with the star of Bethlem O. and the eagle of St. John standing on a mount Vert, and both facing each other. Over the East face of the centre arch next the choir are the same, together with those of the abbey, Mercia, G. a lion rampant O. quartering O. a lion rampant G. and between them these lines in gold letters :

**Sic ubiunque vides ut Agnus et Ales
Effigies operis sexti sunt isti Johannis.
Parte vel in toto iuvisse vel in faciendo
Est opus hoc unum causavit euns faciendum'.**

And on each side *Domine miserere*. The lamb and eagle are also on the wooden ceiling behind the shrine over the present passage.

Of his time, probably, are the wooden ceilings of the North and South transepts, besprinkled alternately with arms held by angels and *IHS*, and in the middle of the latter an indifferent painting of the martyrdom of St. Alban; and the picture of king Offa on his throne over an arch of the North aisle of the choir subscribed,

**Fundator ecclesiæ circa annum 793
Quem male depictum et residentem cernitis alte
Sublimen solio Perccius Offa fuit.**

The wooden closet wherein the monks sat to watch the shrine seems, by the device of corn harvest on the upper fascia, to have been of his making.

If we admit, with Hearne ¹, that none could, by the canons, be ordained priests before they were twenty-five at soonest, and Whethamsted was so ordained 1382, he must have lived to above a hundred, and when he accepted the government of the abbey a second time he speaks of himself as old and infirm ². Under this second administration the town and abbey of St. Alban became the scene of two bloody battles, 1455. 1461. after both which Henry VI. visited the abbey.

The history of this worthy man is the best picture of monastic manners among us; and if I have dwelt on it longer than the plan of this work might seem to justify, my wish to preserve the memory of one of our oldest religious foundations to which my pilgrimages have been so frequent, must plead my apology.

1464. In St. Peter's church at St. Alban's Weever, p. 581. gives this memorial, probably made by abbot Whethamsted, the great poet of this abbey, on a *marble* of the *King's Hall*, who died of the plague, Sept. 6, 1464.

**De fudeley domina natus John Lind que vocatus
Morte ruit stratus hic armiger intumulatus
Aula Harelchallum quem regia nobilitavit,
Egra lues rapuit, raptum cineri sociavit.
Supplico qui gradere seu in marmore lumina figes
Ora cum superis sit sibi paula pius
ob. 3 Sept. Ann. 1464'**

¹ Some more lines in the Mon. Ang. I. 184. make William Blakney the first beginner (*inceptor capitalis custode, sigilli*) and enumerates the monks and officers of the house assisting. The vaulting was by *divos durusque Ricardus*.

² Pref. p. cvii.

³ vetulus, debilis, languidus, ægrotus; Hearne's Hemingford. Pref. p. clxx. where see the form of his election.
Salmon

Salmon¹ either gives only the beginning and end, or no more was left in 1465. his time. It is now all gone; as is this, which Weever also preserves:

**Hic jacet Edmundus Westby armiger iusticiarius pacis in
com. Hert. & hundredarius ac balibus de franchisia S^ci
Albani & Margareta uxor ejus, qui Ed. obiit xlviii Sep-
temb^r MCCCCXXII.**

Henry VI. was in this Edmund's house during the first battle in the town². Several of this family had monuments in Weever; now all lost. Another Edmund Westby was *hundredarius* to the abbey, and died 1447³.

WILLIAM BOOTH, fifty-first archbishop of York, who died 1464, was buried in the chapel of St. John, at the South West corner of the church of *Southwell*, afterwards converted into a library and school, but *being considered as a deformity, from destroying the regularity of the building*, was taken down 1780, and his monument, a plain blue stone making part of the pavement of the South aisle, removed thither. The only part that is legible contains his name and the date of his death. **Wilhelmus Both, ob. 1464⁴.**

He was a native of Cheshire, first a student of common law at Gray's Inn, but altering his course of study, took orders, and became chancellor of St. Paul's, London, and 1447 bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; whence he was translated, on the death of Kemp, to York, where he sat twelve years, and died at Southwell, Sept. 20, 1464. The church of York was burnt in his time, and he laid out much in repairs of his palace⁵. His will, dated at Southwell, 6 Aug. 1463, was proved November following.

Near to this stone fixed into the outward wall of the South aisle is an elegant altar tomb erected to the memory of LAWRENCE BOOTH, brother in half blood to the foregoing archbishop of that name, who died May 19, 1480, and was buried close to the chapel built by his brother⁶.

On the South side of the altar at *Stoke Poges*, Bucks, is a brass figure of a lady in a shroud, over whom are two shields, paly wavy of 6 [O. and G.] *Molins*.

**Hic hoc sub lapide sepelitur corpus venerabilis d'ne Eleonore
Mullens⁷ baronisse
quam primitus desponsavit d'ns Rob'ts hu'gerforde miles et
baro et hanc postea
nubit⁸ honorabilis d'ns oliverus manynggham miles. quor'
aiads p'p'it. deus. Amen.**

This is for ELEANOR daughter and heir of William lord MOLYNS, grandson of Sir William Molyns before mentioned 1425, p. 79. and wife of Robert lord Hungerford, who was beheaded after the battle of Hexham, 1463. She re-married Sir Oliver Manynggham, knight, and the precise date of her death is not ascertained. Her epitaph is given in Dugdale's Baronage, II. 211.

¹ P. 90.

² Weever, p. 180.

³ Radfall's Southwell, p. 264, 354.

⁴ Godwin, p. 693. Drake, 444.

⁵ Drake, 446. Godwin, 697. Radfall, ib.

⁶ Molins. Dugdale.

⁷ nupit. Dugd.

Pl. LXXXIX. Her husband, ROBERT only son and heir of Robert lord Hungerford, before-mentioned, p. 186, by Margaret lady Botreaux, was buried in the North side of the nave of Salisbury cathedral, near the chapel and tomb of his grandfather Walter, p. 159; on the removal of which was uncovered his brasses slab, with the traces of his figure in armour, his head on a helmet, a lion at his feet, six shields and twenty-eight sickles round him, and a square over his head, as represented Pl. LXXXIX. fig. 1. In right of his wife he assumed the title of lord Molyns'. When the earl of Shrewsbury was slain at the relief of Chastillon he was wounded and taken prisoner, and after upwards of seven years confinement was ransomed at the expence of his mother and grandmother for 12,000 marks and upwards. He defended the Tower of London for Henry VI. near six weeks, 1460, till he was obliged to surrender it. In amends for his losses and sufferings in the king's service at home and abroad he obtained the king's licence to transport 1500 sacks of wool into any foreign parts duty free, and to travel abroad with a suite and equipage suitable to his rank. He went to Florence for a short time, and soon after his return joining with the Lancastrians, was at the battle of Towton, and followed Henry VI. into Scotland. Upon the revival of that party he was taken at the battle of Hexham, where he commanded a detachment of the king's troops, and was beheaded at Newcastle, 3 Edward IV, 1463. Edward IV, compassionating his widow and younger children, allowed her an income out of his lands, which he had granted to lord Wenlok.

1469. THOMAS his son lord Hungerford siding with Richard earl of Warwick in the interest of Edward IV. but afterwards falling off, and attempting the restoration of Henry VI. was seized a little before the battle of Banbury, and tried for his life at Salisbury on Monday preceding the feast of St. Hilary, 8 Edward IV. before Richard duke of Gloucester, William earl of Arundel, Anthony lord Scales, John lord Audley, Humphrey lord Stafford of Suthwite, William lord Sturton, and others, when he had judgement of death as a traitor, and suffered accordingly next day with Henry Courtney earl of Devon, in the market-place at Salisbury. But 1 Henry VII. his attainder was reversed, as well as that of his father, in parliament, and his heir had restitution of his lands and honours. Edward bestowed on the duke of Gloucester Farley Castle and other his estates. It is supposed he was buried with his ancestors in Salisbury cathedral. His widow, Anne daughter of Henry earl of Northumberland, survived him, and remarried to Sir Laurence Raynesford, and Sir Hugh Vaughan, knights; and dying July 5, 1522, was buried in the middle of St. Michael's chapel in the church of St. Margaret at Westminster¹.

1465. In a chapel on the East side of the South transept at Lincoln is a brass inscribed

Dr's Wills Chipton quondam decanus istius eccleie qui obiit 16 die Feb. 14..

Which Browne Willis gives thus :

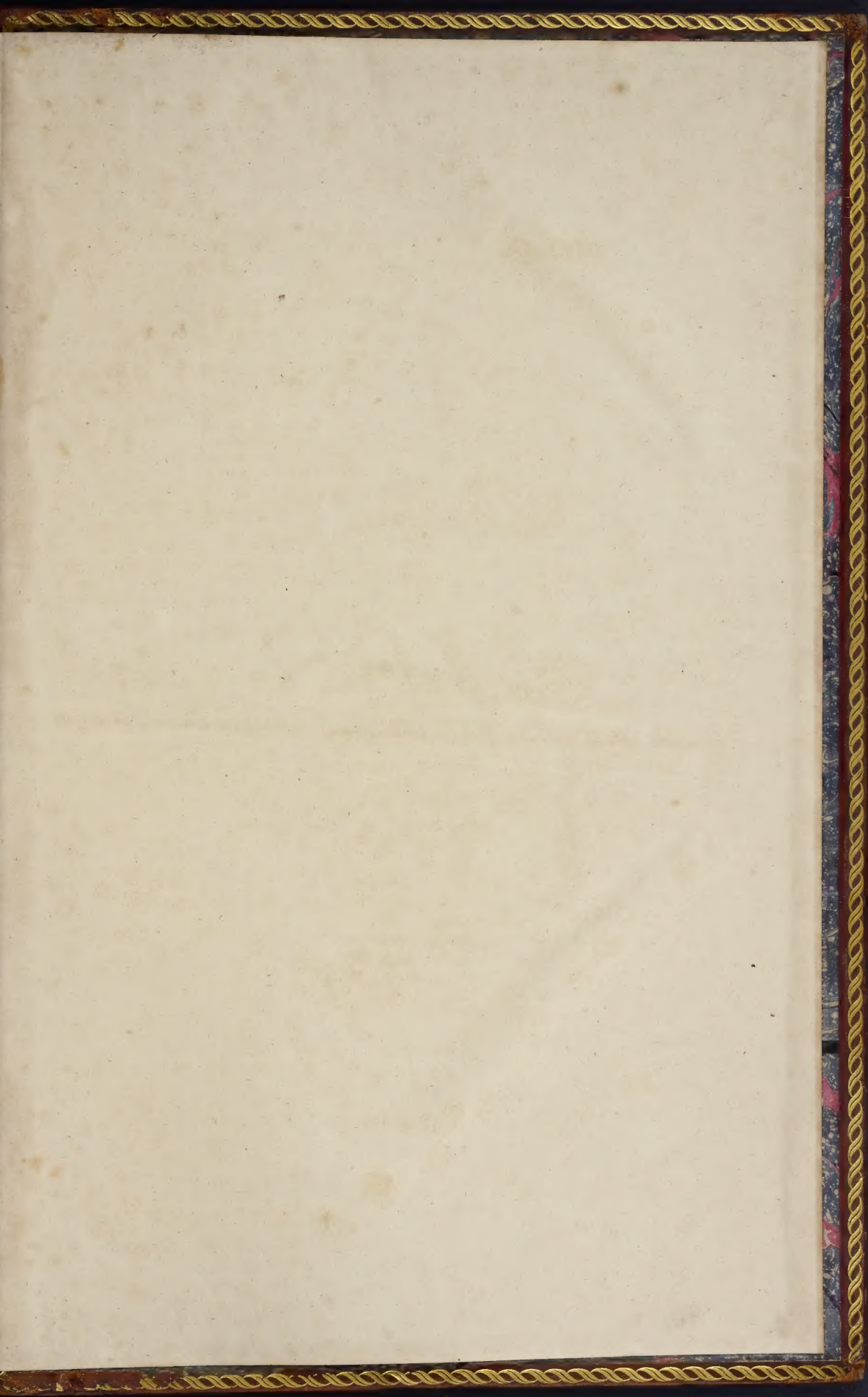
Hic jacet Will. Sbipton quondam vicarius istius eccleie qui obiit 16 Feb.

A. D. 1465.

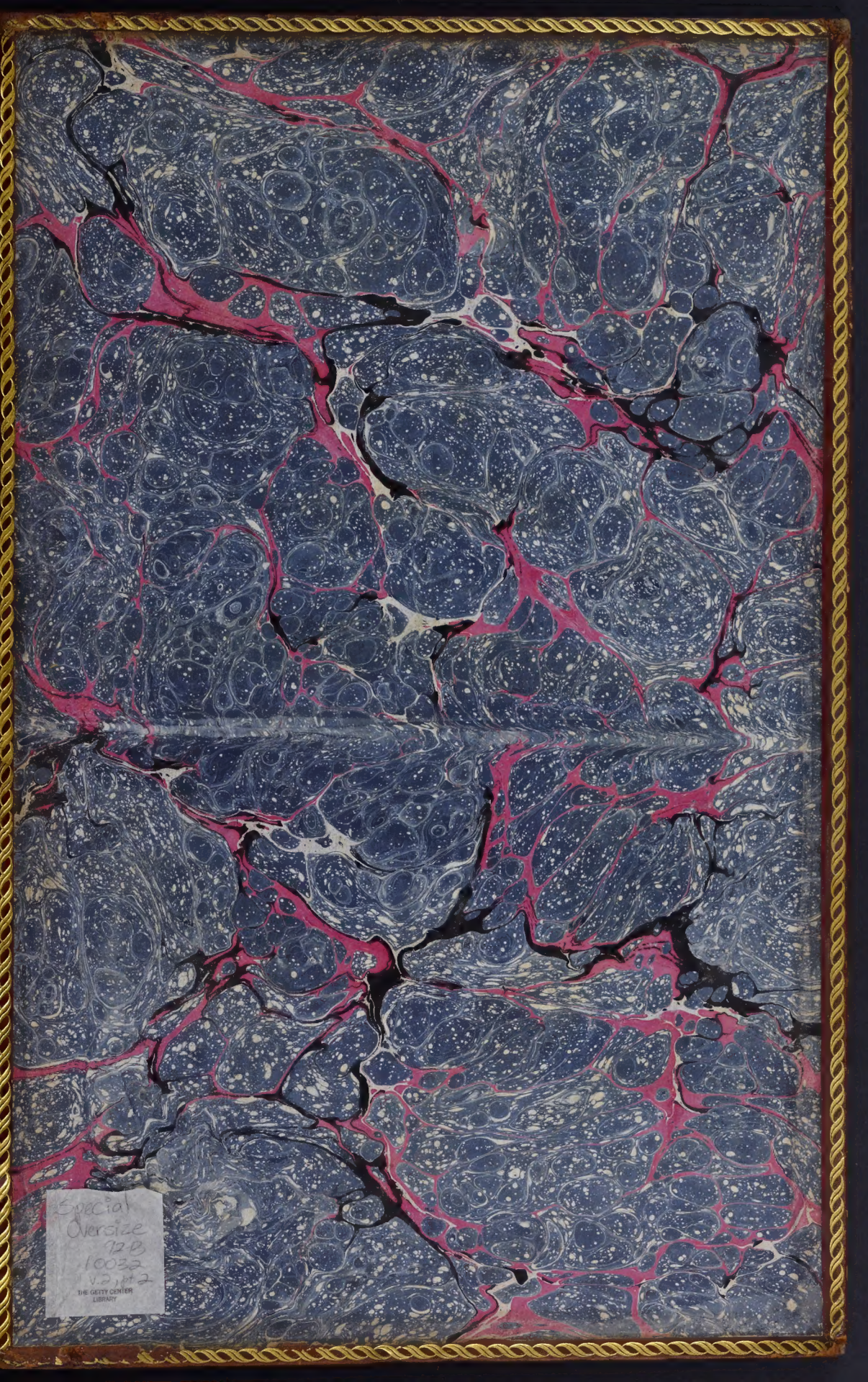
¹ A letter from him by that title to Wainflete bishop of Winchester, lord chancellor, written between 1457 and 1460, is printed among the Paston Letters, I. 190. Another to Queen Margaret, describing the situation of himself and other adherents to Henry VI. in France, 1461. Ib. 245.

² Dugd. Bar. II. 211.









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